



E. K. WATERHOUSE

2 vols

219



E.K. Wall house  
1945.

Major F.D. Bland.  
With Lord Monbray & Houston's compliments.  
A.D. 1902.

---



Copy of the  
original manuscript  
of the  
1844



THE HISTORY  
OF  
THE NOBLE HOUSE OF STOURTON,  
OF STOURTON, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

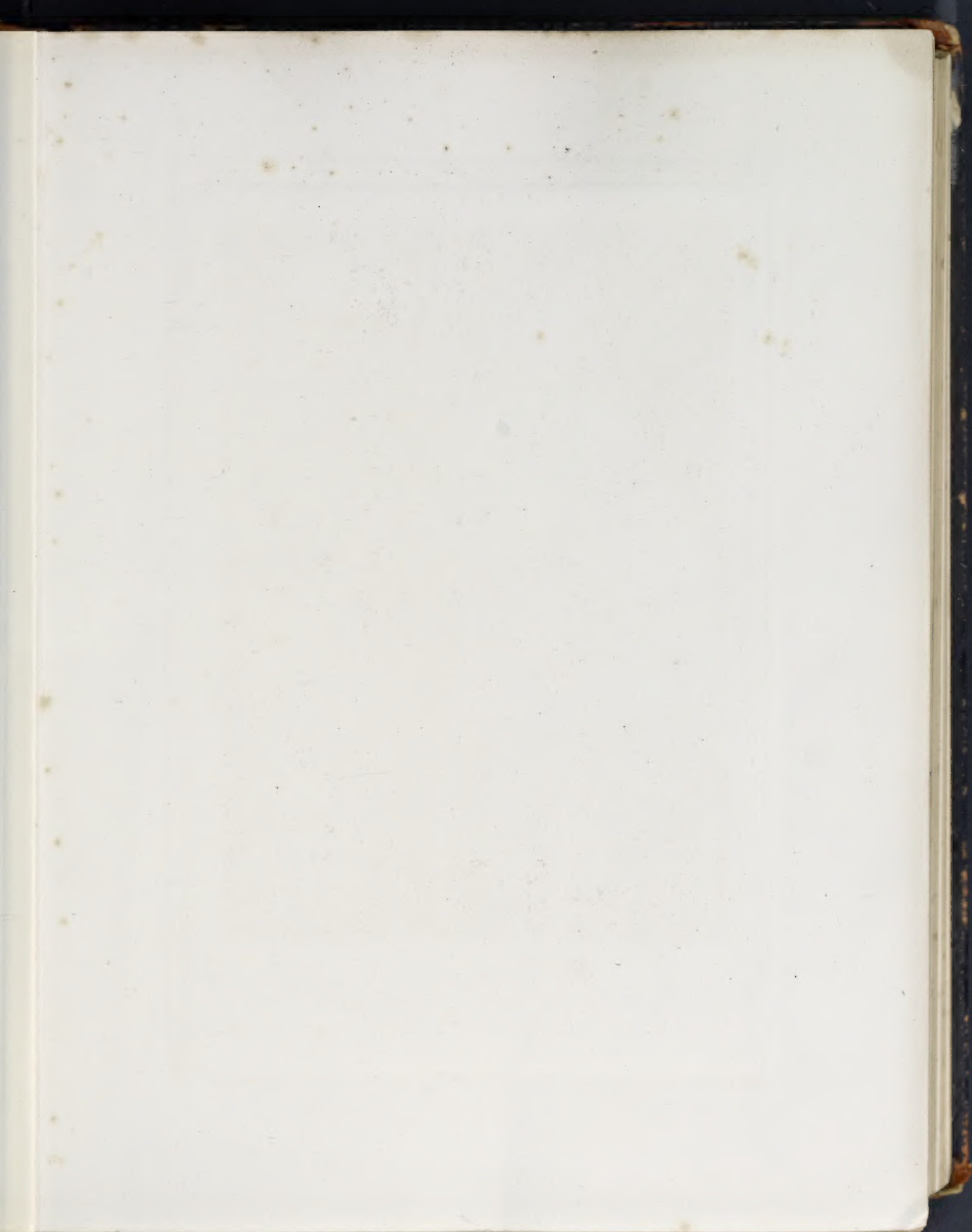


THE HISTORY

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876







*Art. Reproduction 22*

*Charles Rodolph Joseph, 26<sup>th</sup> Lord Mowbray,  
23<sup>rd</sup> Lord Segrave and 21<sup>st</sup> Lord Bourton.  
Born 1867.  
From a photograph, 1936.*



# THE HISTORY

## THE MUSEUM HOUSE OF STOURTON.

BY J. H. STOURTON.

(Part of the Stourton House, Stourton, Wiltshire.)

STOURTON HOUSE, STOURTON, WILTSHIRE.

THE HISTORY OF

THE HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF STOURTON.





THE HISTORY  
OF  
THE NOBLE HOUSE OF STOURTON,  
OF STOURTON, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

Compiled from Original Official Documents, and Other  
Additional Sources, under the Instructions  
and Supervision of

CHARLES BOTOLPH JOSEPH, LORD MOWBRAY, SEGRAVE AND STOURTON.

VOL. I.

PRIVATELY PRINTED.  
ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW LONDON.  
1899.

*One Hundred Copies only of this  
book have been printed, of which  
this Copy is number 65.*

*Monbray & Houston*



## PREFACE.

Though many profess a greater or less contempt for the traditions of the past, and for the history which their forefathers have helped to make, it would seem unnatural if this were actually the case; and in reality there are indeed but few descendants of an ancient or historic family who do not take some interest in those who have gone before them and borne their name in the centuries which are passed.

But when those of a later generation ask for the records of their ancestors, the pity of it is that the knowledge is so often lacking. Information of this nature has, and always must have, a fascinating interest for most of those whom it concerns, and whilst so much is left unwritten, and preserved only in the form of oral tradition, it has of necessity to run the risk of being misquoted or forgotten. In any family a single generation careless of, or indifferent to, these things can only result in an utter ending to all its family traditions. So that it has seemed to me to be in the nature of a duty that I should collect all the information relating to the Stourton family which was still to be obtained. By printing everything in these volumes I have taken the only possible step to perpetuate it and permanently record it all, for the benefit of future members of my house. That has been the reason which led me to this undertaking.

During the progress of the book it has been brought painfully home to me how great would have been the advantage to the family if some one of my predecessors, actuated by similar motives, had left behind him some written record.

The Stourton pedigree commences at the Conquest, since which time there has been an unbroken male descent (I am the 29th in the direct male line of succession); and the 450th anniversary of the creation of the Stourton Peerage (which is the

oldest Barony by Patent now existing) has just passed. And yet, in spite of these things, the strange fact remains that I neither possess, nor do I know of, any portrait of a Lord Stourton prior to those of William, 16th Lord Stourton, which are reproduced herein. With one or two isolated exceptions, no records of any sort have descended to me from an earlier period. In fact, the only records of importance which have come to me, other than those of an essentially modern date, are an illuminated pedigree, which is dated 1688, and a small manuscript account of the lands and manors held by my family at different periods. The traditions which have survived in the Stourton family are almost as few in number, yet there must have been many such traditions at one time or another.

Beyond the abbreviated accounts to be found in Peerages, County Histories and books of that character, no attempt at a history of the Stourton family has ever hitherto been made except in connection with that one Lord Stourton who has unfortunately acquired a somewhat unenviable notoriety. So that in writing this history of the House of Stourton it has been necessary from the beginning to collect anew even the main facts from the Public Records. So little was known that the very existence of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, was utterly forgotten and overlooked until within the last three years.

This having been the case, it is almost needless to point out that there can be no question of unsubstantiated statements having been intentionally or carelessly inserted as facts upon the mere strength of family tradition; and throughout the progress of the book I have always insisted upon absolute accuracy and the omission of nothing of importance, whatsoever it might tend to show.

I have not personally undertaken the collection of the whole of the facts and details which will be found herein, but those which have been obtained by others have been gathered together under my specific instructions, and I believe them to be correct. For the planning and construction of the book I am responsible, and I have in addition most carefully and scrupulously examined both the original manuscript before it was sent to the printers and the proofs, sheet by sheet, as the book has been put into type. In the form in which the volumes now appear, my wishes have, I believe, been fully carried out.

The printing of the book was commenced at the end of May, 1896, and the unusual length of time which has been occupied during the progress of the volumes through the press has been due to the unfortunate fact that I found it necessary to



change the whole of the original arrangements which had been made for the printing and production of the work.

The completeness of a book of this character usually greatly depends upon the kindly assistance of the many individuals to whom it is necessary to apply for the detailed particulars which may be within their knowledge or contained in records in their custody. It is difficult to comprehend the childish reasons which have dictated the opposition I have met with in one or two quarters in my efforts to obtain various facts which I considered desirable or necessary for this book. My thanks are therefore due in no small measure to the very many who have so cordially supplied me with information, or have responded to communications on such matters from my editors. But I am particularly indebted to Lord Clifford and to Lord Gerard for the facilities they have afforded me for the reproduction of portraits in their possession; to Lord Bolton for the details of the Yeomanry services of various members of my family; to Marquis Gandolfi for his assistance in obtaining details relating to the life of Chevalier Charles Stourton, Knight of St. Lawrence and St. Maurice; and to Sir Henry Hoare, Bart., for the production of the deeds from which the signature of Edward, 13th Lord Stourton, was reproduced, and from which much other information has been obtained. I am indebted to Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., for the opportunity of reproducing the Stourton arms, which were formerly set up in the Manor House of Lyte's Cary. From the courteous and extensive assistance of Mr. C. H. Athill, F.S.A., Richmond Herald of Arms, my book has greatly profited, and for this my thanks are due to him. I have also to thank Sir Francis Jeune, K.C.B., President of the Probate Division, and Mr. Rodman, the Record Keeper at Somerset House, for the exceptional facilities which have enabled me to reproduce many of the signatures of the Lords Stourton and their wives; and it was through the courtesy of Mr. H. J. Graham, C.B., Clerk of the Parliaments, that I was able to reproduce the Writ to my father calling the Barony of Mowbray out of abeyance.

From other printed books only a comparatively small proportion of this history has been taken, and in most instances the sources are specified at the places in these pages at which the information is made use of. But perhaps especial mention should be made of the books "Charles, Lord Stourton, and the Murder of the Hartgills," by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. (from which copious extracts will be found herein); "The Registers of Stourton, County Wilts," edited by the Rev. John Henry Ellis, M.A.; "Salvage from the Wreck," by the Rev. P. Gallwey, S.J., and "The Complete Peerage" (the first Peerage to incorporate Francis, 4th Lord Stourton) by "G. E. C."

Various extracts, for which I have been grateful, have also been supplied to me from the records of the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre, New Hall, Chelmsford, and from the Archives of St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, Yorkshire.

In conclusion, I can only express my desire that these volumes may prove of interest and of value to the present and future members of my house, and that this account will be found to be an accurate and trustworthy record of an ancient, historic and Catholic family, throughout the seasons of its prosperity and its misfortune.

*Monobray & Horaton*

*Allerton Park,  
Knaresborough,  
May, 1899.*



# THE HISTORY

OF

## THE NOBLE HOUSE OF STOURTON,

OF STOURTON, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

---

### THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

The ancient house of Stourton derives its surname and Baronial designation from the Manor of Stourton in Wiltshire. The Stourton family were seated here, at any rate from the time of the Conquest until the year 1714.

The parish of Stourton is situated at the extreme west corner of the county of Wilts., bordering on the counties of Somerset and Dorset. It comprises the manors of Stourton, Bonham, and Gasper *alias* Brook. The two latter are in the county of Somerset, but the three together form one parish in the diocese of Sarum, in the poor-law union of Mere.

Stourton is distant about 7 miles from Wincanton, 3 miles from Mere, 6 miles from Gillingham, 5 miles from Bruton, 9 miles from Frome, and 25 miles from Salisbury. It is chiefly in the hundred of Mere, but partly in the hundred of North Ferris. It is in the Hindon Petty Sessional division, in the County Court district of Shaftesbury, in the Archdeaconry of Salisbury and the Rural Deanery of Wylke. The area is now stated at 3,385 acres, but in 1851 it was 3,543 acres. The population, according to the census of 1801, was 649; it had risen in 1861 to 660; but at the census in 1881 it had fallen to 556.

The name of Stourton is derived from Stour and Town, and is therefore originally Stour-town, or the town on the Stour, and through being the town in which the Stour rises, it naturally must have taken its name from that river.

In other counties distinct families of Stourton obtained their patronymic in a similar manner, from the fact of the existence of other places known by the name of Stourton in those counties, so that it should be borne in mind that all families of that name did not necessarily spring from one and the same stock.

Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," implies that Stour and Stower are synonymous, and that Stowers is the plural of Stower. The name is found spelled as Stouerton.\* This surname is elsewhere found in various counties spelled as Sturton, which is the true phonetic form of the name. Stur is derived from the Latin Sturis, which stands for Stour in the English. The first syllable of the name is otherwise found varied as Stor, Stoor, Store, Stoure, Stowr, &c., while the last syllable is sometimes found with an "e," as in Stourtone and Stortone. The former is found in use as early as 1237. Instances have been found where the name of the family of Stourton of Wiltshire has been written "Stoughton,"† a name which has a separate derivation. In many of the legal records down to comparatively modern times, it will be seen that the name of the Wiltshire family is frequently spelled in the phonetic form of "Sturton." This also applies to the different families of Stourton in the various counties, and the Nottinghamshire family, in recording their pedigree at the visitation of the county of Leicester, were entered as Sturton, whilst in the inquisitions and other records the name is spelled both as "Stourton" and "Sturton." As late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth one of the Lords Stourton is described in the Latin form of "Sturtonus," which the author of "Norman People" says was the form, with the French style, for many names to be found in until the 13th century, the English translation, from the Latin or French forms, not appearing until the reigns of Henry III. or Edward I.

Before leaving the subject of the origin of the surname, it may be well to quote Ferguson in his river names of England, who considers that one Celtic dialect, the Armorican, by inserting a phonetic "t," changed Sur into Ster, and that through this source is obtained Stour. Stúr is the form of spelling the rivers Stour in Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Kent, Suffolk, Warwick, and Worcester, in the Anglo-Saxon period,‡ while the Stour in Essex was at that period written both as Stùr and Stúf.§

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the historian of Wiltshire, says: "The Parish of Stourton evidently derives its name from its situation near the source of the river Stour, which rises within the parish. Many rivers in England bear the name of Stour;||

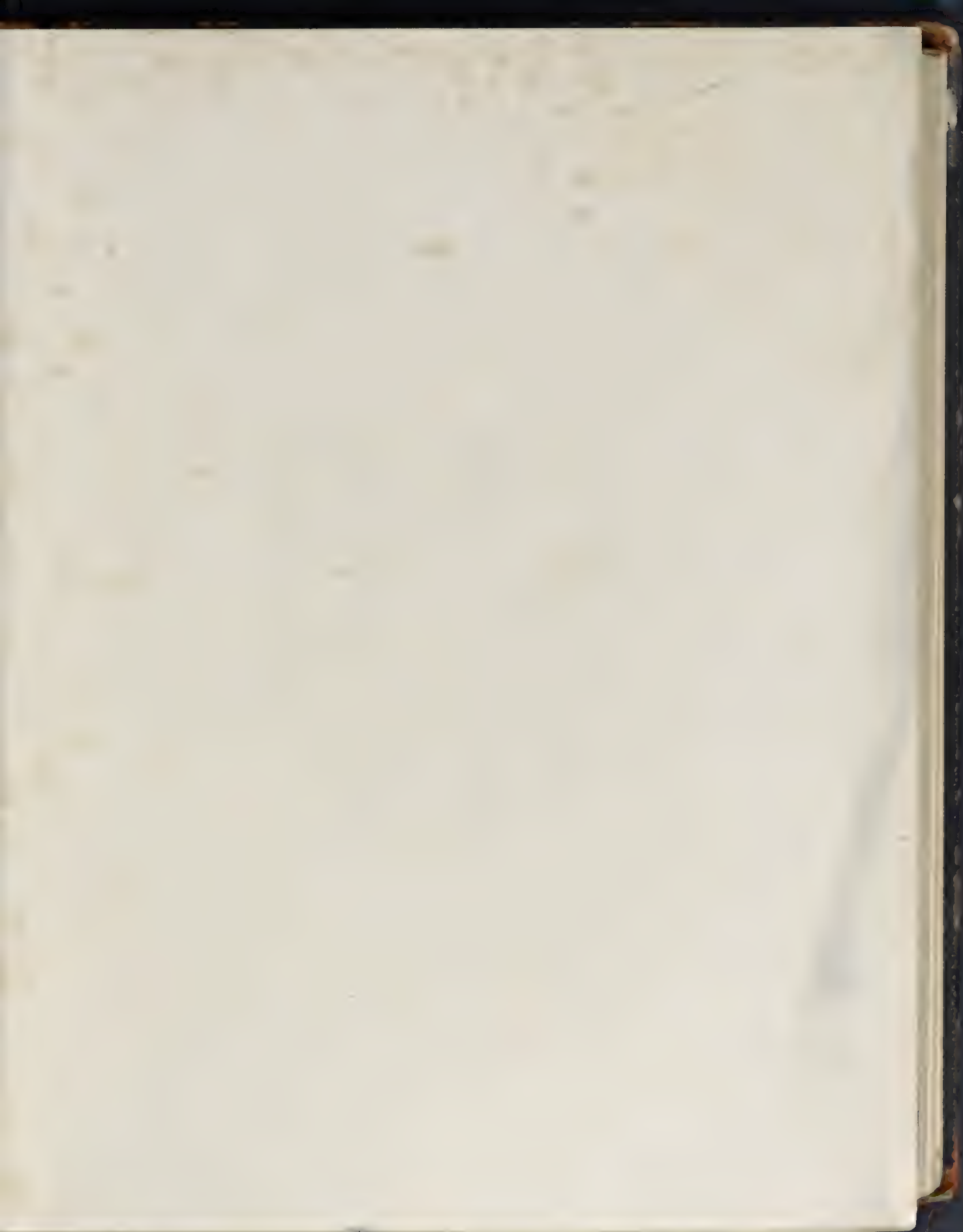
\* Patent Rolls, Edward III.

† Historical Manuscripts, Report VIII.; and Acts of the Privy Council, 16th December, 1573. In both these cases the entries undoubtedly relate to the Stourtons of Wiltshire.

‡ Kemble. § Thorpe.

|| Kemble, in his Anglo-Saxon work, shows that the rivers Stour were in Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Suffolk, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, but he does not mention the Wiltshire one; while in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Thorpe) the river Stour, in Essex, is mentioned. The Dorsetshire one runs into the Avon near Canford-Lawn; in Essex, one river Stour runs through Hertfordshire, and falls into the sea at Hawsham; and another, or the same, in Essex, runs through Suffolk into the English Channel at Orwell Haven, near Harwich. The river Stour in Leicestershire runs into the Trent at Thrumpton; that in Oxfordshire runs through Warwickshire, and falls into the Avon, below Stratford; that in Shropshire runs through Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and falls into the Severn above Hartlebury Castle; and that in Worcestershire runs into the Severn by Redstone Passage.







THE ARMS OF STOURTON

"Sable a bend or, between six fountains



and many villages from thence have derived the name of Stourton. The source of this river is somewhat singular, and its course very circuitous. It is, moreover, ennobled by the ancient family of Stourton, having derived their armorial bearings from the six springs from which the water draws its first source."

The river Stour thence flows through Dorsetshire, and discharges its waters into the sea at Christchurch in Hampshire.

The place called Sturton, in Co. Notts., is frequently met with in the records either as Streton or Estreton. Ster=Ester; Stor and Stour=Estor.\* Whitney and other authorities give Stour as equivalent to Stör, Stoure, Sture, Store, and Stur, which would seem to afford the variations in the first syllable of Stourton mentioned above.

Guillim, in speaking of the Stourton Arms, says: "He beareth Diamond, a Bend, Topaz, between six Fountains, Proper, born by the Lord Sturton. This Coat, with a due difference, is born by John Sturton or Stourton, of the City of London, Gent, descended from the Sturtons,† of Sturton, in Nottinghamshire. These six Fountains are borne in signification of six Springs, whereof the River of Sture in Wiltshire hath his beginning, and passeth along to Sturton, the seat of that Barony. And to this Head are referred *Spaciosa Maria, Vada Speciosa, Fluvii Lati, Fontes Grati*: The spacious Seas, the beauteous Shallows, Rivers spreading, Fountains pleasing. The Sea is the Riches of a Kingdom, and a fair River is the Riches of a City: and therefore their Waves are held good Bearing for one that hath done Service upon either. Fresh and sweet Waters are reckond among God's peculiar Blessings, promised to the Observers of his Laws, and those of chiefest rank: *For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good Land, a Land in which are Rivers of Waters, Fountains and Depths that spring out of the Valleys and Mountains*, Lev. xxvi. 7."

These six wells, from which the Stourton arms (sable, a bend or, between six fountains) originate, were situated in a little valley which to the present day is known as "Six Wells Bottom." Facing the next page will be found an illustration of the valley from a photograph, taken from a point looking down the valley. There is only one of the six springs still visible, and this one is under the group of the three trees, and is enclosed by an iron railing. The coping-stones of another spring are lying against the base of the cross. As this cross forms so prominent a part of the illustration of "Six Wells Bottom," perhaps the following extract in relation to it from "The

\* Godefroy's "Dictionary of the Ancient Language of France."

† Visitation of the county of Leicester, 1615. It is clearly shown by the said Visitation that the common ancestor of the family was of Sturton, in Notts, and although his descendant had grant of similar arms to those of the Barons Stourton, it is undoubtedly the fact that this particular family took its patronymic from Sturton=Streton=Estreton, in Notts, mentioned in Domesday.

Hundred of Mere" (pages 68 and 69), by Sir R. C. Hoare, should be quoted, though naturally the cross has no connection whatever with the Stourton family :

"Adjoining to these springs stands an old Cross of moderate workmanship ; and which, like the more elegant fabric before-mentioned, was also removed from the City of Bristol, about the year 1768, by Henry Hoare, Esq. This Cross appears to be the same mentioned by the historian of Bristol, Barrett, page 520, under the name of St. Peter's Pump, or Well of St. Edith ; remarkable for its fine water. It is a hexagonal building, with six arches, over each of which is a circular niche, containing a figure, rudely sculptured in coarse stone. Over two of these niches are bas-reliefs, the one representing the keys of St. Peter ; and the other a vessel in a storm ; which alludes, perhaps, to the shipwreck of the saint. This Cross has been elevated on a base of rock work, close to the original sources of the river Stour."

Stourton is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and was known as early as 656, when Cenwallus, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons there.

At Stourton there formerly stood a large castle having two quadrangles, built (according to Leland, the antiquary) "ex spoliis Gallorum" ; for John de Stourton,\* who built it, was a celebrated warrior, and engaged during the time of Henry VI. in the wars in France and Normandy. Some writers,† however, have attributed the foundation of this castle to one of his predecessors, Robertus de Stourton. This castle was pulled down by Mr. Henry Hoare when the Manor of Stourton passed into his hands about the year 1720.

In its tithing or Manor of Bonham stands the ancient Catholic chapel, which is still the property of Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton.

By the name of a manor divers towns may pass, and by the name of a town a manor may pass ; and although a town be decayed so as no houses remained, yet it was still a town in law if it had, or once had, a church and celebration of Divine services, sacraments, and burials.

A map showing the site of Stourton House, the parish of Stourton, and the tithing of Bonham, was published in Volume VIII. of the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, and is reproduced and hereafter specially explained in the account given of the life of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, which forms a prominent part of the History of the House of Stourton.

\* The first Lord Stourton, created by Letters Patent, the 13th of May, 1448.

† This is assumed by Joseph Edmondson, Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, in Volume IV. of his "Baronagium Genealogicum."



THE "SIX WELLS BOTTOM," STOURTON, CO. WILTS

*From a Photograph, 1898*





The Stourtons, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, were traditionally a powerful and warrior family in the Saxon period, and are stated to have fought under the banner of the Saxon line of the Kings of Wessex, and, after the Saxon divisions of the Heptarchy became united, under the Kings of England. According to tradition, King Alfred the Great\* made the head of the Stourton family a Saxon Thane—and this probably testified to the ownership of the lands of Stourton—for his great valour and bravery while fighting in the service of the King probably at Bonham, in the County of Somerset.

The royalty or sole privilege of fishing the river Stour appears by right and custom time out of mind to have belonged to the several Lords of the Manor of Stourton, from the place of its rise in Stourton, through all the manors and royalties through which it flowed, to about three leagues into the sea, and it also appears that the Lords of Christchurch, or their tenants, from time to time, paid their acknowledgment, in fish kind, to the manorial Lords of Stourton, for sanction to fish in the Stour throughout the Lordship of Christchurch. Britton, in his "Beauties of Wiltshire," informs us that "The people of Christchurch formerly sent every year a salmon or brace of trout to the lords of Stourton as an acknowledgment of this prerogative." When the Hoare family purchased the Manor of Stourton, this Royalty or right of fishery, which appertained to the said manor, was specifically conveyed and passed to them therewith. Mr. Henry Hoare exercised his right (in pursuance of a notice under his hand, dated the 11th of September, 1722) on the Wednesday then following that date, and fished his draught royal in the river Stour with nets, to perpetuate the same, without being disturbed, in the presence of several gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The several millers and riparian owners, in pursuance of his said notice to them, drew their hatches and floodgates in and about Sturminster Newton Castle, in Co. Dorset.

The Lord of Stourton who fought under King Alfred is traditionally said to have been a Botolph of Stourton, ancestor of that Botolphus† de Stourton who flourished during the reigns of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror, and who is said to have obtained a settlement from the last-named King on his own terms by which he presumably retained possession of part of the parish of Stourton.

One of these Botolphs of Stourton was a man of gigantic stature. The positive reiteration of this fact is one of the few surviving traditions of the Stourton family, and it is proved by two circumstances, namely, this tradition and the actual existence of a

\* Between him and Offa lay the disputed honour of having divided the land into counties, although Dugdale attributes the division, about 800, to Egbert, the last Saxon King of Wessex, and first sole Monarch of England. Clotharius II, is said to have divided his dominions so early as A.D. 595.

† The tradition of the thigh-bone has at different times been attributed to both the individuals bearing the name of Botolph, and this probably arose through the confusion of the identity of the two men.

large thigh-bone, the *os femur* of a human being, until recently preserved at Bonham House,\* which was positively and confidently asserted to have belonged to him. The general belief is that this bone may have belonged more correctly to the Botolph *temp. Conquestoris*.

This relic measured twenty-two inches in length, from the head to the lower end, which articulated with the tibia or shin-bone; twenty-one inches in circumference at the head, or where it joins the *os ilium*, and the smallest part or middle eleven and a half inches.

Aubrey, who wrote about 1650, says in his manuscript, now at Oxford, that "in the buttrey" (at Stourton House) "is preserved a huge and monstrous bone, which the tradition of the howse would have to be of a mighty man, or rather gyant, of this Family; it is two foote long and . . . inches about. I had these verses there upon it :

*In Sturtoni satrapæ admirandæ magnitudinis  
coxam, gentilitiâ sepulturâ Monasterii Glassenburiensis inventam  
asservatamque antiquitatis et admirationis ergo,*

#### EPIGRAMMA.

HERCULEAM VETERES MOLEM CECINERE POETÆ,  
CORPUS ET IMMENSUM PRODIGIUMQUE PEDIS;  
SAXONICI HEROIS COXAM MIRANDO NEPOTES  
ANGLIA QUOS GENUIT, NUNC DIDICERE, VIROS;  
TALIA SI NOSTRO FLORENT CORPORA SECLO,  
SECTARUM NUSQUAM MONSTRA NOCERE PUTEM."

Aubrey proceeds: "The knobbes at the end of this bone are about the bignesse of two fists of a good substantial man, which exceeds the proportion of human thigh-bones, and, besides, they are not of the figure or shape of a human bone. There was such a kind of bone hung up in a chaine in the Cloyster of Aldermanbury Churchyard before the conflagration of London, which bone is now in the King's House at Grenwyche. Mr. Camden makes mention somewhere in his *Britannia*,† I think Essex, of such bones; which he believes to be fishe's bones, mistaken for men's. But why might they not be Elephant's bones? for the Romans brought Elephants into Britain."‡

\* According to an anonymous writer contemporary with Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

† Camden mentions several instances of supposed elephant bones having been dug up in more than one county, and gives an instance in Wiltshire.

‡ John Aubrey was the son of a Wiltshire landed proprietor, and was himself Lord of the Manor of Mere, &c., in the county. He is mentioned in several title-deeds relating to Wiltshire property, but lost the whole through litigation with a lady to whom he was at one time supposed to be engaged. He was a native of Easton Piers, and was about 25 years of age when he visited Stourton. His writings have gained him the reputation of being a credulous man, who was frequently imposed upon with ridiculous tales.



The Reverend Henry Bernard Bulbeck, O.S.B., now (1896) Chaplain to Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, at the Catholic chapel at Bonham, in Stourton, remembers having seen the bone about thirty years ago.

The Reverend J. A. Morrall, O.S.B., St. Gregory's Monastery, Downside, Bath, in writing to Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, on the 6th of August, 1895, says: "I am, I suppose, the oldest living Curator of the Museum here, as I held that office from 1849 to 1859. I had quite forgotten the existence of the (so-called) thigh-bone of your ancestor, but your letter has recalled to my mind the fact that there was a very large bone, almost as much as one could lift; it was sometimes called Lord Stourton's thigh-bone, or the thigh-bone of a giant, but little credence was put in the designation, which was used to 'gull' the innocents. By people of mature age it was regarded as the bone of some enormous animal. I never heard that it was sent here from Bonham.\* But, whatever it was, it must have been destroyed when the Museum and the Observatory were utterly burnt down in January, 1867.† The book containing the list of donations was fortunately not in the Museum when it was burnt down, and I will see if I can find any entry of the thigh-bone. . . ."

The reverend gentleman, writing again to Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton in the beginning of 1896, says: "I am sorry that I have delayed so long in fulfilling my promise, and I am more sorry that my search through the list of contributors to our Museum has not thrown any light on the reputed or conjectured thigh-bone of your ancestor. I saw the bone once at Bonham, about the year 1840, and afterwards in the Museum at Downside, whither it was sent by the Rev. B. Wassell, for safety sake. During the long vacation, trips to Bonham were made by junior members of the community, and it was most probably conveyed by them, and thus reached Downside at a time when the Curator, being a priest, was absent, and thus no entry was made in the book. As I mentioned in my previous letter, there is no doubt that the bone was destroyed in the burning of the Museum and Observatory in January, 1867."

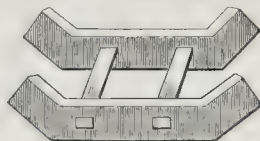
An anonymous writer, contemporary with Sir Richard Colt Hoare, confirms the tradition as to the large thigh-bone having belonged to a Botolph Stourton, and says that "In Stourton Church is a monument for William the second Lord‡ (William, the 4th Lord) who died in 1522, and his lady Thomasine. In the windows are painted

\* Aubrey says he saw it in the buttery at Stourton House.

† See report in the *Times* for the 23rd of January, 1867, page 4, column 4.

‡ Fifth Lord Stourton, as recently discovered.

some hand-barrows, which they intend (sic) were used by Botolph Stourton,\* whom they make nine and a half feet high, to carry off his dead when he fought the conquest on Bonhomme down."



HAND-BARROW OR SLEDGE WHICH TRADITION ALLEGES WAS USED BY BOTOLPH OF STOURTON, AND WHICH HAS FROM A VERY EARLY PERIOD BEEN ADOPTED AS THE BADGE OF THE HEADS OF THE STOURTON FAMILY.

The anonymous writer of Sir Richard Colt Hoare's time gives the dimensions of the thigh-bone as before shown, specifically stating that "this relic was then at Bonhomme House."

In reference to the above assertion as to the monument in Stourton Church, Hutchins thought it related to William, 5th Lord Stourton, and Thomasine (*née* Wrottesley), his wife, while Hoare, confirmed by the Rev. John Ellis, Rector of the parish of Stourton, rightly says it related to Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, and Agnes (*née* Fauntleroy), his wife, in consequence of the arms of Stourton and Fauntleroy being impaled on the monument, although in the window in the south aisle of the church the arms of Stourton and Wrottesley appear in conjunction. This monument was the only one remaining when the anonymous writer of Hoare's time visited the Church, as it is the only early one spoken of by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. But it was undoubtedly the fact that before their time the church had contained some early monuments to some of the previous Lords Stourton, and other members of the family; for Mr. Ellis remarks that the church (meaning the Parish Church of Stourton) formerly contained many memorials of the Stourtons, but that all the escutcheons in stone and glass, excepting the one of Edward and Agnes, Lord and Lady Stourton, were gone when he published his Registers of Stourton in April, 1887.

But it would seem evident that the monument in question, which still remains, is that of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, and his wife, and an illustration of it will be found under their names.

The Kings of Wessex were apparently the most warlike of all the Kings under the Saxon Heptarchy, for, some seventy-five years before, Egbert, who afterwards

\* The unvarying tradition in the Stourton family is that this Botolph fought with Harold both at the battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings. The relationship which existed between them renders this highly probable

subdued the rest of England, signally defeated the Mercian army at Wilton, under Beornwulf, and the Danes eventually were victorious in Wiltshire over the Saxons.

Stourton (says "Paul Plod") dates its origin back to Saxon times, before the Conqueror had raised his victorious standard on the ridges of Senlac Hill, and before the valiant and patriotic Harold had received his fatal thrust from the Norman pikemen. Even 400 years before the Conquest (1066) this parish was the scene of battle. The wicked and bloodthirsty Offa, who knew how to use the secret dagger as well as the national sword, made his power felt among the West Saxons. Later on Cenwald, and later still King Alfred (the Great), appeared on the scene.

Stourton at the present day is interesting on account of its picturesque gardens, with its temples and sculptures and the surrounding woodland scenery; it has a tower in honour of the brave and patriotic King Alfred, who more than a thousand years ago, before this fair country of ours had been invaded by Norman conquerors, raised his victorious standard on this spot, and bade defiance to the Danish hordes.\*

"Paul Plod" then draws some pertinent conclusions for contending that Stourton was peopled before the Saxon period, but, whether he is right or wrong is not within the compass of the present subject, especially where any uncertainty exists. He proceeds to say that King Alfred advanced against the Danes through the old British road, commonly known as Hardaway, which runs through Stourton, and that Jack Castle's Mound had been the grave of an ancient British warrior. It is certain, as he points out, that Wiltshire was included in the Heptarchy of Wessex, and for many years the county shared, like England generally, in the battles and vicissitudes of the times. As early as 656 the West Saxon King encountered an army of Britons at Stourton, which he defeated with great slaughter, compelling them to retreat to Petherton, on the River Parrett, in Somersetshire. From this time many battles were fought in and near Stourton, till the Britons in Wiltshire were subjugated by the Saxons. Alfred the Great marched to Stourton in 879, planted his standard on the site of the present tower, and after receiving a brave body of adherents, including (says the tradition) a member of the Stourton family from the parish, he proceeded to the village of Edington, where his approach was little expected by the Danes. Stourton will always be associated with the King's goodness and great exploits in battle, especially from the fact of his having fixed his victorious standard on Kingsettle Hill, where now the tower lifts its lofty walls; and Alfred will be remembered long after the tower is forgotten. When the Danes renewed their ravages in Britain, Ethelred II., who was a weak and foolish King, condescended to bribe them, in order to be saved

\* "Our Note Book" column, *Gillingham Record*, 1884, over the signature of "Paul Plod."



from their incursions. To raise money, he laid a tax, called Danegelt or Dane-money, on his subjects, and (like Stourton) every parish in Wiltshire suffered from the exaction.\*

It was when the Saxon army was led by Alfred the Great against the Danes that the power of the Saxon soldier was felt, and although in 871 the result of the conflict at Wilton between the Saxons and Danes was said to have been doubtful, yet in 879 the Saxons, led by that immortal King, gained the decisive victory which liberated his country. This was the great battle in which the Saxon ancestor of the Stourton family is said to have played so conspicuous a part, and to have been rewarded by the favours he then received from his illustrious leader and sovereign.

It was in commemoration of the battle that the present tower in honour of King Alfred was erected in 1772, by Mr. Henry Hoare, in the neighbourhood of Stourton, though actually in the parish of South Brewham, Co. Somerset.

The tower, being erected on the highest and most exposed point, was built of brick instead of stone, as being of a less perishable material. The earliest writer, says Sweetman, was Mr. Loudon, who, in one of his gardening tours, describes the tower as standing on a fine piece of tableland, and states that the tower is a memorial of considerable historic interest, being of triangular form with round towers at each angle, built in red brick, standing 160 feet high, with 222 steps leading to the summit, where the prospect is grand and diversified, overlooking, as it does, a great part of Wilts, Somerset and Dorset, which three counties unite near this place. The tower, he tells us, is distinctly seen from Shaftesbury, and indeed from the rising ground for twenty miles round on every side.

The tower has a greenstone base of great strength, the top is of freestone, about 26 feet above the gallery and for about 10 feet below it, apparently of Tisbury stone, while the stonework above the gallery is 39 feet in circumference. Sweetman adds there are really 220 freestone steps of the same rise and tread; the other two only having about two inches rise each. Each side of the triangle measures 25 feet 6 inches, each tower from triangle to triangle 30 feet 6 inches, making a total girth of 168 feet, which is about the same girth as height, and the walls are 2 feet 9 inches thick, the bricks being smaller than those usually made. Without carrying this description any further, it should be added that it contains a colossal statue of King Alfred, with an inscription embodying truthfully and graphically the noble and fearless character of that King, immortalizing his supreme ability in administering justice, his powerful command over his army and navy, his most able governorship with Christian love,

\* "Paul Piod."

progress, and ability for the benefit of his subjects and country, thus proving that he had laid a sure foundation for the advancement and happiness of his country. The inscription records :

ALFRED THE GREAT,  
 A.D. 879. On this Summit  
 Erected his Standard  
 Against Danish Invaders  
 To him We owe The Origin of Juries  
 The Establishment of a Militia  
 The Creation of a Naval Force  
 ALFRED The Light of a Benighted Age  
 Was a Philosopher and a Christian  
 The Father of His People  
 The Founder of the ENGLISH  
 MONARCHY and LIBERTY.\*

Thus the settling of the Stourton family at Stourton must, according to tradition, date at least from the time of King Alfred the Great. As an old Saxon family, they remained on the soil of the parish of Stourton, presumably as the Lords there, and after the Conquest, as chief or under-tenants of the Crown, until the time of Henry III. From that date Stourton was held direct from the Crown.

Stourton, like other places in the kingdom, passed through the vicissitudes of those times during which England was governed jointly by the Danes and Saxons. The Stourton family were therefore doubtless engaged in the conflicts which took place from Alfred's reign, and more especially in the wars against the Danes in England during the reign of Ethelred II. When in 1001 the Saxons encountered the Danes at Kingsettle Hill, and were beaten, Stourton parish and the inhabitants suffered severely from the ravages, cruelty, and plunder of the infuriated victors.

The Danes (says "Paul Plod") returned again in 997 in greater numbers even than before, and for more than five years ravaged Wessex. Wiltshire felt the power of their arms, and Stourton did not escape, for in 1001 Cola appeared in the parish at the head of an army. The Saxons were commanded by Edsigus. The combatants encountered each other near Kingsettle Hill, and an obstinate and bloody battle ensued, in which the Saxons, in spite of their bravery and courage, were entirely routed. The Danes, not content with their gaining a victory, now began to ravage the surrounding country, leaving in their track evidence of their cruelty and plunder.

\* From a copy kindly communicated by Sir Henry Hoare, Baronet.

When the country, after the defeat of the Danes at Stourton and elsewhere, in 1016, was eventually under the government of the Saxon Kings, the Lords of Stourton again came into prominence, and another Botolph of Stourton was deemed of sufficient status and estate to marry a daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent (afterwards the first Earl of the West Saxons), thereby becoming brother-in-law to two reigning Kings of England, viz., Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

Godwin, as is well known, is handed down to posterity as the most illustrious and powerful noble of his day; and, as the first Earl of the West Saxons, was actually next in rank to the King himself, and Canute gave the hand of his sister Githa to him in marriage. He was father of Harold, who, having the Regency placed in his hands, virtually ruled England, and gained many victories over his Welsh rivals, whom he drove into exile. His valour at the Battle of Hastings is history.

The position of Botolph, Lord of Stourton, who lived during the reigns of his two royal brothers-in-law, Edward the Confessor and Harold II., and took an active part against the Norman invaders, and who himself made such a strong resistance against the Conqueror personally, led that monarch to arrange with Botolph on his own terms when the Conqueror invaded the Western parts of England. Botolph broke down the sea-walls of the river Severn, and in retiring to Glastonbury guarded the pass by land until the Conqueror acceded to the terms that were required. All this is history, and it has been chronicled that it was actually at the residence of Botolph at Stourton that the Conqueror came to meet his opponents to arrange there the terms which these Saxon warriors had demanded and actually obtained from him.

One can therefore understand that Botolph, after his meeting with the Conqueror, could provide for his inheritance and retain Stourton, holding it either directly or indirectly under the feudal laws peculiar to the Normans.

In 1041 the crown returned to the Saxon line in the person of Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred, and half-brother to Edmund Ironside, who defeated the Danes at Stourton in 1016.

The first mention, continues "Paul Plod," of the family of Stourton occurs during the reign of Edward the Confessor. Botolph de Stourton married Ann, daughter of Earl Godwin, the most illustrious and powerful noble of his day. For



his distinguished service against the Swedes, Canute gave him the Earldom of Kent and Wessex (he was really the Earl of the West Saxons, and entitled to rank next to the King himself), and the hand of his sister Githa in marriage. Godwin died in 1053.

Botolph de Stourton, being a brother-in-law of Harold, no doubt took part in the Battle of Hastings. That he embraced the Saxon cause would be inferred from the tradition which says that when the "Conqueror invaded the West of England, Botolph broke down the sea-walls of the Severn, and, in retiring to Glastonbury, guarded the pass by land until the Conqueror acceded to the terms that were required." In fact, the tradition which has survived is that he was present at both the battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings.

It is said (says "Paul Plod") that, after the Battle of Hastings, the Conqueror came in person to the West of England to receive rendition from the Stourton family, and that the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury, and the rest of the Lords and Grandees of the Western parts, waited upon the Conqueror at Stourton House. This appears to be taken from Mr. Turner's work, and if any truth lies therein, the entry is important as proving that a Stourton House was standing before the time of Robertus de Stourton, who is said by Edmondson to have built one, and disputes the conclusion arrived at by some writers that John, 1st Lord Stourton, of Stourton, built it.

It would appear from this (proceeds "Paul Plod") that the Stourton family held a high position at this time, and probably held land in this part of the country, although there is no mention of their possessing any in the county of Wilts till the reign of Edward I. (query Henry III.).

Under the Saxon Heptarchy, it would appear that that of the West Saxons included, from A.D. 519 to 800, the counties of Berks, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and a part of Cornwall, in all of which counties the House of Stourton held landed estates, excepting in Berks. From 455 to 805 Kent, as a county, was not included therein, although in the days of Godwin, Earl of the West Saxons, it was included in his jurisdiction. Egbert, the last King of the West Saxons, who commenced to reign as such in 800, eventually became, after the union of the Saxon kingdoms, sole monarch of England in 827, reigning as such until 837.

Historians agree that Godwin was the first Earl of the West Saxons, his

territory including Kent, and that if he were ever Earl of Kent, as a separate designation, it must have been prior to his obtaining the dignity of Earl of the West Saxons. But it is very doubtful to many minds whether he ever was the Earl of Kent. If this was so, the title must have been subordinate to that of Earl of the West Saxons, in which Kent was included, and consequently would have become merged in the greater title.

Thus Godwin is more correctly known as the Earl of the West Saxons. His ancestry is one of confusion, and contemporary writers differ in so many respects that no decisive opinion can be given here, without quoting the whole of the varied opinions, which would occupy so much space, with so little result, that it is not deemed necessary to dwell here on that subject.

Earl Godwin has been called "the great champion of England against Norman influence." From the beginning of Canute's reign he held high office under that Danish monarch, and was honoured by his matrimonial connection with the Royal House. Eventually he became the first subject of the realm.

It is said, if anyone ventures to put any faith in the geography of the *Kyntlinga Saga*, that Earl Godwin must have come from some place near the borders of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, and one account makes him the son of a churl, seemingly on the borders of those counties. This is interesting to bear in mind when it is remembered that Godwin's daughter Anne had married Botolph of Stourton.

Soon after Godwin married Gytha, sister of the Danish Earl Ulf, the husband of Canute's sister Estrith, he was created Earl of the West Saxons in order to raise his status in accordance with his high connections in the Royal House. Ulf was the son of Thurgils, whose father, Biörn, according to the old legends, was the offspring of a bear, which is stated by the Saxon chronicler Florence, and other authorities, to have carried off a damsel. Biörn was called "Ursus."

Gytha became wholly naturalized in England, and her brother, Earl Ulf, served in Canute's English wars.

Godwin was the first, and Harold the second and last, Earl of the West Saxons, a title in rank next to the King. His possessions extended over the centre of England, and many southern counties.

As is well known, during the whole reign of Ethelred England was infested by the Danes, and on the death of that King, in 1016, the country submitted to the rule of Canute, the victorious leader of the Danes; for in 1016, while Edmund II., the last Saxon monarch of England, was reigning, the kingdom became divided, after the Danish and Saxon wars, between himself and Canute the Dane. It remained so until 1041, when Edward the Confessor, who had been educated in Normandy, and had married Godwin's daughter Edith, became sole monarch of England. His death on the 5th of January, 1066, precipitated the successful attempt of William, Duke of Normandy, to obtain the English Crown.

There is no doubt that Edward the Confessor, having been educated in Normandy, was greatly attached to the people and the customs of that country, while his prejudices naturally drew over many Normans to England, who were preferred at Court, and appointed to many offices of trust, both in Church and State, which excited the jealousy of the English, and particularly, as a French historian says, "of Godwin, Duke (*sic*) of Wessex, one of the most powerful noblemen of the kingdom."

This rivalry between Edward and Godwin developed eventually into hatred, enmity, and open war.

The estates of Godwin were confiscated, and the Earl took refuge in France, where his son Tosti married the daughter of the French Regent, and in which country Godwin and his sons procured a sufficient force of men and ships to enable them to return and demand with success the restoration of the Earl's former property and privileges.

Godwin, however, died soon after, and his son Harold succeeded him, inheriting his father's prejudices, but exceeding him in ambition and address.

A French historian draws a picture of the character of Harold, from which we find that he was extremely popular among the English, yet so cautious as to secure the favour of Edward; whilst "his influence was so great" that on Siward's death he procured the Duchy of Northumberland for his brother Tosti; and "he entertained sanguine hope of succeeding Edward in the Throne of England"; that Edward "observed his aim, and disliked him the more on that account, entertained other views, and was willing to prefer almost any other as his successor." On the



death of Edward in 1066, Harold, without opposition, ascended the Throne, and was next day solemnly crowned and anointed King.

The details of the quarrel between Duke William of Normandy and Harold need not be repeated here. Harold declined to resign the Throne of England, and determined to reign or die, and the issue was fought out on Senlac Hill. In the hottest part of the Battle of Hastings Harold was slain by an arrow, and, his brothers also falling about the same time, the English became dispirited and gave way on all sides. Harold behaved with extraordinary courage in this contest, which marked the termination of the Saxon monarchy in England, the duration of which had been more than 600 years. The bodies of Harold and his brothers being found, were honourably conveyed to their mother, by whom they were interred in Waltham Abbey, which had been given to Harold by Edward the Confessor, on condition that he built the monastery the ruins of which remain. Harold's Park there consisted of 450 acres of forest lands. His tomb, of plain gray marble, with the epitaph "Harold infelix," was in the church wherein Harold is said to have offered up his prayers for victory previous to his engagement with the Norman invaders. It has sometimes been stated that Harold escaped in the battle.

According to Domesday, Radulphus tenet de W. (alscino de Dowai) Stortone. Alwacre tenuit T.R.E., et geldabat pro 8 hidis. Terra est 6 carucata. De eâ sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucata, cum 1 servo. Et 6 villiani, et 13 coscez, et 8 cotarū, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini reddunt 20 denarios. Et 60 acra pasturæ. Silva 1 Leuca longa, et 1 lata. Valuit 4 libræ, modo 7 libræ.

Thus it is found that *Ralph holds Stortone of Walter de Dowai*—a superior lord, for Coke says, "Tener, to hold of some superior lord." *Alwacre held it (Stourton) in the time of Edward*—meaning Edward the Confessor—and it was assessed for eight hides geldable, which shows that it was subject to Danegeld, or the ordinary dues of the hundred of Mere, for we find both that hundred and Stourton mentioned in the Exon' Domesday. *The land—arable—is six ploughs. In the demesne* (being the King's demesnes, they were inalienable) *there are four hides, and in the same there are two plough-lands, with 1 serf or bondman, and six villains*—who had farms and were husbandmen for the Lord—and *twenty-one cottagers*—mere cottagers, qui cotagia et curtilagia tenent—with four ploughs. At Domesday there was a slight difference between cozets and cottagers,\* which is now unknown. The latter were tenants of cottages, and are supposed to have been a degree higher than mere villains. Two

\* Coke, Littleton, Hoare's "Wiltshire," Blomefield's "Norfolk," "History of Shropshire," &c.

*mills pay twenty pence. And sixty acres of pasture. The wood is a league in longitude or length, and one league in latitude or width*, a league is among authorities varied from two to one mile in extent. Coke says, *Leuca*, L=Leued, and *Leuga*, which in Doomsday=Leuvad, and meant a forest, park, chase, vivary, and warren, and he points out that *sylvæ=silva* stood in Doomsday for an acre, not a mile, thus he appears to be at variance with all translators of Doomsday, but he was nevertheless a judge and lawyer of some eminence. *Was valued at £4*, meaning Edward the Confessor's time, *and now at £7*, meaning the time of the Survey.

Walter de Dowai, was a great landowner in various places, and is often met with in Doomsday, where we read he forfeited some of his possessions, although he was not actually outlawed, being mere local forfeiture. In some instances he is shewn to have held some of his lands of the king, for which he had no writ or evidence of seizen. It is said he had grant of 35 Manors, he being at one time in high favour with the Conqueror.

In many counties there were a large class of king's Theyns, bearing English names, and holding small estates, which themselves or their fathers had held in the time of Edward the Confessor, a long list of which is found in Wiltshire, which county had probably (says Freeman) submitted along with the counties of Hants and Berks.

Of Ralph the undertenant of Stourton, it is feared no direct evidence is forthcoming as to his identity. He is supposed to have been a Saxon, and probably a local man, but among the Saxons surnames were not adopted for some generations after their Norman allies are supposed to have used them.

Richard Munday, Painter Stainer, *temp.* Charles I., has ventured to identify Ralph, the Doomsday undertenant of Stourton, with Botolph Stourton, *temp. Conquestoris*, and consequently commences his pedigree of the Stourton family thus :

Botolphus, alias Radulphus, de la Stourton, = Anna fil' Godwin Comit' Cant.

Robertus de Stourton, Dominus de Stourton. Galfridus.

Will'mus de Stourton, Miles.

This gentleman is said, by the reference of the British Museum, to have founded his pedigree partly on the *Baronagium Angliæ*† written some few years previously, about 1587, but the latter Manuscript merely starts the Stourton

Harleian MS. 61, fo. 76. † Harleian MS. 806, fos. 50-61.

pedigree with Sir John Stourton, the first Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Mr. Munday is alleged, from the same reference, to have lent his Manuscripts to some of the Heralds of his day, who took them when they went to the visitations.

It is, however, a well known fact that surnames were not then in vogue, and that christian names were not correctly followed, for Mr. Edmondson, describes Botolph Stourton as Bartholomew and as the first Lord of Stourton after the Conquest, inferring the family were Lords of Stourton previous to the Norman Invasion.

That Botolph Stourton was a great personage and Saxon warrior, cannot be denied, seeing he was son-in-law to Godwin, first Earl of the West Saxons, and, consequently, brother-in-law respectively to Edward the Confessor and Harold II.

Moreover, tradition cites that when William the Conqueror entered into the West of England, he (Botolph Stourton) was among those that broke down the sea walls of the river Severn, and entered Glastonbury, guarding the pass by land until the Conqueror granted what they required.

This is confirmed by William Turner\*, who says, "Sturton, the seat of Lord Stourton, was belonging to his family before the Conquest. They say that after the victory at Bataill, William the Conqueror came in person into the West (of England) to receive rendition from the Stourton family, and that the Lord Abbot, of Glastonbury, and the rest of the Lords and Grandees of the Western parts waited upon the Conqueror at Stourton House, where the family continues to this (his) day."

To Botolph Stourton tradition has attributed the thigh bone, but whether it really belonged to him, or to his ancestor of the same name, who fought under Alfred the Great, cannot for certain be determined.

It is clear, however, that the Stourton family must have been settled at Stourton† early in the Saxon period, and also were there at the Norman conquest, and no other prominent family can at this remote time be, or has ever been, traced as having been seated there.

\* In his complete History of the most remarkable providences printed at London in 1697, and by other historians.

† The tenure by which Baronies were held did not consist in Knight service alone, but there were particular services of a superior kind, as all manors were held by Knight service in chief many of which were not Baronies, though every Barony was a tenure in chief, yet every tenure in chief was not a Barony. This is admitted by legal authorities.



Unfortunately the grants of William the Conqueror, or any of his sons, are not in existence, and, therefore, one has only to fall back on Doomsday, and the most able authorities to ascertain facts. In the present case the authorities are unanimous in deciding that the Stourtons were seated at Stourton as before described. They are likewise unanimous in deciding that Botolph Stourton, his son, Sir Robert Stourton, his grandson, Sir William Stourton, and his great grandson, Sir Michael Stourton, who was living in the reigns of King John and Henry III., were all styled "*Dominus de Stourton*," which must have been by tenure.

*Botolph de la Stourton.* First=*Ann*, daughter of Godwin, first  
"*Dominus de Stourton*" after | Earl of the West Saxons.  
the Conquest.

*Sir Robert de Stourton.* "*Dominus*"=*Agnes* is given as the Christian  
de Stourton." Built the Mansion | name of his wife by Edmond-  
House at Stourton. | son.

*Sir William de Stourton*  
"*Dominus de Stourton*" |

*Sir Michael de Stourton, Kt.*=*Mary*, dau. of John, Lord Mauduit.  
"*Dominus de Stourton*."

These were all undoubtedly feudal Lords of Stourton, who all presumably held Stourton under the feudal system of tenure. Botolph held presumably of a superior, thus being a Vassal of a Barony, and a Baron did not signify an immediate Vassal to the King nor an immediate tenant of the Crown, but still he may have held the demesne lands in Stourton in chief of the Crown, and the Manor and Advowson of an immediate Vassal of the Crown as his great-grandson in the time of Henry III. did. It would matter very little to Botolph Stourton, as a soldier, whether he held his Estates according to military duties, as he did in the Saxon period, or under the Norman feudal system, as he would have to do after the Conquest. The distinction between his services being annexed to his *land*, and their being annexed to the *tenure* of his land, would not strike him as very important. The word Baron, of itself, originally did not signify an immediate Vassal to the King, for immediate tenants of the Earls Palatine were their Barons, the Citizens of London originally were called Barons, as well as the representatives of the Cinque Ports. Baron, therefore, at first only signified the immediate tenant of that superior who held of the Crown in chief.

At the Norman period, there was very little difference between the tenure of Knight service and a pure and perfect feu. The former was a "*Service de*

*Chevalier*," a species of feudal tenure being entirely of a military nature from which the Knight's fee, *feodum militare*, measurement of land sprang. Thus when we read that Sir Michael or Sir Ralph Stourton, held (the Manor of) Stourton\*, by the service of one Knight's fee, it is clearly shewn they held by Knight's service, of a purely military nature.

It has been seen that Botolph Stourton was a soldier, and he may have held by knight service, although he is not described, as his descendants were, as a knight, or he may have had a feu pure and simple, held on condition of fidelity and certain services (also in general of a military nature) under the oath of fealty.

Now, supposing under this tenure any breach of the condition and oath was made by not performing the stipulated service, the lands which might have been voluntarily and gratuitously given him, would immediately have reverted to the donor.

From his son right down to Sir William Stourton, the seventh generation of the family, these descendants are all called knights, which was undoubtedly through performing duties purely of a military nature, and holding by knight service, which was clearly the tenure under which the Manor of Stourton was held when first annexed to the honor of Castle Cary.

Had therefore Sir Michael Stourton made a breach of his oath of fealty, as it is supposed he did in the time of John or Henry III., it will be observed that he must have forfeited the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, if held by him of the chief Lords.

Why do they call him the last Lord of Stourton, if he did not hold the Manor of Stourton? for he was a Lord by tenure so long as he held the Manor, and if, as we find it to be a fact, his grandson, Sir Ralph Stourton, did not hold it, then there is the strongest presumptive evidence for his not being called Lord of Stourton, although it does not prove he was not entitled to bear the title of knight as holding by knight service for services of a purely military nature, as well as being a knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

So that although Botolph Stourton may not be shewn in Domesday, still he may have then held the King's demesnes in Stourton, in chief of the Crown, and afterwards the Manor and Advowson may have been granted to the family.

\* The entry is "Wiltes' Joh'is de Munemue, Nich' de Sturton, tenz Sturton p' feodo unig mil' de Ric' Luvell, t' Ricus de d'no Reg'e," which service of one knight's fee is how the Lovels held in chief of the Crown. It does not read one knight's fee in Stourton.

Coke clearly shews that tenet tenure was a Thane under the Saxon Dynasty, and a feudal dependant under the Norman one, and this was the tenure under which Ralph held Stourton of Walter de Dowai, the superior Lord, who held in chief of the Crown.

Therefore, although there may be no contemporary evidence extant for satisfactorily proving in these pages all that one would like to do, still looking at the laws of the period there is the strongest chain of circumstantial evidence for assuming the many conclusions formed by historians as to the early generations of the Stourton family, without going quite so far as Mr. Munday went, in identifying Botolph Stourton with Ralph, the Domesday undertenant.

Sir Robert Stourton when he got his licence to build the Castle at Stourton, so called from its castellated design and immense size, undoubtedly held the whole Parish in chief from the Crown, as his family did down to Sir Michael, when the Manor and Advowson was held of Castle Cary, in Somerset, and they were not coextensive with the Parish.

Although it is stated that Sir Robert Stourton built the Mansion House at Stourton, it is thought from Mr. Turner's description that an earlier edifice had stood in Stourton belonging to the family, unless the previous residence was the Manorial-House, which was distinct from the castellated Mansion spoken of by Leland and Aubrey, who both saw the latter.

Domesday helps very little in deciding the point, nor does its omission to mention such a Mansion House in any way prove that there was no such house, for as similar omissions occur in other cases the fact is not conclusive. Recourse must therefore be had to the earliest writers thereon. Every Barony had a capital Mansion in which the Lord resided, this was often a Castle, which could not be erected without the King's licence, and was called *Caput Baronie*, and where there was a Castle, the whole Manor was so called, but as Stourton was not so called, it is presumed the Mansion House was not a Castle in law, it should, however, be borne in mind that the Castle of Mere, the principal parish of that hundred in which Stourton was situated was not built until 1253, by King John's son, Richard Plantaganet, Earl of Cornwall.

John Leland, in his journey through Wiltshire in 1540-2, describes very graphically the Mansion House, the Stourton Arms, and river Stour. He says:—



"The Village of Stourton stondith yn the bottom of an hille, on the left ripe of the Stur\* The Lord Stourton's place stondith on a meane hille, the soyle thereof being stony. This Maner place hath two Courtes. The fronte of the ynnere Courte is magnificent, and high embatelid, castle lyke."

"The goodly gate-house and fronte of the Lorde Stourton's house in Stourton was buyldyd ex spoliis Gallorum†. Ther is a parke among hills joining on the maner place. The name of the Stourtons be very anciente in those parties."

"Ther be 4 campes that servid menne of warre about Stourton ; one towarde the north weste part within the park, double dichid. I conjecte that here stode a maner place or castle. My Lord Stourton sayith nay. Ther is another campe a mile dim: of Stoureton, doble dichid, in the toppe of an highe hill. This is called commanely Whiteshete Hill. The other 2 campes be abrode in the Lordshipe."

"Ther is on an hill a litle without Stourton a grove, and in it is a very praty place called Bonhames, builded of late by my Lorde Stourton. Bonhome of Wiltshire, of the auncienter House of the Bonehomes there is Lorde of it." Canon Jackson in his 'Leland' says this place is still known as the tything of Bonham, south of Stourton. By Leland's account (the Canon proceeds to say that) a house had been built here by Lord Stourton before 1540, which was the year Leland, the royal antiquary, visited the place. Sir Richard Colt Hoare shews the property was some years after the execution of Charles, 8th Baron Stourton, again leased to the Stourton family, and infers—although he somewhat confuses the leasehold with the freehold title—that the Stourton family acquired the fee, which they did as shewn later on. In 1300, Edmund Plantaganet, Earl of Cornwall, grandson of King John, died possessed of the profits of the tithing of Stourton, in the Hundred of Mere, Co. Wilts, and it is shewn he died at the Abbey of Ashbridge, in Bucks, where he founded a College in honour of the blood of our Saviour, for certain brethren called *Bonhomes*, and it is thought possible he or his father may have founded one in Stourton also, from which cause the name of the place and family of Bonham, arose. In very early records we find that the Bonhams, of Wiltshire and Essex‡, held the Manor or Farm of Bonham, for on Sunday at New Sarum, after Decoll. of St. John the Baptist, being the 29th

\* Stur is according to the Anglo-Saxon form of spelling, and is phonetically correct,

† With French Prize Money. The late Rev. J. E. Jackson adds a note to his edition of Leland, to the effect that the builder of this part was Sir John Stourton, who for his services to the Henries in their French wars, was created the first Baron in 1448, he had the Duke of Orleans in his custody at Stourton House for 10 months, for which he was allowed 13/4 a day.

‡ While searching up the family of Lambert, of Mayden Bradley, it was discovered that both the Lambert and Bonham families migrated into Essex.

August, 1356, 30th Edward III., Robert, son and heir of John de Bonham, quit claimed a moiety of the Manors of Bonham and Great Wishford, with the Advowson of the Church of Great Wishford, to Nicholas de Bonham.

Leland proceeds :—"The ryver of Stoure, risith ther of six fountaynes or springes, wherof 3 be on the northe side of the Parke, harde withyn the Pale, the other 3 be north also, but withoute the Parke. The Lorde Stourton giveth these 6 Fountaynes yn his Armes."

As some seem to imagine that Lord Stourton held the fee of Bonham when Leland visited the place, it should be noted that according to an Inquisition taken at Warminster, on the 18th March, in the 1st Elizabeth, before John Bushe, Esquire, Escheator, after the death of Nicholas Bonham, who died the 13th January then preceding, that the Manors of Great Wishford and Bonham passed thereunder, John Bonham was his son and heir, aged sixteen years; and the purchase of the fee by the Stourtons is shewn to be many generations later than this period.

Turner, in his complete History of the most Remarkable Providences, printed at London, Anno Domini, 1697, confirms the contention that a Mansion House of the Stourton Family was standing at Stourton, close to Bonham, in the time of William the Conqueror. Bonham House was where, the Latin Bill of Indictment states, William and John Hartgill were buried.

The house that Leland saw was most probably the ancient Castle or Mansion House built by Sir Robert Stourton, although Leland ascribes it to the first Baron Stourton, who, he thought, built it out of French prize-money. The first Baron probably rebuilt a portion of the old Mansion, or remodelled and renovated it.

Aubrey\* visited the place in 1650, about one hundred and ten years after Leland, and gives an interesting account of the Mansion House.

Aubrey's Manuscripts at Oxford, written about 1650, give a sketch of Stourton House, which is probably the most ancient extant, and which he took from a South aspect, and a facsimile copy is given on the next page.

Modern biographers do not look on him as a careful writer, he certainly did not grasp his subjects, and seldom rose to any brilliancy in his descriptions, besides being a confused describer. He, however, left many works behind him, and is certainly entitled to praise for some of his productions.



STOURTON HOUSE AS IT APPEARED FROM THE SOUTH.

*Taken from Aubrey's MSS. at Oxford.*

This sketch is also given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, while the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine," volume one, gives what is called a more developed view of Stourton House, founded upon Aubrey's rough sketch of the Mansion, which view is to be found also illustrated here.



THE SOUTH PROSPECT OF STOURTON HOUSE, FOUNDED ON JOHN AUBREY'S  
RUDE SKETCH.

*Reproduced from the Wilts. Arch. and Nat. Hist., Vol. I*

Aubrey says:—"In the glass windows are single escutcheons of Stourton. In the court, over the parlour windowe, in stone, is an escutcheon, Stourton quarterings. Mem'—The Lord Stourton's supporters (now) are two horrid



things like sea-horses Sable, crested, instead of manes, with things like Dragon's wings Or.

"In the Chappell, in the howse, the pavement is of brick annealed or painted with their coate, and Rebus. WS a tower and a ton Or.



"N.B.—These enamelled bricks have not been used these last hundred yeares. The old paving of our Lady's Church at Sarum is so; and at Gloucester excellent; and the like in other places. 'Tis a pity it is not revived and improved—Mr. Dwight may much improve it.

"The house is of gothique building, and standeth on a great deal of ground, and this and Farleigh Castle are the two howses that are almost entirely the same as they were in the time of the old English Barons.

"Here is a great open-roofed hall, and an extraordinary large and high open-roofed kitchen."

After giving an account of a huge and monstrous bone in the buttery, which has been dealt with before, Aubrey proceeds as follows :

"The Estate that belonged to this (i.e. the Stourton) Family before the forfeiture, is judged to be worth *now* not less than twenty thousand pounds per annum.

"They were great benefactors to the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, as appears by their coate of arms every where about the Church, and in all the Prebendaries' Howses. They were also great benefactors to the Abbey of Glastonbury, where yet all about the Town their scutcheons flourish in the windowes, and in the remaining part of that stately Monastery: in the Church of which most of the Family, before the Reformation, were interred."\*

"I saw their Pedigree, which is drawn from Botolph Stourton before mentioned . . . who lived in the time of the Conquest, to about the beginning of King James's time.

\* That most of the family before the Reformation were buried in the Conventual Church of Glastonbury is not borne out by evidence, and the statement should have been limited to "some of the family."

"*Mem.* King James is derived from this family in the Pedigree ; one ofh is Progenitors marrying to a daughter of this family about 200 yeares ago, more or less.\*

"*Mem.* The Lord Stourton that is now, 1674, is named Botolph,† and his sonne is the *nineteenth* from the first Botolph inclusive. I had a great curiosity to observe that so honorable and eminent a family should not, since the Conquest, lose a generation. Compare these generations with ours and others."

"Three of the six springs in the Park, are all in the County of Wiltshire, whereas Mr. Camden has put them all in Somersetshire.‡

"N.B.—That the coate of the Lord Stourton is, *S. a bend Or, between 6 fountains*, which allude to these six springs, being the head of the River Stour which runs on to Blandford, &c. I believe anciently 'twas only *Sable, a bend Or*.

"*Mem.* These fountaines I am sure those *within* the Park pale, are curbed with pierced cylinders of freestone, like chimney tunnes, the diameter of the concave being eighteen inches.

"The Park is large, but bald for timber trees, only some old stagge-headed trees remayning. This tract of country was heretofore all horrid and woody ; it bordereth on the Forests of Bruton§ and Gillingham.||

"In the Parke¶ on a hill, is a Toft, they say, of the Castle of Stourton : nothing now remayning but trenches."\*\*\*

The foregoing account from Aubrey's pen is very interesting and of great value in many particulars, and from Volume I. of the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, we learn that "Old Stourton House stood upon a site immediately in front of the present mansion,†† between that house and the public road leading to Maiden Bradley. The site is still," the article proceeds to say, "to be recognised by an

\* A pedigree detailing this descent will be found later herein.

† Should be William, but it has recently been discovered that there was a Francis, 4th Baron Stourton (see "The Complete Peerage," by "G. E. C.").

‡ Sir Richard Colt Hoare said the spot was in his time called by the title of "The Six Wells"; they were not all above ground, those without the site of the old Park wall having been all covered in and stopped up, except one which served as a well. The Park wall, he says, is between the Springs. Those within the old Park were then still open and had their curbstones around them, as described by Aubrey. The place now (1896) is known as "Six Wells Bottom," but only one of the wells remains visible. It is not an improbable suggestion that the bend in the arms on each side of which are three fountains indicates the Park wall, on each side of which were three wells.

§ Selwood Forest. || Blackmere Forest.

¶ Sir Richard Colt Hoare imagined the Park was never kept up after the purchase by Henry Hoare, though it still retained the name, and Sir Richard Colt Hoare himself pulled down a great part of the Park paling or wall, which had run in the direction described by Leland, separating the six springs.

\*\* The same Authority says this alludes to a Camp on Whitesheet Hill, or perhaps may allude to a smaller circular work in the old Park, within which was the keeper's house.

†† The site of the old Castle or Mansion House of Stourton is shown on the map before referred to, in Volume VIII. of the *Wiltshire Archeological Magazine*.

inequality of ground, a few old Spanish chestnut trees, and some subterranean vaults. A relic of the building is, or lately was, preserved in a house at Shaftesbury, formerly the 'King's Arms,' a carved chimneypiece bearing the shield of Stourton, between those of Chidiok and Berkeley."

From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1826 is given below a sketch of the identical chimneypiece,\* spoken of above, which was sent to the Editor, "Mr. Urban," in that year, by a correspondent, under the initials of "C. B.," together with a letter, the text of which is also given here.



UPPER PART OF THE OLD CHIMNEYPIECE FORMERLY IN STOURTON HOUSE AND  
AFTERWARDS FIXED UP IN THE "KING'S ARMS," SHAFTESBURY.

"C. B." writes thus: "I send you a sketch of the upper part of a chimneypiece now remaining in a house in this town, formerly an Inn, called the King's Arms. The arms in the first compartment are those of Chidiok, in the centre of Stourton, and in the last those of Berkeley, of Beverston.

"This chimneypiece was probably removed from Stourton Castle, when it was pulled down, and had been originally placed there by John, third Lord Stourton, the eldest son of William, the second Baron, by one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Chidiok, of Chidiok, in Dorsetshire; which John, Lord Stourton, the son, married the daughter of Berkeley, of Beverstone. John succeeded to the Barony in the year 1478, and dying in 1484, *s.p.*, was succeeded by his brother, William."

\* It is also illustrated in Hutchins's "Dorset."



This is hardly correct, for William succeeded his nephew Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, as 5th Lord.

There is an illustration of this same chimneypiece given in Hutchins's "Dorset,"\* presumably copied from the old drawing thereof formerly in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's possession. In the same work it is noted that this relic was carved in Bath stone, and was in 1867 in the possession of Richard, 2nd Marquis of Westminster, who built the Town Hall in Shaftesbury, and to whose memory the Westminster Cottage Hospital there, in Park Road, was dedicated. It was particularly stated that the chimneypiece had then been recently removed from a house in the High Street of Shaftesbury, where it was in use as such. Kelly, writing in 1875, says many of the very ancient houses in Shaftesbury had been replaced by a better class of house. It is said that the Rev. J. J. Reynolds's conjecture that it probably formed part of the canopy of a tomb rescued from the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey, and used as a chimneypiece by some citizens of the town, seemed highly improbable. The correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine* was probably correct in his statement.

Botolph of Stourton, *temp. conquestoris*, had besides his elder son and heir, Sir Robert, a younger son, Galfridus. Mr. Edmondson starts his pedigree with Bartholomew Stourton, the first Lord of Stourton after the Conquest, whom Sir Richard Colt Hoare, quoting the College of Arms pedigree, presumed was identical with Botolph Stourton. This is confirmed by the official pedigree in the College of Arms, in which Botolph is given as the first known ancestor of the Lords Stourton, after the Conquest.

It is thought possible that this Botolph may have had a younger son called Bartholomew, especially when it is considered that that name has the appropriate meaning of "son of him who made the waters to rise," and that as Botolph Stourton had inherited the fishery rights and customs of his ancestor, Botolph Stourton, the Saxon Thane, who had the original grant from King Alfred the Great, as before shown, he may have, as the then head of the family, named a son Bartholomew, in reference to the head or rise of the river Stour being in the parish of Stourton, and to the fact that that river is supposed to have been dyed by the blood of those slain in battle at Stourton. But if the meaning of the name has a relation to any particular episode, it might equally appropriately refer to the breaking down of the sea walls of the Severn.

\* Volume III., page 35, under Shaftesbury.

Sir Robert Stourton, Lord of Stourton, son and heir of Botolph, also Lord there, had by his wife, Agnes, an elder son and heir,

Sir William Stourton, Knight, also called Lord of Stourton, successor to his father, and who had a son and heir,

Sir Michael Stourton, who was the last to be styled "Lord of Stourton." He lived in the troublous times of King John, and King Henry III., when the risings of the Barons and feudal Lords against the Throne caused so many to lose their Estates, as presumably did this Sir Michael Stourton, for the Manor and Advowson of the Church of St. Peter's in Stourton, were granted to the Lovels of Castle Cary, in Somersetshire, to be held by them of the Barony and Honour of Castle Cary, in chief of the Crown. At the same time, it is probably correct to say that the Manor and Glebe lands of Stourton were not coextensive with the Parish of Stourton. This Michael is erroneously called Nicholas de Stourton, in "Testa de Nevil," written by Jollan de Nevil, a Justice Itinerant in the 18th and 24th of Henry III. Most writers have made a distinction in the reading of Sir Michael Stourton's holdings in Stourton and that held by the undertenants in subsequent years of the chief Lords of Stourton, and it is clearly the fact that the entry must mean the same in the case of Sir Michael Stourton and the subsequent undertenants. "Testa de Nevil" says "Wiltes'.—Feoda Joh'is de Munemue, Nich' de Sturton, *tenz Sturton p' feodo unig' mil' de Ric' Luwell, 't Ric'us de d'no Reg'e.*"\* Now, the subsequent undertenants of the chief Lords of Stourton are shown to have held the Manor of Stourton of the chief Lords *by service of one Knight's fee*, and although all previous authorities have copied from each other that this Sir Michael Stourton held one Knight's fee in Stourton of Richard Lovel, who held of the King (Henry III.), it, however, seems more probable that the entry relates solely and wholly to the Manor as shewn in subsequent entries regarding the undertenants of the same Manor, and all these authorities show the Manor was held of the chief Lords of Stourton, viz., *by the service of one Knight's fee*. It is probable that Sir Michael Stourton held (the Manor of) Stourton, *by the service of one Knight's fee*, and *not one Knight's fee in Stourton*, which is by no means the same. This is confirmed by the same manner in which these authorities have translated the findings of the jury in the case of his grandson and heir, Sir Ralph Stourton, who is said by these authorities to have held one Knight's fee in Stourton, with the Advowson of the Church of St. Peter there, of Hugh Lovel, the chief Lord, whom they allow held

\* Observe that Henry III.'s brother and nephew held the profits of the tithing of Stourton, and the Earl of Gloucester and Hertford claimed Stourton after the Crown had granted it to Castle Cary.

the Manor and Advowson of the King, and practically admit he had no other under-tenants in Stourton, although not residing there himself.

The service was one Knight's fee, and the translation must be the same in each case. With respect to the "Nich" in "Testa de Nevil," it is clear that it relates to Sir Michael Stourton, for his grandson and heir is proved to have held the Manor and Advowson of Hugh Lovel. It is a well-known fact that in these very ancient records there is often a mistake in the abbreviated forms Nich' and Mich' which is obvious to the reader. The feudal tenants were bound to render service to their Lords in recompense for the lands they held, which in original feods might be to do suit to their Lord, in his Courts in time of peace, and in his armies or warlike retinue, when necessity called the Lord to the field. It is shown that the tenants of the chief Lords of Stourton did suit of court at the Castle of Cary, from three weeks to three weeks. From ancient authors the *service de chivalier* were written as *unum feodum militis*, or *feodum unius militis*, or *duo feoda militis*, among many other ways, while sometimes these fees are called *feoda militaria*, which tends to support the contention for thus reading "Testa de Nevil." As is before shewn those who held by Knights' service were called *milites*, and had in ancient times many privileges, which Henry I. confirmed on the day of his coronation by his Charter for the restitution of the ancient laws. When Sir John Stourton, 1st Lord Stourton, held under the chief Lord the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, he held not only by fealty but by Homage as well. When the Stourtons became chief Lords thereof, the Manor and Advowson were held by the family of the Crown until the 12th of Anne, 1713, when an Act was passed "for divesting the Crown of the Remainder in Fee-simple of and in the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, in the County of Wilts, and several Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to the same Manor belonging, expectant on certain Estates-tail, and for vesting the same in certain other Persons therein named, to the intent the same may be barred by proper Methods in Law, for the Purposes therein mentioned." All this will be found at greater length in the life of Edward, 13th Lord Stourton, who sold the Estate. All land was "Crown" land in this sense until the right of the Crown had been relinquished.

Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, Count of Poitou, King of the Romans and of Almaine, son of King John, by his wife, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, was born the 5th of January, 1209, died at Berkhamstead Castle, Herts, the 2nd of April, 1272, his body being buried at Hales Abbey, Co. Gloucester, which he had founded in 1251. He was with his brother,



Henry III., taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewes, and had grant in 1253 to build a castle at Mere, in Wilts, at the same time having power to limit his property there, *which undoubtedly included the profits of the tithing of Stourton*, to himself for life, with the remainder to his issue male on the body of his wife, Sanchia (whom he had married the 23rd of November, 1243, and who died the 9th of November, 1261, being buried with her husband), third daughter and co-heir of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence and Barcelona, and sister of Queen Eleanor, consort of Henry III.

Richard de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester, 6th Earl of Hertford, and 8th Earl of Clare, was the son of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Hertford and Clare, by Isabel, third daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, *and who married in her widowhood, the 30th of March, 1231, as his first wife, the above Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall*. Richard de Clare was born the 4th of August, 1222, and died at his Manor of Eschemerfield, near Canterbury, the 15th of July, 1262, and was buried at Tewkesbury the 28th of July. He married, the 2nd of February, 1238, Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and had, *inter alia*, a daughter, Matilda de Clare, *who married the 6th of October, 1272, Edmund Plantagenet, 5th but eldest surviving son and heir of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall*, and from whom she was divorced.

This Earl of Gloucester, Hertford and Clare, was, in July, 1256, on Richard Plantagenet becoming King of the Romans, sent to Germany, with full power to negotiate with the princes of the Empire, for the election of the Earl of Cornwall, and we read much of his being on bad terms with his stepfather, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, and with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. When he died, on the 15th of July, 1262, *we find that he held Stourton*, presumably in Wiltshire, *as one of the fees of the Earldom of Gloucester*,\* and his descendant, Maud Badlesmere, is afterwards found holding Stourton in Wilts for her dower.†

Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, his son-in-law, died at his Abbey of Ashbridge, Co. Bucks, the 1st of October, 1300, *where he had founded a college in honour of the blood of our Saviour for certain brethren called Bonhomes*,‡ which he may have done in Stourton, thus giving the name of Bonham to the place there. He was buried on Thursday after Palm Sunday then next, with his parents in the Abbey of Hales, dying seised of the Manor and Hundred of Mere, in Wilts, *together with the*

\* I. P. M., 47 Henry III., No. 34.

† See account of the undertenants of Stourton.

‡ Lel., "Coll.," Volume I., page 78.

*profits of the tithing of Stourton*, to which he undoubtedly succeeded under his father's grant of 1253. This grant was limited to him as the eldest heir male of his father on the body of his said mother, and dying without issue and all issue male of his parents being then extinct, the Earldom reverted to the Crown, while Edward I. was found to be his cousin and next heir.\*

When the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey were discovered as will be shewn later on, certain arms of the benefactors to the Abbey came to light, and as will be seen in the illustrations of these, the arms of the de Clares, Earls of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford, are found together with those of Stourton, Barons of Stourton, Montacute, Earls of Salisbury, under whom the Stourtons held, and Bryan, of Tor Bryan, Co. Devon, who intermarried into the Montacute family. It is clear they were all connected with Stourton in Wiltshire.

Living contemporaneously with Sir Michael Stourton was Sir Ivo de Stourton, Knight. The documents in which he is mentioned, being of an early date, are very important, and are as follows :

"Perambucio facta anno gracie Millesimo ducentesimo xlvī, † die veneris proximo post festum sancti Gregorii pape, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis vicesimo primo, inter terram Abbatis Glastonie de Domerham in Comitatu Wilteschire, et terram Abbatis Tewkesburie de Bowarthe in Comitatu Dorsetie; per sacramentum Robert Broun, Roberti de Columbers, Thome de Hynetone, Roberti de Bosco, Ade Schirard, Reginaldi de Lullesworthe, G. de Warmeswelle, Willielmi de Faleyse, Willielmi de Stokes, Willielmi Combe, *Ivonis de Stourtone*, de Comitatu Dorsetie; et Gilberti Anglici, Ricardi Sturmin, Samponis de la Boxe, Henrici Caynel, Ricardi de Haseldone, *Roberti filii Pagani*, ‡ Rogeri de Langeforde, Willielmi de Tornei, Elie de Hulle, Mathei Wake, et Ricardi de Dourneforde, de comitatu Wilteschire. Incipiendo a Butelesheite, eundo semper recta linea de longo in longum juxta vetus fossatum, quod fossatum plene remaneat Abbati de Teukesburi, et de illo fossato recta linea usque ad quandam arborem le hijs, et Overtone, et de angulo illius crofte usque ad magnum viam regalem et sic per longitudinem illius vie usque ad magnum fossatum de Blakedounesdich."

\* I. P. M., 28 Edward I.

† Sir R. C. Hoare and others who set out the document give it as 1237, and not 1246, and, according to the regal year, 1237 is correct.

‡ Presumably Robert FitzPayne, who took part against Henry III. at Lewes, and father of Robert FitzPayne, Lord of Stourton Manor and Advowson.

There can hardly be any doubt but that "Ivonis de Stourtone" is identical with "domino Ivone de Stourtone, knight, witness to the following charter of Sir Ralph de Baskerville, knight," of all his lands and tenements in Todput, Domerham, Co. Wilts., when it is compared with the above Perambulation of the lands of the Abbeys of Glastonbury and Tewkesbury.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Radulphus de Baskerville, mil'es, pro salute anime mee antecessorum et heredum meorum, dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro me et heredibus meis, Deo et beate Marie sancto que Dunstani et Abbati et Conventui ecclesie Glastonie et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, totum tenementum meum et totam terram meam de Todeputte juxta Domerham in comitatu Wilteschire, cum advocacione libere capelle ejusdem ville, et cum omnibus hominibus tam liberis quam villanis ejusdem ville, eorum servicijs, et cum tota sequela predictorum Villanorum, et omnibus pertinencijs suis, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine aliquo retenemento mei vel heredum meorum. Ita videlicet, quod quoscians ipsam capellam de Todeputte vacare contigerit, prefati Abbas et Conventus et eorum successores tanquam patroni ipsius capelle, ydoneam personam ad illam successive presentabunt, per quam ipsi capelle posset deserviri sicut prius fieri consuevit; et prefati Abbas et Conventus et eorum successores acquietabunt predictum tenementum de regali servicio. Ego vero Radulphus et heredes mei totum predictum tenementum et terram, cum advocacione predictae capelle et omnibus alijs pertinencijs suis ut predictum est, excepto regali servicio, prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus et ecclesie Glastonie, tanquam liberam puram et perpetuum elemosinam, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizare tenemur. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hijs testibus, domino Godefrido de Skidemor, domino Johanne de Vernoun, domino de Aungens, domino Ivone de Stourtone, Militibus, Willielmo de Mertone, Roggero le Eyr, et alijs. 27 May, 1255.

This Sir Ivo Stourton, knight, does not appear to have been noticed in any of the pedigrees of the family, but some generations later it will be observed that the heirs of Ivo Stourton, held land of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, whose arms were discovered as before mentioned, with those of Stourton, in the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey.

Sir Michael Stourton was in the first year of King John, as Michael de Sturton, fined 100 shillings that he might not be distrained for the debt for which



he was then surety, whilst the principal debtor had whereof to be distrained. He was no doubt holder of the Advowson in Stourton, as well as the Manor, as his grandson and heir, Sir Ralph Stourton, is found holding the same jointly of the chief Lord, of the honour of Castle Cary. He (Sir Michael) married Mary, daughter of John, Lord Mauduit\*, and had, besides a younger son, Guy Stourton, an eldest son and heir.

Sir John Stourton, knight, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., who predeceased his father and married Gracia, daughter of Thomas, Lord Hungerford, of Helsbury†, by Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Hussey, and had issue :—

i.—Eudo Stourton, whom Edmondson has evidently confused with Sir John Stourton, his father, in placing his mother as his wife. Collins shews him as eldest son and heir apparent of Sir John Stourton, but as dying in his father's lifetime, which is probably correct for his younger brother, Sir Ralph Stourton, is said to have succeeded his grandfather, Sir Michael, as heir to the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, held of Hugh Lovel, as of his Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, which honour he held of the Crown in chief. The College of Arms pedigree, which Hoare printed, confirms Collins as to Gracia Hungerford being wife of Sir John Stourton. The Hundred Rolls, *temp.* Henry III., for Wilts., under the Hundred of Cuddeworth, have an entry, “Dicunt eciam quod *Eudo de Sturton* et Willielmus de Wingham [query Byngham, see next entry] Vendiderunt vii<sup>xx</sup>. querc’ p’ p’ceptu d’ni Reg’.” And under the hundred of Furstefeld, “Venit p’ xij<sup>ci</sup>.—interalia—De statu boscorum, &c.—Dicunt quod dominus Rex vastavit quamdam dominici bosci sui de Melcet’ per vendicionem quam fecit in eodem bosco per Eudonem de Sturton et Willielmem de Byngham [query Wyngham, see above entry] hoc anno qui vendiderunt quater viginti et quatuor querc’ pro xvii. marcis et xxid. Et similiter per maheremium quod in eodem prosterni fecit ad operaciones suas ad Clarendon’ et apud Castrum de Sarum. Et similiter per dona sua.” This presumably related to Eudonis Stourton, son of Sir John Stourton. Eudonis Stourton had laid claim to the advowson of the Church of St. Peter in Stourton‡, and Eudonis had been presented to that Church§, thought

\* Confirmed by Hoare's Copy of the College of Arms Pedigree. Edmondson says Lord Mandeville. The Mauduits were settled at Warminster, Co. Wilts., and were Collateral heirs of Helgot's Barony in Shropshire. Collins' Peerage gives no wife's name.

† Must be Heytesbury in Wilts., where the Hungerford family settled. See under Roger Stourton, grandson of this Sir John Stourton, for the sale of the Manor of Horningsham and the custody of the Forest of Selwood to the Hungerford family. Many cross references are to be found afterwards relating to the Stourtons and Hungerfords.

‡ Hoare's Wilts, Vol. IV.

§ See list of Vicars in Mr. Ellis' Stourton Registers.

to be a Eudonis Stourton, if so, he was possibly presented by Sir Ralph Stourton, who is known to have been the Patron thereof. Castle Cary, under which honour the Manor and Advowson of Stourton were at this period held, was the Seat of the Lovel family, and stood in the small but ancient market town of Castle Cary, near the south eastern extremity of the beautiful and fertile County of Somerset, as Sweetman says in his historical guide of "Jack White's Gibbet."

ii.—Sir Ralph Stourton, a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who was buried in the North Aisle of Stourton Church, to which had been presented before 1316 and in 1318 a Eudonis supposed to have been a Eudonis Stourton. He (Sir Ralph) is said to have succeeded his grandfather, Sir Michael Stourton, as heir, as he must have survived his father and elder brother, Sir John and Eudonis Stourton. In 19th Edward I., when Hugo Lovel had an extent of his Knight fees and Advowsons of Churches taken, the jurors found that Ralph de Stourton, held Stourton, with the Advowson, by the service of one Knight's fee, of him, as of his Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, presumably to do suit and homage there from three weeks to three weeks. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, by whom he had two sons :—

(a).—Sir Eudo or Edward Stourton, who is said to have died *sine prole* in his father's lifetime, and who might have been Eudonis, rector of Stourton, and identical with Eudonis Stourton who laid claim to that Church.

(b).—Sir William Stourton, eldest living son and heir, of whom later on, and from whom the Barons Stourton descend.

Sir Ralph Stourton is said by Edmondson to have had several children by a second wife, Laurencia. Richard de Stourton, who was presented 27 February, 1295, to the Church of Little Langford, Co. Wilts., in the diocese of Sarum, might very well have been one of those children. The Daungen family were originally ancient Lords and Patrons there, and we find as early as 1255, *domino* de Aungens, being one of the witnesses with *domino* Ivone de Stourtone, *militibus*, and *domino* Johanne de Vernoun, to the aforesaid Charter of Sir Ralph Baskerville. From 1324 to 1435 the Daungen family are known to have presented to Little Langford, and in 1443 Sir John, afterwards 1st Lord Stourton, with others, presented *hac vice fecerat* of William Daungens, late Lord of Langford, while in

1527, John Barough, Esquire, *ex concess'* of Sir William, 5th Lord Stourton, and in 1529, Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, respectively presented. To shew the Stourton interest in Little Langford it may be said that in 1456, Sir Reginald Stourton, knight, and in 1502, William, 5th Lord Stourton, respectively presented *to the Chantry founded in Little Langford Church in 1355*, by John de Langford, who had endowed it with messuages, meadow, and other land there, and in other places, to the prior of St. John in Wilton, for providing a chaplain to celebrate a Mass daily therein for the health of the souls of the donor, and Agnes, his wife. *Stourton-Gate* led from the Common there and *Stourton Hall* was close to a small wood called Grovely, which was the same wood as Sir John Stourton, 1st Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., held in chief of the Crown\*.

When Stourton Manor and Advowson were annexed by Henry III. to the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, it would appear from the extent of Hugh Lovel's Knights fees and advowsons of Churches, taken in 19 Edward I., that he was evidently the first of his family who held that Manor and Advowson in chief of the Crown, which are shewn to be his only holdings at that period in Co. Wilts., but from the entry in *Testa de Nevil*, shewn previously, it would appear, his brother, Richard Lovel, son and heir of Henry Lovel, and aged 28 years, 47 Henry III., had also held them, as we find Sir Michael Stourton was his tenant, although from Richard Lovel's Inquisition taken after his death, 48th Henry III., it is apparent he died seised only of the Barony of Castle Cary, which passed to his brother and heir, Hugh Lovel, who was then of full age.

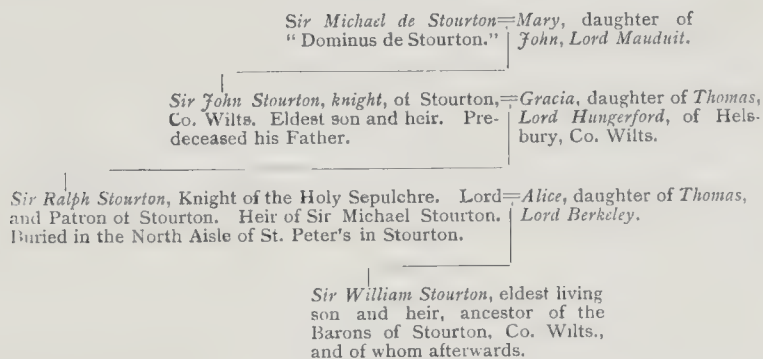
The great Baronies created in England, were similar to the Fiefs called Honours in Normandy, to which Baronies many Manors and Advowsons were annexed without the same being always specifically mentioned in the very early records, but which Manors and Advowsons passed all the same, as did in all probability Stourton, in the description of the Barony of Castle Cary.

As the Stourton family is mentioned in the account of the Chief and under Lords of Stourton, before the descendants of Sir Ralph Stourton held in chief of the Crown, or of the Lords of Castle Cary, it will be as well to shew the holding of the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, while annexed to the latter Barony, before proceeding to carry down the descent of the aforesaid Sir William Stourton, son and eventual heir of Sir Ralph Stourton, who held the same of Hugh Lovel.

\* See grant of Grovely Wood under John, 1st Lord Stourton.



The following tracing of the Stourton family is brought down from page 19 to Sir William Stourton, whose descent is shewn later on.



We now shew the chief and undertenants of Stourton Manor and advowson, as narrated on the last page.

Richard, Baron Lovel, succeeded his father, Hugh, as son and heir in 1303, while a minor, dying in 1351, having an only son and heir apparent, by Muriel, his wife, daughter and heiress of his guardian, John Soulis, of Old Rokesburgh, viz :—

James Lovel, who having died in his father's lifetime in 1342, left an only surviving child and heiress, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Lord Zouche, viz :—

Muriel Lovel, who married Nicholas St. Maur, Lord St. Maur, who served in the wars in France, being summoned to Parliament as a Baron from the 25 to 34 Edward III., and who died on Friday next after the Assumption of our Lady, 35 Edward III., holding his wife's landed estates in her right and inheritance, as heiress of her parents and grandparents. Nicholas, their son and heir, having died a minor, they were succeeded by :—

Their eldest surviving son and heir, Richard St. Maur, knight, Lord St. Maur, who received summons to Parliament as a Baron from 4 Richard II. until 2 Henry IV., and was chief Lord of Stourton Manor, with the advowson of the church there, as of his Manor of Castle Cary, being aged 9 years in 1342, died 15th May, 2 Henry IV., seised of a moiety of the hundred of Mere, in Wilts., having married Ela, daughter and coheir of Sir John St. Loe, knight, she making her will 28th Nov., 1409, directing her body to be buried in the new chapel of Stavordale Priory next to the grave of her said husband. From Joan, another daughter of Sir John St. Loe, the Stourtons descend, as shewn in an after-mentioned pedigree.

Sir Richard St. Maur, Lord St. Maur, their son and heir, was aged 23 years on his father's death, accompanied the Earl of Surrey into Ireland ; served in the wars of France ; summoned as a Baron to Parliament from the 3 to 8 Henry IV., and died 10 Henry IV., in his mother's lifetime, leaving by Mary, daughter of Thomas Pevyer, of Todington, Beds., and Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nigel Loring, of Chalgrave, Beds., K.G., who was buried in the Priory of Dunstable in 1385-6.

Alice St. Maur, his posthumous daughter and heiress, who was born (as appears from the proof of her age in 2 Henry VI.,) in the house of Thomas Cressy, citizen and merchant of London, in St. Lawrence Parish, in Cripplegate Ward, London, on 24th July, 10 Henry IV., of whom Sir William Stourton, father of Sir John de Stourton, knight, the first Baron of Stourton, held the Manor and Advowson of Stourton as of her Manor of Castle Cary, although the Crown acted as Patrons of the Church. She married Sir William Le Zouche, 5th Baron Zouche, of Harringworth, who had in 2 Henry VI. livery of his wife's lands, and of whom Sir John Stourton, first Baron of Stourton, held the said Manor and Advowson of Stourton and presented to the Church.

The Manor and Advowson of the Church of Stourton, were held in chief of the Crown, by John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, who married Dorothy Capel, daughter of Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London, ancestor of the Earls of Essex. In the 1st Henry VII., Lord Zouche was attainted on the 7th November, when both the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, escheated to the Crown, by forfeiture with Castle Cary. The reversion vested in the Crown until the 12th year of Queen Anne, being held by the service of one knight's fee. This Act of Attainder is set out in the Minutes of Evidence (pages 135 to 139) taken on Lord Stourton's Petition in the Mowbray and Segrave Baronies.

Thus so far the chief Lords of the Manor of Stourton and Advowson of the Church there, have been shewn, and a note or two of their tenants, previous to the Stourtons holding of them will not be out of place, and will certainly serve as a future reference to the subject, especially as the Stourton family claim, as co-heirs, the Barony of Fitz Payne.

The Manor of Stourton, with the appurtenances, is shewn to have been held of Richard Lovel by the service of one knight's fee\*, by Robert Fitz Payne, Lord Fitz Payne, Governor of Winchester, and Steward of the Household, who as son

\* This is no doubt the correct reading of the entry in *Testa de Nevil* relating to Sir Michael Stourton, "Nich' de Sturton tenz Sturton feodo p' unig mil' &c."

of Robert Fitz Payne, alias Pagani, succeeded his father in 1280, died 1315\*, and married Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Clifford, knight, Lord of Frampton upon Severn, Co. Gloucester. He is written as Rob[ertu]s fil[ius] Pagani, and as Ro[ber]to fil[ius] Pagani, in the Close Rolls for 25 Edward I. and 1 Edward II., when writs of Summons to Parliament were issued to him. He received the honour of knighthood by bathing and other sacred ceremonies with Prince Edward in 34 Edward I., being summoned to Parliament from the 25 Edward I. to 8 Edward II., 1297 to 1314.

Robert, Lord Fitz Payne, son of the foregoing, succeeded to the Manor and Advowson held of the chief Lord of the Crown. As Robert, son of Pagani, or Paghen, he presented to the church of St. Peter in Stourton, in 1328 and 1329, and as Roberto le Fuitz Payn and Roberto Fitz Payn he was summoned to Parliament from the 1st to 25th Edward III., but no sitting as a Lord of Parliament is recorded. He died without issue male of his body in 28th Edward III., 1354, and the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, according to the additional case of Lord Stourton to the Barony of Mowbray, appear to have assumed the dignity of Fitz Payne as a territorial dignity, under an entail made by this Robert, Lord Fitz Payne in favour of Sir Robert de Grey, who is found afterwards assuming the surname of Fitz Payne. He was presumably twice married and had by his first wife a son and heir, Robert Fitz Payne, (who married Maud Badlesmere and predeceased his father *sine prole*), and married (2) Ela, widow of John Mareschal, a great territorial Lord in Co. Norfolk, who died in 10 Edward II., 1316, and had an only daughter and heiress, Isabelle Fitz Paynet, who was aged 30 years on her father's death, and married John Chidiocke, who died in 1387, they being great-grandparents of Margaret Chidiocke, who married William, Lord Stourton, second Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., whose present representative, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, is heir to a moiety of the Barony of Fitz Payne.

Maud Badlesmere, second daughter of Bartholomew Badlesmere, Baron de Badlesmere†, of Leeds Castle, Kent, called *le Riche*, grantee from the Crown of the Freewarren, &c., in Turville, Bucks., by Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de Clare, grandson of Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Gloucester, and 2nd Earl of Hertford, (who claimed presumably Stourton, Co. Wilts., as

Sir R. C. Hoare erroneously gives the date as 1310, the regal year is 9 Edward II.

† I.P.M. 28 Ed. III. Isabella, filia Robertus, filius Pagani, et uxor de Johannes Chedioke, &c.

‡ The Badlesmeres were Lords of Stert, Co. Wilts., written variously in ancient records as Stoerte, Steurte, and Sterte, which with the addition of "n" might be thought to be Stourton, but it is quite distinct.



before shewn), married 1stly Robert, son of Robert Fitz Payne\*, and 2ndly Sir John de Vere, knight of Oxford, 7th Earl of Oxford, and 8th hereditary Lord High Chamberlain†. She was coheiress to her brother, Giles, Lord Badlesmere, and sometimes written Mauld and Matild. Previous to her *first* marriage there was a marriage Contract dated 2nd May, 9 Edward II., 1315, between her father Bartholomew de Badlesmere, and her husband's father, Robert Fitz Payne, whereby her marriage with the latter's son and heir was then agreed to between the parties to take place before the feast of St. James then next following, she being dowered by Robert Fitz Payne with land to the annual value of 200 marks, and Robert Fitz Payn received with her 1200 marks, she to reside with and supported at the cost of her father for one year after her marriage‡. Stourton Manor, Co. Wilts., was granted for her endowment, which her *second* husband held on the day of his death, 24th January, 1360§, in her right as her dowry, by service of one knight's fee, and suit of Court at the Castle of Cary, from three weeks to three weeks, of Nicholas, Lord St. Maur, chief Lord of Stourton, who held by right and inheritance of Muriel, his wife, only surviving child and heiress of James Lovel. John, Earl of Oxford, died before the walls at Rheims, and the heirs of his wife, as shewn in Lord Stourton's additional case to the Barony of Mowbray, bore the title of Lord Badlesmere as far back as the extant records proved the title to the Earldom of Oxford, although she was only coheiress of her brother, Giles, Lord Badlesmere, whose wife, Elizabeth, was sister of William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, who died 3rd June, 1397, under whom the heirs of Ivonis Stourton and William Stourton, held land respectively in Nutford and Selton, Co. Dorset. It is already mentioned that the Arms of de Clare, Bryan, Stourton, and Montacute, were among those found in the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey, of which an account and illustration is given later on. This William Stourton was undoubtedly great-grandson of Sir Ralph Stourton, Lord and Patron of Stourton, and, in 1409 and 1412 respectively, he (William) was, as farmer of the Manor of Silton during the minority of his ward, William Bydyk, cousin and heir of John Bydyk, late Lord of Silton, patron to the rectory there. We know his grandfather, Sir William Stourton, with whom we shall presently deal, was actually seated at Stourton in March, 15 Edward III., when, on the 4th of that month and year, he appeared as the first named parishioner, at Malmes-

\* Esc. 40 Ed. III., No. 38, Sir R. C. Hoare erroneously says *fifth* husband.

† Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter; Turville, Bucks., (Aldred); Add. Case of Alfred Joseph, 20th Lord Stourton in Barony of Mowbray.

‡ Charter 45 F.XI.-B.M. Gage's History of Suffolk, Thingoe Hundred, page 6, and the Retrospective Review, 2nd Series, Vol. II., page 143. It is evident Mr. Gage was correct when he said the date was 9 Ed. II., 1315, and not 9 Ed. I. 1281, as quoted by the Retrospective Review.

§ Esc. 34 Edward III., and Hist. of Turville (Aldred), Sir R. C. Hoare erroneously gives the date as 1310.

bury, before the vendors and assessors assigned to take presentments on oath of the subsidy of the ninth of garbs, fleeces and lambs of the Lord King in Co. Wilts., who were sitting there for that purpose, and, *interalia*, to take presentment on oath in regard to Stourton.

It is clear that Isabella and Ela were widows respectively of Robert, Lord Fitz Payne, father and son, so that Robert Fitz Payne, first husband of Maud Badlesmere, whom no one appears to have noticed as the third of the same name, was not identical with either of their husbands. It is possible he was son of Robert Fitz Payne, the younger, and predeceased his father, leaving Isabella, his half-sister, only surviving issue of his father. Maud, Countess of Oxford, died 24th May, 1366\*. Maud is a contraction of Mathildis, but some etymologists consider it as a mere corruption of Maudlyn or Magdalen. It is observed that both Robert and Ela, Lord and Lady Fitz Payne, and Sir Robert de Grey, *alias* Fitz Payne, had each a daughter and coheirress, Isabella, but it is correct to say there is no confusion in their identity.

The extent of the Manor of Stourton, with the Advowson of the Church of St. Peter there, was held of Sir Richard, Lord St. Maur, son and heir of Nicholas, Lord St. Maur, and Muriel, his wife, as of his Manor of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset, by what services the jurors knew not, by the above Sir Robert de Grey, *who had assumed the surname of Fitz Payne*, when he died on the 21st May, 16 Richard II., 1393, and that Isabella, his daughter, wife of Richard de Poinings, was his heiress. She was senior coheirress to the Barony of Bryan, as also heiress of her mother, Elizabeth, only child by the first marriage of Sir Guy, Lord Bryan, of Tor Bryan, in Co. Devon†. He, as Robert Fitz Payn, chivalier, granted in the 40th Edward III., unto Guy de Bryan, and others, *interalia*, "le Manoir de Stourtone, en le Counte de Wiltes.," with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the Church, to hold of the chief Lords of the fee by the services, due and accustomed, one of the witnesses being John de Stourtone. Sir Robert de Grey is often written as Lord Fitz Payne and Bryan, and the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, not only assumed the dignity of Fitz Payne as before stated, but also those of Poynings and Bryan by descent as clearly noted‡ in the additional case of Lord Stourton to the Barony of Mowbray, in which it is shewn that the Earl of Northumberland was the heir general of Guy, Lord Bryan.

Esc. 40 Edward III., No. 38, her christian name is given as Matilda. Her name being Mauld, the first downstroke of the *u* was treated as *t*, hence Matilda.

† Beltz's Memorials of the Order of the Garter. ‡ Close Roll, 4th Henry VII., No. 8.

John Stourton, witness to the above charter of Robert Fitz Payne in regard to the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, was *without doubt* identical with John Stourton, son and heir of Sir William Stourton, son of Sir Ralph Stourton, for we find him appointed 1st March, 1378, one of the Commissioners to enquire into complaint of Sir Guy Bryan, knight, respecting a loan of £20,000 to Stephen Wydeslade, Lord of Frome and Valeyse Manors.

Sir Robert de Grey, Lord Fitz Payne, and Elizabeth, his wife, had remainder under Settlement, of 17 Edward II., to them and their joint heirs, in default - *which event happened*—of lawful male issue of the bodies of the settlors, Robert, Lord Fitz Payne (son of Robert, Lord Fitz Payne) and Ela\*, his wife, in most of their estates, to which Sir Robert de Grey was found heir by devise, in 30 Edward III., 1356, in right of his said wife, Elizabeth, by grant to the said Ela, wife of Robert, Lord Fitz Payne, whereupon Sir Robert de Grey assumed the surname of Fitz Payne in lieu of de Grey. He died on the 27th May, 16th Richard II., holding on that day the Manor of Stourton, with the Advowson of the Church there.

The said Isabella Poinings had livery of her father's lands in 17 Richard II. and died 11th April the same year, holding only one Manor in Wiltshire, viz:—the Manor of Stourton, with the advowson of the Church there, of the Manor of Castle Cary, leaving by her said husband, Richard, Lord Poinings, (who was aged 17 years, 49 Edward III., made proof of his age and had livery of his lands, 4 Richard II., will dated 10 June, proved 26th Sept., 1387, bequeathing his body to be buried in Poinings Church), a son and heir, Robert Poinings, aged 14, whose wardship was granted, in 12 Richard II., to Richard, Earl of Arundell and who died 2nd October, 25 Henry VI., when the Manor and Advowson of Stourton did not pass under his Inquisition, as it is found to have been held in the meantime by Sir William Stourton, in 1 Henry V.

Thus Sir William Stourton must have acquired the Manor and Advowson of Stourton between 17 Richard II. and 1 Henry V. during the lifetime of Robert Poinings, but he never presented to the Church, which the Crown did in 1396, 1398, 1403, and 1407, partly during the minority of the above son and heir of Isabella, Lady Poinings, as if the Crown was in possession for the infant. He

She is thought, from a manuscript in the British Museum, to have been sister to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert de Grey afterwards Fitz Payne, but Mr. George Frederick Beltz, K.H., the Lancaster Herald, does not give her as one of the children of Guy, Lord Bryan.



was a freeholder in Stourton as he is found dying seised of certain Messuages, lands and tenements there, apart from the Manorial estate in Stourton, held by him of the Lady of Castle Cary.

It will have been observed that while Stourton Manor and Advowson were held of the Honour of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset, that the Stourton Family, who presumably held the other portion of Stourton Parish of the Crown in Chief, subsequently held also the former premises of the Chief Lords, and to whom, by their alliance with the Chidiocks above mentioned, the Stourtons became related. The following pedigree clearly indicates such relationship, and is important as shewing their claim to the ancient Barony of Fitz Payne, the first Writ of Summons to Parliament to a member of which family now extant, was addressed 25 Edward I., 1297, to Robert Fitz Payne, but whether the same was acted on by a sitting as a Lord of Parliament is not known, as no sitting is recorded.

*Payne Fitz John*, brother of Eustace  
Fitz John, ancestor of the Barons Vesci.

*Robert Fitz Payne*, Sheriff of Counties  
Dorset and Somerset, *temp* Henry II.

*Roger Fitz Payne*, died 1237.

*Robert Fitz Payne*, son and heir. Took  
part against Henry III. at the Battle of  
Lewes. Died 9 Edward I., 1281.

*Robert Fitz Payne*, Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts., as tenant of the Chief Lords. Received the Honour of knighthood by bathing and other ceremonies with Prince Edward 34 Edward I., and was summoned to Parliament from 25 Edward I. to 8 Edward II., 1297 to 1314. Governor of Winchester Castle, and Steward of Edward II's Household. Died 9 Edward II., 1315.

*Isabella*, dau and sole heiress of Sir John Clifford, knight, of Frampton, Co. Glo'ster. She and husband seized jointly of Manor of Stourton, Co. Wilts., 9 Edward II., 1315. She presented to the Church of Stourton in 1316 and 1318.

*Robert Fitz Payne*, son, heir and successor to Stourton, Co. Wilts., Had Writs of Summons as Roberto le Fuitz Payn, and Roberto Fitz Payn, to Parliament from the 1 to 25 Edward III., 1327 to 1351, but no sitting as a Lord of Parliament is recorded. He presented to the Church of Stourton in 1328 and 1329. Died 28 Edward III., 1354, *sine male prole*.

*Ela*, widow of John Mareschal, a great territorial Lord in Co Norfolk, who died in 10 Edward II., 1316.

*Robert Fitz Payne*, son of Robert Fitz Payne, who granted to Maud Badlesmere, as her dowry the Manor of Stourton, which John de Vere held in her right the day he died as before shewn. Was dead before 1354.

*Sir John Chidiok*, of Westbury, Wilts. By this marriage the Chidioks became allied to the undertenants in Stourton, and acquainted with the Stourton family.

*Isabel Fitz Payne*, only daughter and heiress. See entries under Chief and Undertenants of Manor and Advowson of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

<sup>a</sup>  
*Sir John Chidiok*, inherited one-fourth of Westbury, Co. Wilts. He had other large Estates in several Counties. He died 18 Richard II. *Joan* daughter and coheirress of Sir John St. Loe (who died 1374), by Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir John Pavely, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who died in 1361. By this marriage the Chidioks became allied to the Chief Lords of Stourton.

*Sir John Chidiok*, son, heir, and successor to his father's Landed Possessions, including the Westbury Property. He died circa 13 Henry V. By this alliance the Chidioks brought to the Stourtons the coheirship of the Barony, if any, of Fitz Warin. *Eleanor*, daughter and heiress of Sir Ivo Fitz Warin (who died 6th September, 1414, and was buried in Wantage Church, where he was represented by a Brass figure in the North Aisle and an Inscription to his memory), by Maud, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John d'Argentine.

*Sir John Chidiok*, who inherited one-fourth of Westbury, Co. Wilts., besides other large Estates in Counties Wilts., Dorset, &c. *Catherine*, daughter of Sir Ralph Lumley. See entries of her and husband under William, second Baron Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

*Margaret Chidiok*, daughter and coheirress, as shewn in the History of the Noble House of Stourton. She remarried Sir John Cheyné who presented to Stourton in 1489. His family is shewn in the Account of Westbury Manor. *William, 2nd Lord Stourton*, Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

*Sir William Stafford*, First husband, whose sister, Alice Stafford married Sir Edward Cheyné, Lord of Westbury. *Katherine Chidiok*, daughter and coheirress, as shewn in the History of the Noble House of Stourton. *Sir John Arundel*, second husband, as shewn in the History of the Noble House of Stourton.

*Humphrey, Earl of Devon*, died *sine prole*.

From whom descended the Barons Stourton, now represented by the 24th Baron Mowbray, 25th Baron Segrave, and 21st Baron Stourton.

The Present Coheirs of the Barony of Fitz Payne.

Now represented by Barons Arundell of Wardour, and Clifford, of Chudleigh.

Formerly there were undoubtedly many monuments in the Church of St. Peter there, to the memory of the early members of the Stourton Family. The earliest one now extant is to the memory of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, and Agnes, his wife, née Fauntleroy, as evidenced by the joint arms of husband and wife being placed thereon. But the earlier escutcheons in stone, as well as the memorials and their arms in the windows, have all gone. The *Magna Britannia* of 1731, says in reference to this Lord Stourton's burial in the North Aisle, that he was buried "in a chapel of which some other of his descendants were buried." From the wills and other records it is clear there must have been many early burials of the family in the Church, and Sir Ralph Stourton, a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, was buried in the North Aisle of St. Peter's Church in Stourton, as presumably was Eudonis Stourton, who had been presented to Stourton, but when

these early memorials of the family disappeared is not known for certain, however the Church was enlarged and beautified during the lifetime of the late Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton. The Parliamentary Gazette for England and Wales, published in 1843, describes the church as a small neat edifice in the pointed style of the 14th Century, having a square embattled tower at the West end, supported by angular buttresses, and containing many interesting monuments. To this Mr. Britton, writing in 1814, says it is not, however, otherwise remarkable, except as containing some monumental memorials of the Stourton family, mentioning particularly that of Edward, sixth Lord Stourton. We read of the inside of the Church presenting mixed specimens of architecture, which would point to the fact that probably the early edifice had been pulled down, especially as the church before it was enlarged and beautified, as stated above, was, according to Mr. Lewis, in the decorated and later styles of English architecture. Mr. Thomas Moule, writing in 1837, says that in the Chancel of St. Peter's are several Monuments of the Stourton Family. It is clear from the will of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, that he was buried in the North Aisle of St. Peter's, for he says, "I comende my soule to almightye god my maker, my bodye to the eirthe willinge it to be buryed in the northe yle of my p'ishe church the place of me before assigned." This was undoubtedly the same aisle or a new one on the same spot, where his ancestor, Sir Ralph Stourton, a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, was buried, which evidently pointed to the fact that this was the Stourton Mausoleum. Aubrey says that the north window of the Stourton Church is full of paintings, saints, &c., Stourton, in his Coat of Arms, kneeling, and "Jesu miserere mei, a white friar with a penitential whip, with an angel bearing an escutcheon." In the limb of the east window, he says, was an inscription to Thomasine, wife of William, son of Sir William Stourton, sixth (7th) Baron. Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, left a pecuniary legacy to "my parishe church" of Stourton, and "Sir Thomas Jurdeyne priste" was one of the two witnesses. It is also clear from the will of his predecessor and brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, to whom the anonymous writer erroneously ascribed the extant monument, that he was also buried in St. Peter's, but his burial place is called the "noua capella b'te Marie Virginis in eccl'ia sancti Petri de Stourton." Would this point to the fact that this Lord Stourton had restored the Church by rebuilding the North Aisle, or was it an enlargement of the Church by the addition of another chapel, for it is said that in the window of the *South Aisle* were the arms of Stourton impaling those of Thomasine Wrottesley, his wife, *or three piles sable, a canton ermine*, erroneously ascribed by Aubrey to the above William Stourton, whose wife was Thomasine Fitz James. He left to his chaplain



William Ratclyf, and to Chaplain Johanne 20 shillings each, and the former with "Joh'e Sylley, Rector de Stourton," were two of the witnesses to his will. John, 3rd Lord Stourton was also buried in St. Peter's Church, as appears from his will, "in capella cantarie beate Marie infra eccl'iam p'och de meo," which clearly identifies the chapel as the old one belonging to the Stourton family as a burial place, and undoubtedly rebuilt by William, 5th Lord Stourton. Unfortunately John, 3rd Lord Stourton makes no mention in his will of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, whose existence has been recently discovered, but it is presumed this Lord Stourton, as he died in infancy, would also have been buried in the Chantry Chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary in St. Peter's Church at Stourton, there is however nothing to prove that this chapel was identical with the north aisle in the same Church. Sir Richard Colt Hoare speaks of the very ancient family of Stourton having for its badge, a sledge, which (he says) is still visible in the parish Church of Stourton, on painted glass, as well as on a sculptured shield of stone in the Portal of Little Langford.

The Patrons of St. Peter's at Stourton, Co. Wilts., are tolerably well authenticated from the Records and the title to the Manor of Stourton.

In 1316 and again in 1318, Isabelle Payne, wife of Robert Fitz Payne, who died in 1315, presented.

In 1328 and again in 1329, Robert, son of Pagani, or Paghen, their son, presented, he then holding the Manor and Advowson of Stourton of Richard Lovel, who succeeded his father Hugh Lovel, as chief Lord of Stourton.

The Bishop presented in 1349, as probably he did between 1354 and 1360, when there must have been a lapse for some reason in the presentation by the tenant in possession.

Thomas de Audelegh in 1384, this was during the life of Sir Robert de Grey, *alias* Fitz Payne, the undertenant, who died 21st May, 1393.

The Crown presented in 1396, 1398, 1403, and 1407, this was partly during the minority of the son and heir of Isabella, Lady Poinings, who had died 11th April, 17 Richard II., possessed of Stourton Manor and Advowson held of the chief Lords thereof.

In 1428 John Stourton, armiger, Sir William Stourton, the father of this Sir John Stourton, first Baron Stourton, had acquired, soon after the death of Lady Poinings, the Manor and Advowson as before seen, as undertenant to the chief tenants to the Crown.

In 1430, the said Sir John Stourton, knight, and his feoffees; 1435 by the feoffees of Sir John Stourton, knight, and by him again in 1444.

The next presentation was apparently in 1451, by John, first Lord Stourton, but through the leaf being lost it is not known who for certain presented, but it was undoubtedly by John, first Lord Stourton, and that the Rector then presented was John Winford, presumably of the same family, mentioned in the account of the Stourtons of Preston, who died 10th July, 1473, whose successor was John Edmund on the presentation of William, second Lord Stourton, son and heir of the above Sir John, first Lord Stourton.

In 1489 Sir John Cheyné, and his wife, Margaret, Lady Stourton, widow of William, the second Baron Stourton.

William, fifth Lord Stourton, presented in 1503 and 1507.

His nephew, William, seventh Lord Stourton, probably presented before 1539, again in 1539 and 1541 respectively.

His lessees, William Fauntleroy, and Cecily, his wife, who were so harshly dealt with by Agnes Ryce, presented in 1551.

His son, Charles, eighth Lord Stourton, in 1556.

Queen Elizabeth probably presented between 1556 and 1603 on two occasions.

In 1605, King James the First presented.

And in 1631, John King, rector of Stourton presented for Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, after whom no member of the Stourton Family presented, they being Catholics the laws prohibiting them from presenting.

In the Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire, is one given of John Winford, rector of Stourton, who died 10th July, 1473, and in a note added by Edward Kite, it is said that at this date the patronage of the church belonged to the Stourton family. As is seen before the institution of John Winford was, owing

to an hiatus, not extant, but as is clearly shewn he must have been inducted on the presentation of John, first Baron Stourton, for on his death John Edmunds was inducted on the presentation of William, second Lord Stourton.

These Winfords were well known to the Stourtons, and, undoubtedly, he was of the same stock as the family of Winford mentioned in the account of the Stourtons of Preston and Brimpton.

His presentation in 1451 was evidently by John, first Lord Stourton, or his feoffees for him, for he was then living and he had continuously presented from 1428 to 1444.

When the undertenant in possession of the Manor and Advowson of Stourton died in 17 Richard II., the son and heir of Isabella, Lady Poinings, was then of nonage, and at the time of his death did not hold either the Manor or Advowson of Stourton. The Crown, between the death of Lady Poinings and the presentation of Sir John Stourton, afterwards the first Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in 1428, alone acted as Patron of Stourton, partly during the nonage of Lady Poinings' son and heir.

Sir William Stourton never presented to Stourton for he died in 1413, when it is proved he held in possession the Manor and Advowson of Stourton of the chief Lords, as of the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset.

So there can be no question of Mr. Kite being correct, and as Sir John Stourton, first Lord Stourton, was his son and heir, so was William, second Lord Stourton, son and heir of the latter, and at the date of his death held the Manor and Advowson of Stourton of the Chief Lords as aforesaid.

Speaking of the Stourton lessees as Patrons of the Church, as will be observed the only extant Monument in St. Peter's Church at Stourton, bears the joint arms of Stourton and Fauntleroy, and Mr. Hutchins says the Fauntleroys were of a Dorsetshire family settled at Fauntleroy's Marsh, near Stoke. Edward, sixth Lord Stourton, is shewn to have married Agnes, daughter of John Fauntleroy, or Faunt-le-Roy of Fauntleroy's Marsh aforesaid, presumably named after the family. The Lessee of Stourton Manor and Advowson, William Fauntleroy, of Fauntleroy Marsh, Esquire, made his will 21st August, 1581, proved [32 Darcy] 28th September, 1581, by Cicely Fauntleroy, his wife, then his relict and executrix; William Stourton, of Fauntleroy Marsh, grandson of Edward, sixth Lord Stourton, being one of his overseers; to which William Stourton, Aubrey erroneously ascribed the Monument, and who in his will of 12th March, 32nd



Elizabeth, proved [18 Drury] 19th March, 1590-1, he leaves £10 to his cousin, Cicely Fauntleroy, widow ; and we find William, seventh Lord Stourton, son of Edward, sixth Lord Stourton and father of the above William Stourton, of Fauntleroy's Marsh, being an overseer, and Roger Fauntleroy, an executor, to the will dated 25th November, 1539, proved [15 Spert] 30th January, 1542, of Sir Nicholas Wadham, of Merryfield, Co. Somerset, knight, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Hill, of Houndston, Somerset, by Alice, daughter of John or Jenkyn Stourton, of Preston, uncle to Sir John, first Lord Stourton, who had married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merryfield, knight. The will of Dame Jane Wadham, widow of Sir Nicholas Wadham, was dated 22nd July, 1557, and proved [29 Wrastley] 31st August, 1557.

When King James acted as Patron of Stourton in 1605, Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, was a Popish Recusant, and under the Statute of James I. in the third year of his reign, prevented from presenting to any Ecclesiastical Living.

The Manor of Westbury is closely connected with the Tenants of Stourton Manor, during the time that Stourton Manor and Advowson of the Church were held of the honour of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset. The ancient Lords of Westbury, from the time of Henry I., were the Pavely family, which ended in the 14th Century with two daughters and coheiresses of the last male issue of that line, in the person of Sir John de Pavely, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who died in 1361. These ladies were (1) Alice de Pavely, who inherited one moiety of Westbury Manor, and by her husband, Sir John St. Loe, who died in 1374, had 3 daughters, i. Joan St. Loe, wife of Sir John Chidiok, who inherited in right of his wife, one-fourth of Westbury, which eventually descended to their grandson, Sir John Chidiok, who by Katherine Lumley, his wife, brought the same to the Arundells and Stourtons, as shewn in the foregoing pedigree ; ii. Elizabeth St. Loe, who died young ; and iii. Ela, whose second husband, Sir Richard St. Maur, Lord St. Maur, chief tenant of the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, inherited another one-fourth of Westbury Manor ; these two fourths, represented the above moiety of the whole Manor, which came to Alice St. Loe, descended through the Arundells and Stourtons, in one-fourth of the entire Manor by partition, and through the St. Maur family, as to the other fourth share. The other daughter of Sir John de Pavely, was (2) Joan de Pavely, who married Ralph Cheyné, who in her right held and died seised of the other moiety of Westbury Manor, in 1400, when in 1430 his grandson, Sir Edmund Cheyné, died leaving two daughters and coheiresses, (a) Anne Cheyné, wife of Sir John, Lord Willoughby, and (b) Elizabeth Cheyné, wife of John Powlet, 2nd Marquis of Win-

chester, between whom the second moiety of Westbury Manor was divided in equal half shares. The wife of Sir Edmund Cheyné, the grandson, was Alice Stafford, sister to Sir William Stafford, who was husband of Catherine, one of the two coheiresses of Sir John Chidiok, and Katherine Lumley, his wife, while Sir John Cheyné, who acted as Patron of Stourton in 1489, is shewn already to have married Catherine's sister, Margaret Chidiok, the widow of William, second Lord Stourton. In 1453, Sir Thomas St. Maur, Lady Catherine Chidiok, and John Willoughby, Esquire, had grant of three fairs and one market to be held in Westbury, besides fairs within the hundred of Westbury. William de Westbury, by his will bearing date 12th November, 1448, proved 5th January, 1449, bequeathed to Sir John de Stourton, knight, presumably the first Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., his best horse, two silver jars, and one silver spice plate. As late as 1809 it was found by the inclosure act that a right or claim of feed on the chantry leazes belonging to the Rectory of Westbury, was allowed by the Commissioners to Abraham Ludlow, Esq., for his estate, called *Sturton Manor*, near the pound in Westbury, three days feed for 400 sheep; and Thomas Phipps, Esquire, for his estate at Storridge, called *Sturton's farm*, had a certain right of feed, for which the dairyman claimed right to the feed. Both *Sturton Manor* and *Sturton farm* are shewn from the title deeds, to have been that portion of the Westbury lands, which were included in the half of one-fourth of the entire Manor there, which came to the Stourton family as already described. The Maudits or Mauduits were ancient holders in Westbury, as early as the 13th Century, and of the same stock as the Mauduits who intermarried into the Stourton family, as shewn on page 34. In Westbury among the chief Manorial Estates were Westbury-Mauduits, held by the Mauduit family; Westbury-St.-Maur, Westbury-Arundell, Westbury-Stourton, and Westbury-Cheyné, as representing the Pavely lands in Westbury. The Arundells and Stourtons inherited the Chidioks' one-fourth of the entire Manor, in equal moieties; the St. Maurs, another equal fourth, and the Cheynés took the other moiety.

The two coheirs of Sir John Chidiok, and Catherine (Lumley), his wife, would through their ancestor Eleanor, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Ivo Fitz Warine, become entitled to the Barony of Fitz Warine, if any barony existed, of which there is some doubt, for although Sir Ivo's father was summoned to Parliament apparently as a Baron, his son, Sir Ivo Fitz Warine, was never so summoned. But to disregard shewing the family, because of any undecided judgment as to the existence of a peerage, would probably make it appear as if the same was an actual fact that no claim could be substantiated.

Sir William Fitz Waryne, was a descendant of the celebrated Guarine, who, Beltz tells us, in the time of William the Conqueror, acquired by a hardy feat of arms, the Castle of Whittington in Shropshire, and of whose redoubted "gestes" Leland made a large "excerpt owte of an olde Englisch boke yn ryme." The Fine Roll for 1330 shews that he, as "William Fitzwaryne le frere," was appointed Governor of Montgomery Castle. The description *le frere* may warrant the conjecture that he was brother of the chief of the Family, Fulk, Lord Fitzwaryne, a person of great distinction at that period. In 1339 he attended the king into Flanders, and was in the war against Scotland, being again in Flanders in 1340. In 1342 he, bearing rank of banneret, was in France, having in his retinue one knight, eight esquires, and ten mounted archers, being summoned to Parliament, *but never afterwards*. Froissart numbers him amongst the commanders in the expedition to France in 1345. In 1349 he was knight for the body of Queen Philippa, in 1350, on death of King John was ordered to France, and was with the Black Prince at Poitiers, although the Public Records do not bear out this latter statement. He was honoured with the Garter in succession to Sir Sanchet d'Abrichécourt, one of the founders of that Order. His Garter Plate remains in the thirteenth stall on the Sovereign's side, and bears by mistake the Inscription "Mons' Foke Fwren." He was succeeded on his death, 28th October, 1361, by William, 4th Lord Latimer, as knight of the Garter. In 1360, Sir William Fitzwaryne, is mentioned as one of the knights of the Garter, in the account of John Neubury, keeper of the great wardrobe. When William, Lord Latimer, was elected in 1361, it was to the thirteenth stall on the sovereign's side, which had belonged to Sir William Fitzwaryne, then deceased, to which same stall the latter had been elected on the death of Sir Sanchet d'Abrichécourt, who died within a few years after the institution of the Order. He died of the pestilence on 28th October, 1361, and was buried, according to Stowe's Survey of London in the Church of the Grey Friars, London, although it is thought not improbable that he was buried at Wantage Church, Berks. Both he and his son, Sir Ivo, were benefactors to the Grey Friars, London, but by his Inquisition taken in the 35th Edward III., he died seised of a tenement in Wantage, in which parish two-thirds of the Manor with the Hundred in Wantage, were part possessions of the Barons Fitzwaryne, while there is extant in Wantage Church an Altar Tomb, bearing thereon the effigy of a Knight of the Garter in full armour, with the Arms of Fitzwaryne on his surcoat, and a recumbent female figure on his left, which Ashmole, the visiting Herald, doubtless upon the authority of the Windsor Plate, considered to be that of Sir Fulk Fitzwaryne, K.G. Mr. Beltz, the Lancaster Herald, however, disputes Ashmole's conclusions



in this respect, and says that Sir Fulk Fitzwaryne, although a very distinguished Commander in the wars of Edward III., was not honoured with the Garter, but only Sir William Fitzwaryne. He married before 1484, Amicia, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry de Haddon, of Caundle Haddon, Dorset.

*Sir William Fitz Waryne le Frere*, Governor of Montgomery Castle. Engaged in the wars of Flanders, Scotland, and France. Banneret 1342, K.G., 1345. Summoned once to Parliament, apparently as a Baron, 1342. Died of Pestilence, 28th October, 1361, buried either in Grey Friars' Church, London, or Wantage Church, Berks.

=*Amicia Haddon*, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry de Haddon, of Caundle Haddon, Co. Dorset.

*Sir Ivo Fitz Waryne*, son and heir. Never summoned to Parliament. Aged 18 months at father's death. In 1380, at siege of Nantes, with his banner and pennon, in retinue of Thomas of Woodstock. In 1385 attended John of Gaunt, in his expedition for recovery of inheritance of Constance of Castile. D.S.M.P. 6th September, 1414, buried in Wantage Church, where against wall in North Aisle, a brass figure represented him with Inscription to his memory.

=*Maud*, daughter and coheiress of Sir John d'Argentine.

*Eleanor Fitz Waryne*, daughter and heiress. Aged 30 years at father's death, and entitled to any right existing in the Peerage Barony of Fitz Waryne. Died circa 13 Henry V.

=*Sir John Chidiocke*, son and heir of Sir John Chidiocke, by Joan, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John St. Loe. Died circa 13 Henry V.

*Sir John Chidiock*, son and heir. Died 1449-50, 28 Henry VI.

=*Catherine*, daughter of Sir Ralph Lumley.

*Margaret*, daughter and coheiress. =*William, Lord Stourton*, second Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

*Sir William Stafford*, First husband.

=*Katherine*, daughter and coheiress. =*Sir John Arundel*, of Lanherne, 2nd husband.

*Humphrey*, Earl of Devon, died *sine prole*.

From whom descended the Barons Stourton, now represented by the 24th Baron Mowbray, 25th Baron Segrave, and 21st Baron Stourton.

The Present Co-heirs of the Barony of Fitz Waryne. If any Peerage Barony exists.

Now represented by Barons Arundell of Wardour, and Clifford, of Chudleigh.

It is thus conclusively proved that all the time the Manor and Advowson of Stourton was annexed to the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, the Stourton Family remained on the soil of the parish, and were recognised as an influential family there. Being connected with the chief Families of surrounding parishes, and taking part in the business of the parish. They appear to have lost no prestige there, excepting that after Sir Ralph Stourton's death, the Manor and Advowson were not held by them until Sir William Stourton, great-grandson of Sir Ralph Stourton, acquired them after the death of Isabella, Lady Poinings.

To proceed with the descent of the Stourton family, from the stop which was made on page 37, with Sir Ralph Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who was buried in the North Aisle of St. Peter's in Stourton, and who had succeeded his grandfather, Sir Michael Stourton, as next heir in right of his own father, Sir John Stourton, and his elder brother, Eudo Stourton, by survivorship, in the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, Co. Wilts., holden by the service of one knight's fee, presumably to perform suit of court to the chief Lord at his Castle of Cary, from three weeks to three weeks. By his (first) wife Alice\*, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, he had an eldest son :—

Sir Eudo, or Edward Stourton, knight, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., who was presumed to have been identical with Eudonis, rector of Stourton, and said to have been identical with Eudonis Stourton who laid claim to St. Peter's Church there, died *sine prole* in his father's lifetime, on whose death, Sir Ralph was succeeded by his eldest surviving son and heir :—

Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., knight, who is found witnessing the foundation charter of John de Mere in 1325, as "Will'o de Sturtone." The Chantry Chapel founded in honour of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary in the parish church of St. Michael's at Mere, is spoken of afterwards as the burial place of certain members of the Stourton family, and is shewn to have been identical with the Berkeley Chantry in the same Church†. It was so called after the Berkeley family, a member thereof having intermarried with the above Sir Ralph Stourton. As the Chantry Chapel is of some personal interest to the present subject the Charter, which was dated at Mere, 19 Edward II., 1325, is set out in extenso, for it shews the property in Mere and Seals, which John de Mere gave and granted, and by his said Charter confirmed to God and the blessed Virgin Mary in perpetuity in founding his Chantry Chapel to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, on the north side of the Parish Church of St. Michael's in Mere, to pray for the soul of Lady Margaret, then late Queen of England, his own soul, the souls of Alianor, his wife, his father and mother, their heirs and ancestors and all faithful deceased. In 16 Richard II., William Wymond, had gift and assignment of lands in Stourton and Mere, in perpetuity to him, and his successors for augmenting support of himself and successors in same Chantry‡. From original Manuscripts before us it is clearly shewn that the Meares of Widbourne, in the parish of Corsley, Co. Wilts., were descended in a direct line from the Great Van Meares of Middleburg at Zealand, of the seven Provinces

\* All authorities appear to confirm this marriage, but Edmondson alleged a second wife, Laurencia.

† Founded by his mother's Family.

‡ Patent 16 Richard II., part I., M. 25.

in Holland, who in 1290—the 13th February—was at the head of the Great Tribunal of Zealand, as evidenced from the Great Charter Book in the Great Senate House in Middleburg, the said Seigneur Meares' authority decided the then late dispute between the Emperor and the seven united Provinces, that the River Schalest was the whole property of the Dutch, on both shores, to which the Emperor had no right. The name changed from Le Mare to Delemare and eventually to Le Meares. But the Meres mentioned in the following charter were of Nunney Castle, Co. Somerset, and from them the name of Fisherton-de-la-Mere is derived from the fact of their being, *temp.* 1 Richard II., Lords of that Manor, the church of which was appropriated by them to the Priory or Hospital of Maiden Bradley, Sir John Mere's father having married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Mompesson, of that parish, a very ancient family there. There was a connection by marriage between the family of Stourton and that of Delemare, and again with the Hungerfords. As is seen on page 34, Sir John Stourton, knight, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., grandfather of this Sir William Stourton, married Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Helsbury (Heytesbury), by Jane, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmonde [Edward according to the official Record at the Heralds' College] Hussey, while Sir John de la Mere, whose charter is now set out, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Edmund Hussey.

Ordinacio Cantarie ad instanciam Johannis de Mere. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes de Mere dedi et concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et Beate Marie ac Domino Johanni de Mere capellano, dum singulis diebus in Ecclesia parochiana Sancti Michaelis de Mere ad altare in honore Annunciationis Beate Marie in eadem Ecclesia noviter erectum *pro anima Domine Margaretæ, quondam Regine Angliæ, et anima mea, et animabus patrum et matrum, heredum et antecessorum nostrorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum celebratur*, unum messuagium, 30 acr' terræ, sex acr' prati, et 30 solidis redd', cum pertinenciis in Mera et Seles, habendum et tenendum *in perpetuum*. Hoc observato, quod ad ipsam cantariam Capellanus ydoneus Domino Decano Sar', &c., prima vice, et extunc quotiens eam vacare contingeret per me Johannem de Mere supradicte, et Alianoram, uxorem meam dum vixerimus, et post mortem nostram vel alterius nostrorum diutius viventis, Rogerus de Butesthorne, et Margareta, uxor' ejus, et heredes ipsius Rogeri in predictam Margaretam legitimè procreati, &c., quotiens vacaverit cantaria predicta, infra mensem unum a tempore notitiæ vacationis ejusdem ad eandem cantariam Domino Decano, &c., Sar' presentabit, prefatusque Capellanus debet per dict' Decan', &c., ad dict' Cantar' admitti,



&c. *Testibus*, Rob'to de Bor, Mattheo Gwayn, Rad'o le Gras, Joh'e fil' Alani de Langford, *Will'o de Sturton*, Joh'e de Winterborne, Joh'e de Sandhulle, Joh'e Hodel, Petro de Barton, Joh'e de Pymperlegh, Rogero de la Leghe, Nich'o de Horsyngtone, Nich' Cleymond, Hen' de Horsyngtone, Galfrido le French, Waltero de Sharuntune, Stephano le Criour, Joh'e Hodel jun', et aliis. *Dat' apud Mere predict'* die Lunæ in crastino Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno Domini 1325, anno vero Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo nono\*. This Chantry was afterwards called Berkeley as previously stated and was a burial place of the Stourtons. It eventually vested in Sir John Thynne and Thomas Chafyn, of whom we read a great deal in subsequent pages.

The Lady Margaret, late Queen of England, mentioned in the Charter of John de Mere, was the second Consort of Edward I., from whom some of the Barons Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, descended, as evidenced from the following tracing :—

*Edward I. King of England*, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, was born at Westminster, 17th June, 1239, Crowned 19th August, 1274, died at Burgh on the Sands, 7th July, and buried in Westminster Abbey. = *Lady Margaret*, daughter of Philip III., surnamed *the Hardy*, King of France. Married 8th Sept., 1299, died 14th Feb., 1317, and buried at Grey Friars', London. Called *Dominæ Margaretæ, quondam Regina Angliæ* in John Mere's foundation Charter.

*Thomas of Brotherton*. Created Earl of Norfolk by his half-brother, Edward II., on the resignation made by Roger Bigod of that Earldom, to hold to him and his heirs. Became the 1st Earl Marshal of England. Born at Brotherton, Co. York, and died 12 Edward III., 1338.

= *Alice*, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, knight of Harwich.

*Margaret*, dau. of John. Lord Wake, and sister and heiress of Thomas, Lord Wake.

*Edmund of Woodstock*, created Earl of Kent by his half-brother, Edward II. Beheaded at Winchester in 1329 and his estates confiscated.

*John, Lord Segrave*, son and heir of Stephen de Segrave, son and heir of John, Lord Segrave, Summoned to Parliament from 10 to 25 Edward III., and present in Parliament 13 Edward III. In his Charters to Religious Houses he styled himself Dominus de Segrave, and le Seigneur de Segrave. Died 27 Edward III., 1353. a

= *Margaret Plantagenet*, only surviving child and heiress, and Countess of Norfolk in her own right. Created Duchess of Norfolk for life on 29th Sept., 21 Richard II., 1397, being the first lady on whom the dignity of the peerage was conferred in England. She died 23 Richard II., 1399†.

*Joan Plantagenet*. The Fair Maid of Kent. Married William Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, K.G., one of the Founders of that Order, and under whom the heirs of Ivo Stourton, and William Stourton, (grandson of the Sir William Stourton now being dealt with,) held lands on the day this Earl died, 3rd June, 1397. This marriage was declared null and void, 13th Nov., 1349.

Registrum Mortual. Lady Margaret then late Queen of England was the second consort of Edward I., whom she married 8th Sept., 1299, she being daughter of Philip III., surnamed *the Hardy*, of France, and died 14th Feb., 1317, being buried at Grey Friars', London. From this marriage descended the Noble House of Mowbray, as well as that of Segrave, by the intermarriage of Queen Margaret's granddaughter with John, Lord Segrave, which dignities are now borne by Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Co. York. Joan Plantagenet, *the Fair Maid of Kent*, granddaughter of this Queen Margaret, consort of Edward I., married William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, under whom the heirs of Ivo Stourton and William Stourton held land, but the marriage was decreed null and void, 13th Nov., 1349.

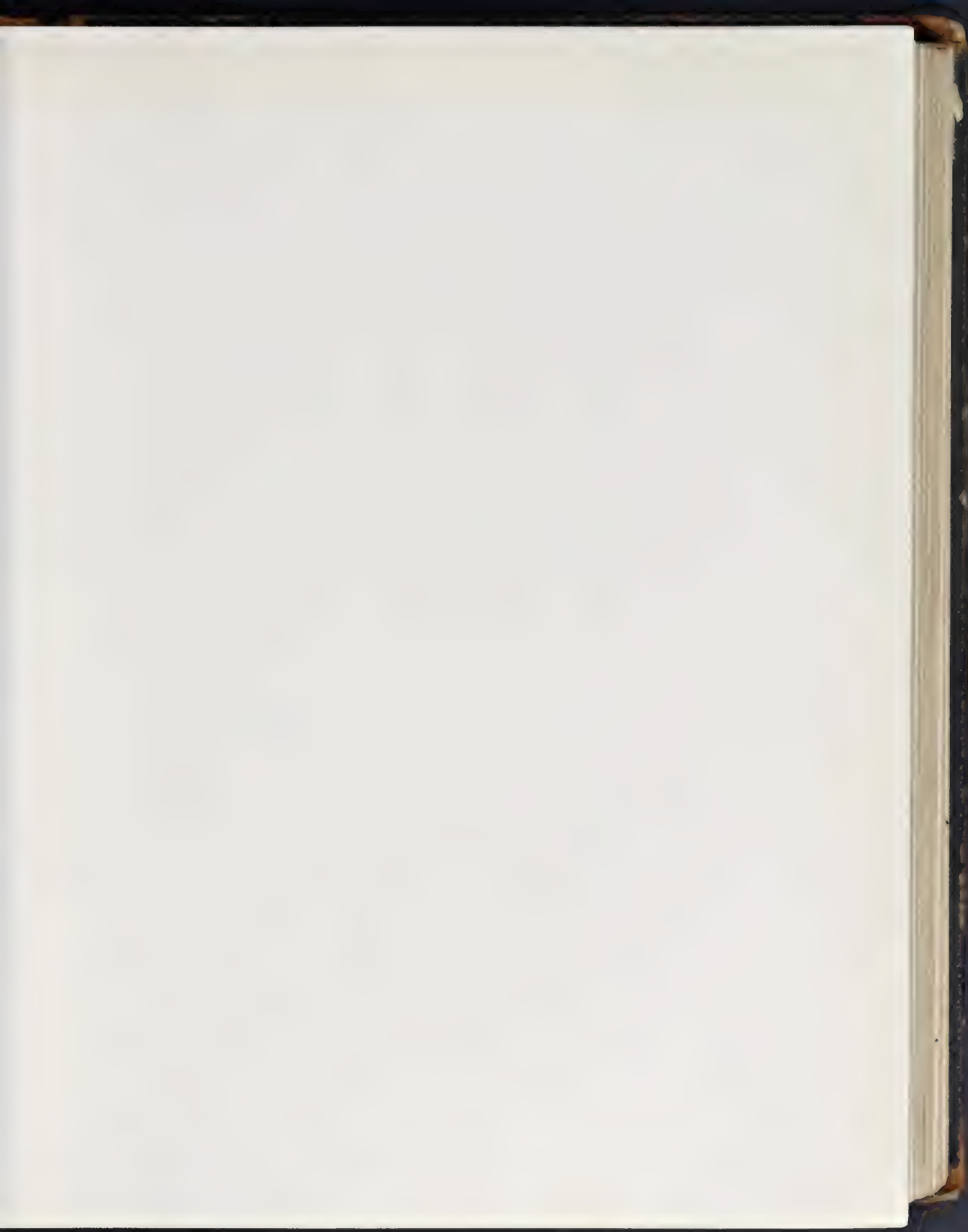
† She remarried to Sir Walter Manny, Lord de Manny, who died in London, 13th Jan., 1371-2, buried in the Charterhouse, made his will 30th Nov. 1371, and proved [Wittlesey 121 b] 13th April, 1372.

<sup>a</sup>  
*Elizabeth, Lady Segrave*, only daugh. = *John, Lord Mowbray*. Had livery  
 ter and heirress. Her husband had of his father's lands 35 Edward  
 in her right livery of her father's III., and on his marriage the dig-  
 lands when she came of age in 27 nity and estates of Segrave vested  
 Edward III., and she died soon in him. Summoned to Parliament  
 afterwards, from 36 to 39 Edward III., where  
 he sat in 38 and 40 Edward III.  
 Slain near Constantinople on his  
 way to the Holy Land, 42 Edward  
 III., 1368.

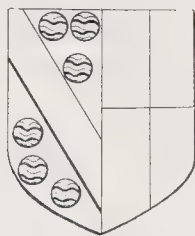
Now represented by Lord Mow-  
 bray, Segrave and Stourton, of  
 Allerton Park, Co. York.

It is clearly proved the Stourtons were seated at Stourton, Co. Wilts., and the Inquisitions *Nonarum* for the 4th March, 15 Edward III., contain an entry concerning Stourton Parish, in which this Sir William Stourton, as Willi[elm]us de Sturtone is shewn to have been the first named parishioner, who attended at Malmesbury, before the vendors and assessors assigned to take presentments on oath of the subsidy of the ninth of garbs, fleeces and lambs of the Lord King in Co. Wilts., then sitting there to take the presentment on oath from the parishioners of Stourton in regard to that parish, and from the entry there cannot be the slightest doubt that he was then considered to be the chief inhabitant of Stourton, where some of his ancestors had for certainty held the Manor and Advowson under the Chief Lords of the fee of Castle Cary, for his name heads those of the other parishioners—the entry is :—

Sturton—Comitatu Wiltes.—Willielmus de Sturtone, Reginaldus Artur, Joselineq atte Schaghe, et Robertus atte Combe, parochiani Ecclesie de Sturtone juratores coram domino Roberto Selyman et sociis suis venditoribz et assessoribz none garbaz vellez et agnoz domino regine in comitatu Wiltes., concessor' apud Malmysburi quarto die Marcij anno regni regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum xv<sup>o</sup> dicunt per sacramentum scu' quod nona garbaz vellez et agnoz parochia de Sturtone predicte, valent Cvj Solid', viij den', et sic minq taxa dicte ecclesie que taxata est ad x<sup>li</sup> eo quod dicta ecclesia dotata est de sexaginta acrae terre arabil' que valent p' annu' lx solid' et de xiijs, iiijd de annuo reddit', et de vij acr' prati que valent p' annu' xiiij sol' et iiij den'. Et de pastur' ceperabili et mora que valent p' annu' viij solid'. It'm decim' feni dicte parochiane valent x sol', decim' casei lacti lini canabi aucaz vituloz porcell' valent xx solid', et dec' triu' molen- dinoz valent xij sol', oblatonēs et obventoēs valent xiiij solid', et iiij venar'. Et sciend' est quod fere quarta p's dicte parochiane de Sturton est in Comitatu Somersetsie in episcopatu Bathon' et Wellens' cujq taxa estimat' est ad xxvi sol' et viijd et que juxta discrecionem et auxiliu' venditoz pred'cor none levand' est. In cujus rei

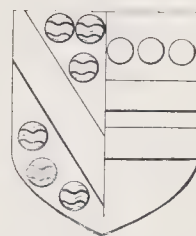






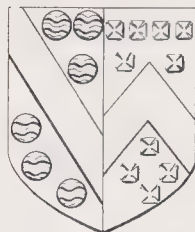
ARMS OF STOURTON impaling those of MAUDUIT, namely *(vide 168. pedigree)* Quarterly or and gules

Sir MICHAEL STOURTON married MARY, daughter of John, Lord Mauduit  
*See page 34*



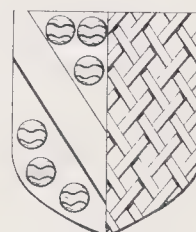
ARMS OF STOURTON impaling those of HUNGERFORD, namely "Sable, two bars argent, and in chief three plates"

Sir JOHN STOURTON married GRACE, daughter of Thomas, Lord Hungerford  
*See page 34*



ARMS OF STOURTON impaling those of BERKELEY, namely "Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee argent, six in chief and four in base"

Sir RALPH STOURTON married ALICE, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley. *See page 35*



ARMS OF STOURTON impaling those of VERNON, namely "Argent, fretty sable" *(vide 168. pedigree)*.

Sir WILLIAM STOURTON married JOAN, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon  
*See page 57.*

testimonium huic indentur' predicti parochiani sigill' sua apposueru't &c." This William Stourton was possibly identical with William de Sturton, who, jointly with Thomas de Harpenden, was nominated by letters Patent, 1st July, 1309, as an attorney for two years for Richard de Ludegarshale, the younger, on the latter going on pilgrimage to the Holy land\*. As William de Sturton, he witnessed a deed, dated at New Sarum, on Friday after the Feast of Saint Michael, the 29th September, 17 Edward III., 1343, relating to property in Fenny Sutton and Newenham, Wilts†. He was buried in the north aisle of Bruton Church, Co. Somerset, of which his son, Robert de Stourton, was Canon and Prior, a priory for Black Canons erected in the reign of Stephen, by William de Mohun, or Moigne, upon the ruins of an Abbey, founded in 1005, by Algar, Earl of Cornwall, for Monks of the Benedictine Order, and which adjoined the forest of Selwood. He had married Jane or Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, or le Vernoun, Lord of the Manor of Horningsham, Co. Wilts., which Manor his son, Roger de Stourton, purchased of Richard, son of Richard le Vernoun, and in which Roger de Stourton resigned all his claim therein to Thomas Hungerford, 2 Richard II‡. It is said by Edmondson that by his said wife he had twenty one sons, but although many Stourtons appear at this period, none can be identified with any certainty as his children, excepting :—

i.—Sir John Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., of whom afterwards.

ii.—Robert Stourton, who is said by Edmondson to have been his second son. He was Canon and Prior of the Priory of Bruton, in Somersetshire, in the Church of which his father is said to have been buried as before shewn. His brother, Roger Stourton, Custodian of Selwood Forest, had purchased of Richard le Vernoun (presumably uncle on the mother's side of Sir John, Robert, and Roger Stourton,) called son of Richard le Vernoun, presumably his mother's father, their Manor of Horningsham, in Co. Wilts., which Roger Stourton passed to Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Heytesbury, who purchased the Custody of Selwood Forest of him. It is seen that Bruton Priory was close to Selwood Forest, which Roger Stourton, as evidenced by his charters, was forester of, and in one of

\* Patent, 4 Edward II., part 2, mem. 4.

† Add. Charter 17410.

‡ These Hungerfords were of the same family and of the Heytesbury stock, as Grace Hungerford, Sir William Stourton's paternal grandmother. This Roger Stourton was undoubtedly one of his sons and identical with Roger Stourton, who had the custody of Selwood Forest in chief of the Crown. which he and his son, John Stourton, sold to the same Sir Thomas Hungerford who purchased Horningsham Manor. Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham, must not be confused with Roger Stourton of Preston, because both their wives happened to be named Alice, for one was a generation before the other.

these charters, that of John Cary, brother and heir of Thomas Cary, who confirmed his father's charter after the death of his brother, of the custody of the king's forest of Selwood, to Roger Stourton, Alice, his wife, and John Stourton, their son, two of the witnesses were "*Thoma de Hungerford*" and "*Rob'to de Stourton*." It is probable the latter was identical with this Robert Stourton, the Canon and Prior of Bruton.

iii.—Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham, Co. Wilts., witnessed some of the deeds, in the 38 Edward III. and 5 Richard II., relating to lands and tenements in Heytesbury, and in the 11 Richard II., he, and others, had grant of one burgage in Heytesbury, of John Frankelegh and Matilda, his wife, who had a grant and confirmation in 18 Richard II., of all lands, &c., in Heytesbury of Roger Stourton, and others, which they then held of the gift and feoffment of the said John Frankelengh. In 2 Richard II., Rogerus de Stourton resigned to Thomas Hungerford all his claim of the Manor of Horningsham, where later it is shewn another branch of this family lived, which he had purchased of Richard, son of Richard le Vernoun, who was probably his maternal grandfather. In 5 Richard II., Rogerus Stourton and Johannes Bernard, are mentioned as the attornies then appointed by Elizabeth le Despencer, when she sold her Manor of Heytesbury, called West Court, with its hundred, &c., to Radulphus, Bishop of Sarum, Thomas Hungerford and Johanna, his wife, and their heirs. By the accompanying copies of the Letters Patent, Charters and documents relating to Selwood Forest it would seem that King Edward II. had by his Letters Patent granted the custody of the forest of Selwood\*, Co. Wilts., to Reginald de Kingeston, for the full term of his life, after whose death King Edward III. had by Letters Patent, on the 8th September, *in the 16th year of his reign*, granted the same premises to Thomas Cary, and his heirs for ever. Since the 13 Edward III. and the date of the first Letters Patent afterwards set out, that King had become King of France, as well as of England, and had ceased to be styled as his royal progenitors had been from the time of Henry III., his great-grandfather. This clearly proves the first Letters Patent to be those of Edward III. as they were dated in the 16th year of his reign over England and the 3rd thereof over France. On the 8th July, 46 Edward III., that king by his Letters Patent granted and licensed the same premises with the appurtenances to Roger de

\* If all this evidence is followed closely it will be seen that no doubt remains that Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham, was identical with Roger Stourton, who held property in trust in Heytesbury and witnessed deeds there, for Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Heytesbury, purchased both the Manor of Horningsham and the custody of Selwood Forest, of Roger Stourton. The Hungerfords were his cousins.



Stourton, and John de Stourton, his son, and the heirs of Roger de Stourton, to hold of John, son and heir of Thomas Cary, who had held in chief of the Crown under the Letters Patent of 16 Edward III. In the same year Roger de Stourton had license in consideration of 10/- by him then paid to have the custody of the forest of Selwood, with the appurtenances, Co. Wilts., to hold for his whole life of John Cary, called son and heir of Thomas Cary, who was chief tenant to the Crown of the same premises\*. John Cary, called brother and heir of Thomas Cary, by his charter confirmed to Roger de Stourton, Alice, his wife, and John Stourton, their son, the custody of the king's forest of Selwood, Co. Wilts., with all the appurtenances, to have and to hold the same to them and the heirs of Roger Stourton, as Reginald de Kyngeston, and Thomas Cary, father of this John Cary, had respectively held of the gift of the Crown. The fact of John Cary being called "brother and heir" looks as if Thomas Cary was son and heir of that Thomas Cary, who had held of the Crown after the death of Reginald de Kyngeston, who had held in chief for his life. That when Thomas Cary, the son, died presumably young and *sine prole*, John Cary, was his brother and heir, although the Letters Patent of 8th July, 46 Edward III., makes it appear that John Cary was son and heir of Thomas Cary, senior, who had held, to him and his heirs, in chief of the Crown. To this Charter Roberto de Stourton, was a witness with Thoma de Hungerford and Nicho' de Bonham, who was probably the Nicholas de Bonham, whom we find on page 23, holding a moiety of Bonham Manor in Stourton, which Manor was held in 13 Edward IV., by Thomas Bonham, and in 17th year of the same reign by Walter Bonham, his heir, both of Lord Ferrers, as of his Manor of Norton, &c., which Manor of Bonham passed 17 Edward IV. to William Bonham, heir of Walter Bonham. We now see that Roger Stourton became chief tenant of the Crown, and he, and his son, John Stourton, by their charter dated at Heytesbury, the 12th November, 3 Richard II., 1379, granted the premises to hold of the Crown in chief unto Sir Thomas Hungerford, knight, and his heirs male, with remainder to his heirs in fee, and that Roger Stourton, and John, his son, had themselves held the custody, bailiwick, and stewardship of Selwood Forest, of the Crown in Chief. Here we have John de la Mare, Sir John de Kingeston, knight, and Nicholas de Bonham, among the witnesses. On the 3rd February, 1380, Sir Thomas Hungerford, the elder, had pardon, on paying one mark into the Hanaper, for the trespasses committed in the acquisition by him in tail male, with remainder to his heirs in fee, of the custody of the forest of Selwood, Co. Wilts., from Roger

\* Abb. Rot. Orig., 46 Edward III., Rot. 37.

de Stourton, and John, his son, tenants in chief, and in his entry thereon without license from the Crown, and at the same time he had license to hold the same premises as acquired by the charter of Roger Stourton, and John Stourton, his son, above shewn, which Richard II. on the same day and year of his reign, by Letters Patent, confirmed to Sir Thomas Hungerford, to hold in chief of the Crown as acquired, without license, from Roger Stourton and John Stourton, his son, as shewn in their charter of 12th November previously. This vested the entire premises to hold in chief of the Crown, in Sir Thomas Hungerford in trust for him, successively in his heirs male, and for default in his heirs in fee, and Roger Stourton witnessed, with Thomas Bonham, the charter of Sir Thomas Hungerford, dated at Heytesbury, 19 Richard II., regarding the same premises, shewing he was living in 1395. It seems clear that Roger Stourton, having had a son and heir, presumably of full age in 46 Edward III., 1371, one can only reasonably suppose he was himself then at least 45 years of age, and seeing he was alive in 1395, he would then have been nearly 70 years old, so that he could not have been living *temp.* Henry VI., when another Roger Stourton was alive.

Edwardus Dei gratiâ, Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis, quod cum Dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie pater n'r per literas suas patentes concessisset Reginaldo de Kingeston, custodiam Foreste de Selewode, in Comitatu Wiltes., habendam ad totam vitam ipsius Reginaldi sub certa forma in dictis literis contenta p'ut in eisdem literis plenius continetur. Nos pro bono servicio quod dilectus valectus Thomas Cary nobis hactenus impendit volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod idem Thomas post mortem dict Reginaldi habeat et teneat balliam predictam sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, reddendo nobis per annum ad scaccariam pro balliva illa tantum quantum predictus Reginaldus jam nobis reddit p' eadem. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Castry, vicesimo octavo die septembris, anno regni nostri Anglie sexto decimo, regni vero nostri Francie tercio.

Edwardus Dei Gratiâ Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis, quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali et pro decem solidis quos *Rogerus de Stourton* nobis solvit, concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, *Johanni filio et heredi Thome Cary*, quod ipse de *custodia Foreste de Selewode cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Wiltes.*, que de nobis tenet in capite, feoffare possit

prefatum Rogerum et Johannem filium ejus habendam et tenendam eisdem Rogero et Johanni filio ejus et heredes ipsius Rogeri de nobis et heredibus nostris pro summa inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Et eisdem Rogero et Johanni filio ejus quod ipsi dictam custodiam foreste, cum pertinenciis a prefato Johanne filio et herede Thome recipere possit et tenere sibi et heredibus ipsius Rogeri de nobis et heredibus nostris pro summa supradicta imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium similiter' licenciam dedim' specialem. Nolentes quod predictus Johannes filius Thomæ vel heredes sui aut prefati Rogerus et Johannes filius suus seu heredes ipsius Rogeri ratione premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros justiciaries escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros foreste nostre occ'onent' molestent' in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Testē me ipso apud Westm' octavo die Julii anno regni nostri Anglie quadragesimo sexto, regni vero nostri Francie tricesimo tercio.

Omnibus Xp'i fidelibus ad quos presentes scriptum pervenerit Johannes Cari fratres et heres Thome Cari sit salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Rogero de Stourton, Alicie, uxori [ejus], et Johanni filio eisdem Rogeri et Alicie, custodiam foreste Domino Regis de Selewode, in Comitatu Wiltes., cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, habendam et tenendam predictam custodiam foreste et ballivam cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predicto Rogero, Alicie uxori ejus, et Johanni filio eisdem et heredibus ipsius Rogeri adeo plene et integrè sicut Reginaldus de Kyngeston dictam ballivam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, habuit et tenuit de dono Domini Regis, quam quidem ballivam Dominus Edwardus Rex per cartam suam dedidit Thome de Cary patri predicti Johannes post mortem dicti Reginaldi sibi et heredibus suis ut patet per cartam domini Regis eidem Thome inde factam tenendam de domino pro serviciis quæ dictus Reginaldus facere etolvere solebat ad scaccariam domini Regis. Et ego vero predictus Johannes Cary et heredes mei predictam custodiam et ballivam foreste de Selewode predictæ in omnibus suis pertinenciis predictis Rogero, Alicie, et Johanni et heredibus ipsius Rogeri contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Hungerford, Nicho' de Bonam, Joh'e de Legh, Nicholos de Benenger, Rob'to de Stourton, et multis aliis.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus Storton, et Johannes filius meus, dedimus et concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Thome Hungerford, militi, senioris, et heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius Thome legitime procreatis custodiam ballivam et seneschalliam foreste domini Regis de



Selwode, in comitatu Wiltes., cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et p'ficuis quibuscunque habendam et tenendam predictam custodiam ballivam et seneschalliam foreste predictæ, cum omnibus suis pertenenciis p'ficuis predictis Thome et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis imperpetuum tenendum de domino Rege pro summa inde debita et de jure consueta. Et si contingat quod predictus Thomas sine heredibus masculo de corpore suo legitime procreato obierit tunc custodia foreste predicta balliva et seneschallia ejusdem in omnibus suis pertinenciis et p'ficuis quibuscunque rectis heredibus ipsius Thome integre permaneant imperpetuum. Et ego vero predictus *Rogerus, et Johannes, filius meus, et heredes nostri* custodiam foreste predictæ balliam et seneschalliam predictam, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, et p'ficuis prefato *Thome Hungerford, et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, et si predictus Thomas sine heredibus masculo de corpore suo legitime procreato obierit, rectis heredibus ipsius Thome*, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigilla nostra apposui. Hiis testibus, *Joh'e de la Mare, Johanne de Kyngeston, militibus, Nicho' de Bonham, Johanne de Knottyngle, Thoma Laghfull, Will'o Langford, et aliis.* Datum apud Heitredebury duodecimo die Novembris anno regni *Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tercio* (1379).

Ricardus Dei gratiâ Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hibernie omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis, quod dilectus et fidelis Thomas de Hungerford, senior, nuper adquisivisset sibi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntib' custodiam foreste de Selewode, cum pertenenciis, in comitatu Wiltes, *de Rogero de Stourton et Johanne, filio ejus*, qui custodiam illam de nobis tenuerunt in capite ut dicitur. Ita quod si idem Thomas sine herede masculo de corpore suo exeunte obierit, custodia illa permaneat rectis heredibus ipsius Thomæ tenend' sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuam custodiam illam ingrediendo licencia nostra aut p'genitor' n'ror' sup' p'missis non optenta. Nos pro una marca quam prefatus Thomas nobis solvit in Hanaperio nostro p'donavim' transgressionem factas in p'missis et concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Thomæ quod ipse custodiam predictam cum pertinenciis habeat et teneat et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntib' imperpetuum. Ita quod si idem Thomas sine heredibus masculo de corpore suo exeunte obierit custodia predicta cum pertenenciis remaneat rectis heredibus ipsius Thomæ tenend' heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris pro summa predictâ in formâ supradicta imperpetuum sine occ'one vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrum justiciariorum eschaetorum vicecomitum aut aliorum

ballivorum seu ministrorum foreste nostre quorumcunque. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westm' *tercio die Februar'* anno regni nostri *tercio* (1379).

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Hungerford, chivaler, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Waltero Hungerford, filio meo, totam illam ballivam meam de Selewood, in comitatu Wiltes., cum feodis, p'ficus, et omnibus pertinentiis suis quam nuper h'ui ex dono et concessione *Rogeri de Stourton*, per confirmationem et ratificationem Domini Regis habendum et tenendum idem Waltero et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de capitali domino inde libere quiete integre bene et in pace hereditate imperpetuum per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum. Et si contingat quod predictus Walterus obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, extunc predicta balliva, cum feodis, p'ficus, et omnibus saliis pertinentibus suis integre, remanebit Johanni Hungerford, filio meo, et herede de corpore suo legitime procreatis de capitali domino inde libere quiete integre et in pace jure hereditarie imperpetuum per servicia predicta. Et si predictus Johannes obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, extunc balliva predicta, cum feodis, p'ficiis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis ad me predictam Thomam heredes aut assign' meos integre rev'tat tenend' de capitali domino predicto libere quiete integre et in pace jure hereditarie imperpetuum per servicia predicta. Et ego vero predictus Thomas, et heredes mei, totam predictam ballivam, cum feodis, p'ficus, et omnibus aliis pertenenciis suis prefato Waltero, et heredibus suis predictis aut prefato Johanni, et heredibus suis procreatis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum in forma supradicta. In cujus rei testimonium huic carte indentate sigilla nostra alternatim apposuim. Hiis testibus, Rad'o Cheyne, chivaler, Rob'to Corbet, chivaler, *Thoma Bonham*, Joh'e de Knottynglegh, *Rog'o de Stourton*, Will'o Livedene, et aliis. Dated apud Heytredebury, anno regni *Regis Ricardi Secundi*, post conquestum *decimo nono* (1395).

The Hungerfords were settled at Heytesbury, Co. Wilts., and they and the Stourtons were for many generations closely connected. Will'mo D'no Stourton, descended from Sir John Stourton, of Preston, elder brother to Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham, was one of the witnesses to the original foundation deed of the Hospital at Heytesbury, and the deed was dated there on the 4th April, 1472, his being the third attestation, coming after Will'mo, Counte Arundell, and Ricardo, D'no le Warre, but precedes those of Hungerford, Berkeley, Willoughby,

Long, Mompesson, Tropnell, Bonham, &c., which tended to shew the prominence of the Stourtons in Wiltshire. In another deed dated there on the 8th April, 1472, he heads the witnesses as Will'mo D'n's Stourton\*.

Roger Stourton, had by Alice, his wife, a son and heir :—

John Stourton, who held with his father, in chief of the Crown, the custody, bailiwick, and stewardship of the King's extensive forest of Selwood, with the appurtenances, Co. Wilts., as shewn in the preceding Charters and Letters Patent. It is clear he was not the John Stourton, who had Alice as his wife, who was presumably his uncle, Sir John Stourton, buried in the Abbey of Stavordale, when it appeared that mass was to be celebrated daily in the Choir of the said Priory, within the Chapel of the blessed Virgin of SS. Peter and Paul and St. James under the Campanile, for the souls—*inter alia*—of *William de Stourton, and Johanne, his wife, parents of the said John de Stourton*. In the Letters Patent of 8th July, 46 Edward III. he was mentioned as son of Roger Stourton, and in the next muniment of title relating to Selwood Forest, as son of the same Roger Stourton, and Alice, his wife. While on the 12th November, 3 Richard II., 1379, he joined his father, Roger Stourton, in a charter, then dated at Heytesbury, concerning these premises, which he, and his father, conveyed to Sir Thomas Hungerford in strict entail, which charter was recited in the Letters Patent of the 3rd February then following the date of that charter, because Sir Thomas Hungerford had to seek pardon of the king, for entering on the premises without license. This John Stourton is somewhat difficult to identify for the reason he was living contemporaneously with his said uncle, Sir John Stourton, but as son and heir of Roger Stourton, he was presumably of full age in 46 Edward III. As Hoare said in his copy of the College of Arms pedigree that Roger Stourton, son of Sir John Stourton, was a prior of Winton, it is probably the fact there were two Roger Stourtons living at that period, one a son of our John Stourton, and the other a son of his uncle, Sir John Stourton, if Roger Stourton, the prior, was distinct from Roger Stourton, who had a wife Alice. Collins also makes Edmund Stourton a son of Sir John Stourton, whom Hoare omits from his pedigree, and Edmund may have been in reality a son of this John

He was the second Baron Stourton, who died 18th February, 1477. This confirms the long connection of the Stourtons with the Hungerfords of Heytesbury, and in other ways they crop up in more than one instance in the later history.



Stourton. Both Roger, the prior, and Edmund Stourton are said to have died without issue. Nothing seems more likely than that the difference between Collins, Edmondson, and Hoare, in naming the children of Sir John Stourton, arose simply through the non-identity of these two John Stourtons. The present one is not shewn at all in any of the pedigrees, and the same question may arise respecting the marriages of Sir John Stourton, on which we comment later on.

iv.—Mary Stourton, who is shewn by Edmondson as a Nun at Shaftesbury, where her two nieces, Margaret and Anastatia Stourton, were respectively Abbess and Nun. In 1817 it was found that the floor of the Conventual Church there was comprised of Roman tiles, on which were the arms of Stourton and Bonham in painted Shields. Edith Bonham had been elected Abbess of Shaftesbury, 15th Nov., 1441, in succession to Margaret Stourton, the late Abbess, who had died 30th October previously, when it was proved Anastatia Stourton was then living as a Nun at Shaftesbury, as in fact she was in 1460, when Margaret St. John was elected as Abbess in succession to Edith Bonham. Again in 1861 the Stourton Arms were discovered in the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey, engraved side by side with the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury; the Bryans, of Tor Bryan, Co. Devon; the de Clares, Earls of Clare, Gloucester and Hertford; besides others, all of which families have been proved to have had some connection with the Stourton family. When the title to the Manor and Advowson of Stourton is considered these arms have a very significant bearing thereon, as confirming many of the conclusions arrived at for elucidating the true history of the Stourton family and the descent of the Manorial Estate at Stourton. In the history references are shewn proving the Bonhams were of Bonham in Stourton, and Great Wishford, Co. Wilts., under whom the Barons Stourton for many generations leased Bonham Manor, the fee of which eventually passed from the Bonhams to the Stourtons, and remained vested in the family until the Manor of Bonham was sold.

Thus far we have disposed of such children—excepting Sir John Stourton—of Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., as were capable of being identified. But Edmondson alleged Sir William Stourton had 19 other sons, besides Sir John Stourton and Robert\*, the Prior of Bruton, while Collins admitted he had a

\* In 1334, Nov. 2nd, Robert de Stourton was presented to the church of Leyre, in the diocese of Lincoln, by Edward III., as having the custody of the lands and heir of John de Hastynges, tenant in chief to Edward II.

*numerous issue*, besides the eldest son, Sir John Stourton. We have shewn Roger as one of those sons, and attention should therefore be drawn here to certain Stourtons appearing at this period in other Counties.

Richard Stourton, appeared at Glentworth, Co. Lincoln, *temp.* 43 Edward III. and 19 Richard II., as holding premises there. His wife was Matilda Stourton, and the family remained in that county for several generations.

Benjamin de Sturton and John de Sturton, who appear at Westhangre, in Stanford, Co. Kent, some short time previous to 20 Edward III., as holding land there, which passed in that year to Sir John Keriell, of a well known family in that county. And it will be observed that Cecily Stourton, eldest daughter and coheir, of John Stourton, of Preston and Brimpton, Co. Somerset, son of Sir John Stourton, married as her second husband, Sir William Kuriell, knight, of Westhangre, Co. Kent.

Thomas de Stourton appeared in 1343 as servant to Isabel, called the Queen of England, she being queen consort of Edward II., daughter of Philip IV., *the Fair*, King of France, and who died 22nd August, 1358. This Thomas Stourton was specifically retained to deliver an important letter from the Queen dowager to the Prior and Convent of the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury.

Henry Stourton, living *temp.* Edward III., whose daughter, Dionis Stourton, married circâ 1379, *Edward* Chute, of Taunton, Co. Somerset. Berry calls him *Edmund* Chute, and his wife, Dyonice. In an ancient tabular pedigree on parchment, compiled about 1709, which was in 1859 in the possession of Ariel P. Chute, of Lynnefield, Massachusetts, it is stated that Edward Chute, whose descent is shewn, sprang from one Alexander Chute or Chewte, of Taunton, who was living 1268, and the arms of Stourton are given as, [colour defaced] *between six roundles*, [colour defaced] *a bend, or.*

Peter Stourton is given as living *temp.* Edward III., whose daughter, Dyana Stourton, says Berry in his Hants. Genealogies, married Robert Pistar, whose son, Anthony Pistar, married Mabel, daughter of Sir John Chidiok; and daughter, Jane Pistar, married Robert Dennis, of Co. Gloucester. It is a curious coincidence that the families of Chidiok and Dennis are mentioned as being connected with the Stourtons, of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

Ivo Stourton appeared probably *temp.* Edward III., for on the 3rd June, 1397, the heirs of Ivonis de Storton held one knight's fee in Nutford, within Blandford and Pimperne, Co. Dorset, of William Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, to whom several references have been made. Ivo Stourton, *temp.* Henry III., has been already dealt with. Under the same Earl we find that William Storton held, on the same day, one like fee in Selton juxta Gillingham, Co. Dorset, who was presumably identical with Sir William Stourton, who died in 1413. Previously, in 1310, there was a Julian de Sturton, and Richard de Sturton, her son, who had lease of premises in Croker's Frome, in Frome Whitfield, Co. Dorset, the reversion of which premises was subsequently granted to Richard de Sturton, who was living in 1348, when he sold and conveyed the property.

The Stourtons of Counties Notts and Leicester bore officially the same arms as the Stourtons, Co. Wilts., but the Visitation commenced the pedigree some generations later than Edward III. We do not think they were connected with Wiltshire, at least there appears to be no evidence to support such a conclusion.

Leland says that Stursley, or Sturton, Castle withoute fayle is in Stafordshir, and I hard, he proceeds, that there was a Lord Storton, a Baron of this Storton. It is, he alleged, the kinges. Pole lay at it by licens; and there Cardinal Pole was borne.

According to a tradition in the Long family, the common ancestor thereof married a Stourton, probably about the time (judging from the pedigree) of Edward III. or Richard II. It was clear that Rogerus de Lang or Long's grandmother was a Berkeley of Beverston, that his mother was an heir of the Zouche family, and his wife a daughter and heir of that of St. Maur, probably of the same families as inherited Stourton. Again Sir Thomas Long, of Draycot Cerne, married Mary, a daughter by the second wife of Sir George Darell, of Littlecote, Co. Wilts., whose first wife was Margaret, daughter of John, 1st Lord Stourton.

Thus far these evidences are shewn and we proceed with :—

Sir John Stourton, the eldest son and heir of Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., who was Sheriff of the Counties of Dorset and Somerset in 1377\*. In the same year, on the 2nd July, he was appointed Justice of the Peace

\* Fine Rolls, 1 Ric., pt. I., m. 14.



for Co. Somerset\*. Although he is not found to be Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts., still John Stourton, of Preston, described himself in his will as "son of John Stourton, sometime Lord of Stourton," and it is true William Stourton, his son, died in possession of this Manor in 1413, and that Isabella, wife of Richard, Lord Poinings, had died possessed of it 11th April, 17 Richard II., 1393. The Manor as has been seen was then held by them of the Chief Lords, as of their honour of Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, and from the time Sir Ralph Stourton held the Manor down to 1393, both the chief and mesne Lords have been dealt with, clearly shewing that John Stourton was not mentioned as Lord of Stourton, in fact he actually witnessed the Charter of Lady Poining's father, Robert Fitz Payne, *alias de Grey*, settling the Manor of Stourton in trust. But his son, John Stourton, must have had some good cause in stating his father was *sometime Lord of Stourton*. Was there a *reputed* Manor consisting of the lands surrounding the ancient family mansion, called after the family, *not the parish*, Stourton's Manor. The visitation for Co. Beds., called him John, Lord Stourton, which should probably have been Lord of Stourton, a Manorial Lord. On the 13th December, 1377, he, as John Stourton, escheator in the County of Somerset, was, with others, commissioned upon the petition of the burgesses of Ivelchestre, Co. Somerset, to the King and Council in the then last Parliament—in which was recited the burgesses title to the town of Ivelchestre, with divers liberties and profits thereto appertaining, under respective grants of Kings Henry II., John, and Edward III.—to survey the town of Ivelchestre and enquire how the wastes and defects thereof had arisen, how much the parcel, which King John had separated and given in exchange for the park of Northpetirton and the hundred of Stane, was worth at the time it was separated from the town of Ivelchestre, and what sum, at the time of the enquiry, the profits amounted to, whether the burgesses of Ivelchestre could pay the farm and arrears pardoned them by King Edward III., by reason of the then pestilence and other diversities, how many inhabitants had left and how many proposed to leave the town of Ivelchestre†. On the 13th February, 1378, he, as John de Stourton, escheator of Dorset, was commissioned, with others, to enquire and certify touching the complaint of the inhabitants of Lym in that county, the burgesses of which had in 5 Edward III., granted to the the town of Lym, at a fee-farm rent of 32 marks, the town then being well built and inhabited by rich and substantial merchants, but which since became for the most part destroyed and wasted by the sea, that the merchants, save six or eight, had died or withdrawn, shewing that the "Cobbe" or

\* Patent Roll, 1 Richard II., mem. 19, *dorso*.

† Patent Roll, 1 Richard II., part II., mem. 11, *dorso*.

"Connors" constructed to receive two or three barges were last Martinmas swept away by the sea, all navigation stopped, which prevented the inhabitants from paying the fee-farm rent, or their proportion of tenths and fifteenths granted to the king by the Commonalty of the realm\*. On the 1st March, 1378, John de Storton, with others, was commissioned to enquire into the complaint of *Sir Guy de Bryene, knight*, in respect of a debt of £20,000 borrowed and duly acknowledged by Stephen Wydeslade, Lord of the Manors of Frome and Valeyse, and in consequence of those Manors having descended as shewn in the title therein set out, *Sir Guy de Bryene* was wholly impeded, so he contended, from the execution of the statute of *Acton Burnell*, because those Manors had been seised into the king's hands by his escheator, on the evidence that the tenant in possession was entitled to the fee simple thereof, and *Sir Guy de Bryene* petitioned that a remedy might be provided, as when the Manors were escheated into the king's hands, as he was advised, the tenant in possession had only a life estate therein†. Of this *Sir Guy de Bryan* we have seen he was closely connected with the undertenants of the Manor of Stourton, when that Manor was held of the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset. He appears to have been a trustee for his son-in-law, Robert, Lord Fitz Payne, *inter alia* of that Manor and Advowson, as evidenced by the following Charter, to which John Stourton, with whom we are dealing, was a witness.

A tous iceaux qi cestes l'res verrount ou orrount *Roberd Filtz Payn* ch'r salutz en dieu Sachetz moy avoir done graunte et p' iceste escript conferme a mou's' *Guy de Briane*, sire Martyn Moulisch' chanoygne en leglyse de Novele Salesbyrs, Adam ate More, et *Roberd Lough'*, le Manoir de Acfforde Filtz Payn en le counte de Dors', le Manoir de *Stourtone* en le counte de Wiltes', et les Manoirs de *Bryghampton*, *Speckyntone*, *Staple*, et *Sedene* en le counte de Soms' ove les app<sup>u</sup>tenaunces ensemblement ove les avowesones de les eglyses et chapeles de mesne le manoirs *avaunditz*. A avoir et tenoir, &c., as ditz mouns' *Guy*, &c., et a lour heirs a tous ious des chef seign<sup>u</sup>ages du feo p' les servises ent duez et custumables. Et jeo lavaundit *Roberd filtz Payn* et mes heirs touz les manoirs, &c., a dit mouns' *Guy*, &c., encountre totes gentz garaunteromps acquiteromps et defenderomps a touz iou<sup>u</sup>s. En tesmoignance de quelx choses a icestes mes l'res ai mys moun seal. P' iceux tesmoignes *Willam de Botreaux*, *Richard Cattone*, *Hugh'e Curborghe*, *Estph'ne Turberuyll*, *chyvalers*, *Matheu de Slyndone*, *Joh'n Stourtone*,

\* Patent 1 Ric. II., Pt. 3, mem. 3 dorso. At the Conquest Lyme was part of the demesne lands of Sherbourne, and was afterwards annexed to the Crown, and became Lyme-Regis or King's Lyme. Most histories have 33 marks which they say came under the confirmation of Edward II. For various reasons stated the rent became eventually reduced to a very small amount.

† Patent 1 Ric. II., Pt. 4, m 30 dorso, &c.

Willam Byngham, Willam Wynterbourne, et aultres. *Escript a Acfforde* susdît le demeynge p'scheyn avaunt *la feste de la conversion de seynt Paul Laan du regne le Roy Edward tierce pus le conqueste qarantesme*. This deed was sealed with a seal, ornamented with a border of trachery, exhibiting a shield suspended from a tree, bearing *three lions passant argent*, surrounded by a *bendlet Azure*, the legend broken away, an impression of which was given in the *frontispiece* to page 297, of Vol. xcv., part II., of the Gentleman's Magazine, and the grant was on the 17th June, 1825, in the possession of John Gage, Esquire, Barrister at Law, F.R.S., Dir. S.A., F.L.S., of Lincoln's Inn, and Hengrave, Suffolk, the Historian of Suffolk. This deed clearly proves that, although the Stourton family was not then holding the Manor there, Sir John Stourton, as the representative of the family, undoubtedly lived in and was connected with the parish, like his father, Sir William Stourton, had been in the early part of Edward III's reign, when he appeared as the first named inhabitant at Malmesbury, in relation to the ninth of garbs, fleeces, and lambs, concerning Stourton. In fact we have seen that John Stourton was called, by his son, sometime Lord of Stourton, and John, Lord Stourton, was Constable of Corfe Castle, 1st March, 4 Richard II. Which facts tend to prove that it was more likely to be this John Stourton, who witnessed Robert Fitz Payne's deed, than John Stourton, son and heir of Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham. These two Johns living at the same period make it somewhat difficult to distinguish them unless great care is used, and, therefore, explanations are given which otherwise would have been omitted. Guy, Lord Bryan, the above trustee, came of an ancient family seated at Tor Bryan, Co. Devon, and we find that his daughter, Elizabeth, the only issue by his first wife\*, became wife of Sir Robert Fitz Payne, the above grantor of the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, who was formerly Sir Robert de Grey, and as before shewn, was found heir by devise of Robert, Lord Fitz Payne, and Ela, his wife, *in right of his said wife Elizabeth*, and assumed in 1356 the name of Fitz Payne in lieu of de Grey, dying on the 21st May, 16 Richard II., holding the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, of the chief Lords, as of their Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, which Manor and

Beltz says, in his memorials of the Order of the Garter, that Genealogists differ respecting the name and family of his first wife; who, by some is stated to have been Ann or Alice, daughter and heir of William Holwey, of Holwey, Co. Devon; and by others, Joan, daughter of Sir John Carew. We have seen it asserted that Elizabeth was sister of Ela, wife of John Mareschal and Robert, Lord Fitz Payne—see pedigree of Fitz Paynes. And it is asserted that Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir Guy de Bryan, knight, by Ann, his wife, daughter and heir of William Holwey, Esq., of Holwey, Co. Devon, became second wife to Sir John Cary, knight, of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset, and Torr Abbey, Co. Devon, whose son, Sir John Cary settled at Holwey. This latter statement clearly shews how Mr. Beltz confused his account, for the pedigree from which the entry is taken was drawn up by the Herald's College at the express order of Queen Anne Boleyn, and was preserved at Torr Abbey. The above Sir John Cary was probably of the same family as the Carys mentioned under Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham.



Advowson passed to his daughter and heir, Isabella, wife of Richard, Lord Poinings, when after her death the same vested, as tenant to the chief Lords thereof, in Sir William Stourton, son and heir of Sir John Stourton, with whom we are now dealing, who witnessed the above Charter of Sir Robert Fitz Payne, *alias* de Grey. So Sir William Stourton, the son, was undoubtedly identical with William Stourton, who held land of William Montacute, second Earl of Salisbury, whose sister Elizabeth, married as her second husband, the said Guy, Lord Bryan.

The de Clares, de Badlesmeres, de Veres, Fitz Paynes, and Bryans, were all interested in the soil of Stourton, Co. Wilts., the following pedigree shews their connection by marriage, and that Sir John Stourton possibly married as his first wife, the granddaughter of Maud Badlesmere, by her second husband, John, 7th Earl of Oxford.

*Bartholomew, Baron de Badlesmere*, called *le Riche*, was son and heir of Goscelinus Badlesmere. He was of Leeds Castle, Co. Kent., and aged 26 years 29 Edward I. He was summoned to Parliament from 3 to 14 Edward II., being present therein 12 Edward II. He was captured in arms at Boroughbridge, attainted of Treason, hanged, drawn and quartered at Canterbury in 1332, and his head set upon a pole at Burgate. Historians have fully recorded his life, but he is best known as having joined with Thomas, 2nd Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III., in arms against the king.

*Margaret*, daughter and coheir of Thomas, third son of Thomas, second son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Earl of Gloucester, whose family is mentioned on page 31. She was imprisoned until after her husband's execution, and entered the Abbey of Nuns of the Order of *St. Clare*, called the Minories, without Aldgate, in the Suburbs of London. Her I.P.M. taken 5 Edward III.

*Giles, Lord Badlesmere*, son and heir, aged 15, 1328. Summoned to Parliament from the 9 to 11 Edward III. Had seisen of and partly restored to father's estates which his mother petitioned for. Died *sine prole*, 1337. I.P.M. taken 13 Edward III.

*Elizabeth\**, daughter of William Montacute, 1st Earl of Salisbury, 1336, King of Man, and Earl Marshal, by Margaret Granson†, his wife, father of William, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, under whom the heirs of Ivo Stourton and William Stourton held lands on the day that Earl died.

She remarried respectively Hugh le Despencer, who died 23 Edward III., and Guy, Lord Bryan, with whom we have dealt, who was a great Military Commander against the Scots, &c., *temp.* Edward III. King's Valet 1330, Governor of St. Briavell's Castle, and Warden of the Forest of Dean 1344. K.G. 1349, died 17th Aug., 1390, being buried in Tewkesbury Church.

In 28 Edward I. John de Tregoz held the decenna in Stourton, Co. Wilts, and Sibilla, daughter and coheir, with her sister, of John de Tregoz, married William de Granson, who was of the Household of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, through whose patronage, Beltz says, he obtained considerable grants, he being summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 1298 until 1325, dying 1335, and buried in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, was grandfather of Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, who married John, 2nd Lord Beaumont, who was grandfather of Catherine, first wife of Sir John Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

Robert Fitz Payne, first husband. Settled the Manor of Stourton on his wife as her dowry, which her second husband held the day he died. Predeceased his father *sine prole*. See pedigree page 43.

<sup>a</sup> Maud Badlesmere, third daughter, and one of the four sisters and co-heirs of her brother, Giles, Lord Badlesmere. Lady of Stourton, Co. Wilts., which she held as her dower by the grant of Robert Fitz Payne. Died 24th May, 1365-6.

John de Vere, 7th Earl of Oxford, and 8th Lord Great Chamberlain. Held Stourton Manor on the day he died in right of his said wife. Died before the walls of Rheims, 24th Jan., 1360.

Henry, 3rd Lord Beaumont, grandson of Henry, 1st Lord Beaumont, Earl of Buchan in Scotland, who died 1340, by Alice Comyn, his wife, daughter and heir of Alexander Comyn, and neice and at length heir of the line of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and son of John, 2nd Lord Beaumont, who was slain in 1342, aged 24, by Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, his wife, sister of Henry Plantagenet, created Duke of Lancaster. He was born in Brabant while his mother was in attendance upon Philippa, queen consort of Edward III., who by Letters Patent declared him to be a lawful heir and enabled to inherit lands in England as if he was born there, and by act of Parliament 25 Ed. III., was duly naturalised. He was summoned to and sat in Parliament, and died July, 1369.

Margaret de Vere. Burke says she had by her first marriage an only child, a son John, 4th Lord Beaumont. Buried with her third husband, John, 2nd Lord Devereux, under a raised Tomb, near the Altar of Grey Friars' Church, London.

Sir Nicholas Louvaine, of Burstowe, knight, 2nd husband. Will dated 20th Sept., 1375, desiring to be buried in Penshurst Church or in the Abbey of our Lady of Grace by the Tower of London.

Sir John Devereux, 2nd Lord Devereux, K.G., Steward of the Royal Household. Summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 1385 to 1392, died 22nd Feb., 1393, will dated in June, 1385, and proved [18 Rous] 24th Feb., 1393, he was buried with Margaret, his wife, under a raised Tomb, near the Altar of Grey Friars' Church, London.

Catherine Beaumont, 1st wife according to Sir R. C. Hoare's copy of the College of Arms Pedigree, confirming Edmondson.

Sir John Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., called by Collins and others, Lord of Preston, Co. Somerset. Witnessed Robert Fitz Payne's deed concerning the Manor of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

Sir William Stourton, father of Sir John Stourton, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Called son of this marriage by Hoare and Edmondson, but as issue of his father, by his second wife, by Brydges' Collins' Peerage.

In the additional case of the late Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton to the Peerage of Mowbray, it is said that Maud Badlesmere, and her heirs, bore the title of Lord Badlesmere as far back as the records enabled the tracing of the titles of the Earls of Oxford, notwithstanding that this lady was only a coheir of her brother Giles, Lord Badlesmere. From the same source is ascertained that the titles of Poinings, Fitz Payne, and Bryan, were borne by the Percies, Earls of Northumberland, who appear to have claimed through Elizabeth, daughter of Guy, Lord Bryan, and wife of Sir Robert Fitz Payne, *alias* de Grey, but they were only coheirs to the title of Bryan, with the descendants of Margaret, another

daughter of Guy, Lord Bryan, and wife of Sir John Erlegh. These three last titles were borne by families whom we have seen were all interested in Stourton, Co. Wilts., Maud Badlesmere merely deriving her interest in that Manor by marriage with Robert Fitz Payne. Sir Robert de Grey only assumed the name of Fitz Payne in pursuance of a devise under a deed of Robert, Lord Fitz Payne, and Ela, his wife, his descendants could surely have no prior claim in the title of Fitz Payne, to that of the descendants of the only surviving child of the above grantors; which coheirs are Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, Lord Arundell of Wardour, and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

In the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*\* is an engraving of a book plate of Thomas Windham, of Tale, Co. Devon, Esq., third son of Sir Edmund Windham, of Cathanger, Co. Somerset, knight, with 12 quarterings:—

1.—Windham. 2.—Scrope. 3.—Tiptoft; Margaret Badlesmere, sister of Maud Badlesmere, married Sir John Tiptoft, *alias* Tibetob, 2nd Baron, summoned to Parliament 1335-66, Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 20 Edward III. 4.—*Badlesmere*. 5.—*Sidenham*; Henry Sidenham, of Combe-Sidenham, who was living *temp.* Henry V., had two sons both called John; *the eldest John Sidenham*, was the father of John Sidenham, who married ? Joan Stourton, daughter and coheir of John Stourton, of Preston and Brimpton, Co. Somerset; *and the youngest John Sidenham*, settled at Orchard, Co. Somerset, whose granddaughter, on her marriage with Sir John Windham, knight, brought to that family the Orchard Estate, afterwards called Orchard-Wyndham. 6.—*Stourton*. 7.—Orchard. 8.—Gamble. 9.—Chamberlain. 10.—Downe. 11.—*Pyne*, and 12.—Staverton. The Payne or Pyne family anciently became seated at Paynshay, Co. Devon, and John Stourton, of Preston and Brimpton, married, as his third wife, Katherine Payne or Pyne. The Chamberlaynes were seated at Turville, Co. Bucks, and consequently were connected closely with the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, and the Badlesmeres, being in fact partly descendants of the before mentioned Sir Nicholas Louvaine, of Burstowe, knight, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of John Beresford, citizen of London, and widow of Sir John Pulteney, knight.

From an original Manuscript endorsed "My Pedigree—Given Mr. Hatchet," in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, the following facts are ascertained, and it should be noted that Sir John Stourton was said to have been "*living in 1363.*"



"Be it Remember'd that from Editha de Stourton Davghter of John de Stourton *who was living in 1363* Ancaster to ye Present Lord Stourton was And is Descended, All the Kings and Queens of ye House of Teudor, One King One Souvereign Queen & One Queen Consort of Scotland, And all ye Kings and Queens of England of ye Royal House of Stuart, And Many of the foreign Sovereign Princes now Living, And Alsow His Present Majesty King George ye 3<sup>d</sup>, So yt this Lady Editha, may be Likned to Elizah's littel Cloud w<sup>ch</sup> in time Over spread ye Heavens. The Proof of this Assertion Followeth"

"Sir John Beauchamp of Eletsho }  
in com Bedford married } = Editha Davghh of John de Stovrton."

"John Beaufort Duke of Somerset }  
(Grand Child of John of Gaunt) Marri }  
ed Margaret Onley Davgh<sup>th</sup> of Sir John }  
Beauchamp & Editha his Lady }  
this Duke Died 1446. } = Margaret Onley Davghter of Sir  
John Beaufort And Editha his  
wife this Duke & Dutchess of Somerset  
Are Both Buried at Winbourn in  
Dorset."

"Edmond Teudor (of Hadham) was }  
Created Earl of Richmond at Reading }  
1453 by K Hen ye 6 Which King was }  
Edmonds half Brother, this Kings }  
Mother Q Catharine who was K }  
Hen ye 5<sup>th</sup>'s Widow, having Maried }  
for her 2<sup>d</sup> Husband Owen Teudor }  
Edmond died in 1456 & was buried }  
in ye Gray Friars Church in }  
Carmarthen Wales, He Married }  
} = Margaret (Grand davghter of  
Editha) Onley Davghter of John  
Beaufort Duke of Somerset And  
Margaret his Dutchess, She by Edmo  
nd E of Richmond had 3 Sons Hen  
ye Eldest was Earl of Richmon & after  
King of England by ye Name of Hen  
the 7<sup>th</sup>."

"So yt from K Hen 7<sup>th</sup> Came all ye Kings & Queens of ye Teudor Family  
And from Margaret Davgh<sup>tr</sup> of Hen 7<sup>th</sup> a King & Queen of Scotland And All  
ye Kings & Queens of the House of Stuart And from Elizabeth Electoress  
Palatine Davgh<sup>tr</sup> of K James ye 1<sup>st</sup> His Present Majesty."

This historical family record has on the back the following, which is merely a quotation from a well known work, but is given below, as being in the same handwriting.

"P. 506. An Omission in Mr. Collins's (sic) Peerage."

"Elizabeth Plantagenet D<sup>tr</sup> of }  
Richd Duke of York & Sister }  
of K Edw 5<sup>th</sup> was Married to } = John de la Pole Duke of Suffolk  
Who Died 1491."

"Catherine Eldest Davgh<sup>tr</sup> }  
of Eliz Plantagnet & John de }  
la Pole Duke of Suffolk Was }  
Married to } = William Lord Stovrton."

"It's Clear (by R Brooke page 506 York Herald who Wrote in 1619  
And Alsow Assented to by Avgvstine Vincent Rouge-croix Pursuiuant  
of Arms, Who Wrote about four Years After) That this Lady Catherine  
Stovrton Lived Allthow Omitted by Mr. Collins."

The Paper concludes with :—

"William 2 Lord Stourton Died  
the 17 of Edw 4<sup>th</sup>  
William 4<sup>th</sup> Lord Died 14 Hen 8<sup>th</sup>  
[He was really 5<sup>th</sup> Lord.]  
William 6<sup>th</sup> Lord Died 2<sup>d</sup> of Edw 6  
[He was really 7<sup>th</sup> Lord]  
The next Lord William was  
father of Lady Mary Weld."

We have dealt with all these facts mentioned in this paper, in their proper places. The document affords no more information than is already incorporated in both volumes, but, nevertheless, it is interesting to the family. The facts prove that Sir John Stourton was ancestor of Henry VII. and that the latter was ancestor of the entire Royal Houses of Tudor, Stuart, and Hanover.

On the 23rd May, 1378, John Stourton, with others, was commissioned in pursuance of the then recent ordinance of Parliament of Oyer and Terminer, in respect of the tenants of the Prior of Bath at Eston and the barton of Bath, Co. Somerset, who through certain Counsellors, Maintainers and Abettors, had then long since refused the customs and services due to him for their tenures, and had in divers assemblies confederated and bound themselves together by oath to resist him and his ministers, and did daily congregate to do further mischief, with power to imprison those who were indicted before them\*. On the 10th July, 1380, in consideration of 40/- paid into the hanaper by John de Stourton for William de Pappeworth, the latter had license to grant a third part in each of the following premises in Preston Plokenet, Co. Somerset, viz., (1) of six messuages, one carucate, and 92 (? 29) acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, and ninepence in rent, (excepting one acre of land); (2) in the reversion of a moiety of a messuage, and 12 acres of land, then held by William Wilby, and Cecily, his wife, for life of Felicia, late wife of William de Fitelton; (3) in the reversion of the other moiety of the same messuage and land, then held by John de Fitelton for life; (4) in the reversion of a messuage and 48 acres of land, then held by William Wilby, and Cecily, his wife, for life of Cecily Wilby; (5) in the reversion of 2 acres of land, then held by and for life of Nicholas Brid; and (6) in the reversion of a messuage and 6 acres of land, then held by William Atte Forde, and Agnes, his wife, for their lives; all of the inheritance of the Grantor, William de Pappeworth, in chief of the Crown, by knight's service, and to be granted by him to John de Stourton, and *Alice, his wife*, for their lives, and the heirs of John Stourton, and Alice, his wife, with *remainder to William Stourton, son of John de Stourton* (by a prior

\* Patent 1 Ric. II., Part 6, m. 26 dorso.

marriage), and ultimate remainder to the right heirs of John de Stourton\*. In Preston there were two Manors, one called Preston-Plokenet, and Preston-Bermondsey, as belonging to the Monastery of Bermondsey, in the hundred of Brixton, Co. Surrey. He is stated to have been Lord of Preston, and to have been in 37 Edward III. engaged in the wars of Aquitaine. On Thursday, before St. John the Baptist, 37 Edward III., John Gouys, described as kinsman and heir of Roger Turtell, granted by deed under his hand and seal in the presence of Richard Bremton, then Mayor of Bristol, and others, to John de Mershton and John de Stouerton, 5/- rent payable yearly by the Convent of Maydene Bradelegh, Co. Wilts, for two shops by St. Andowin's (St. Ewins) Church, in the street called "cornstret" in Bristol†. Some authorities have erroneously stated he was founder of the Priory of Stavordale, but the fact is it had rather been founded in 1263, as a small priory of Canons of the order of St. Austin, but under the subordinate regulation of St. Victor, and said to have been built by Sir William Zouch, to the honour of St. James‡. It is true, as will be found hereafter, that this John Stourton's grandson, John, the first Baron Stourton, partly rebuilt the Conventual Church, which had fallen into decay§. This John Stourton, however, was buried in the Abbey of Stavordale, and on the 18th March, 1374||, one of the Canons of the Priory of Stavordale, was to celebrate daily a mass for the dead in the choir of the said priory, in the chapel of the blessed Virgin, of SS. Peter and Paul and St. James, under the Campanile—*inter alia*—for the souls of John de Stourton, Alice¶, his wife, also for William de Stourton and Johanne, his wife, parents of the said John de Stourton\*\*, for the brothers and sisters of the said John de Stourton, and Letitia and Alicia††, their wives.

Sir John de Stourton is stated by Hoare's copy of the College of Arms Pedigree, confirmed by many other authorities, but contradicted by others‡‡, to

\* This clearly distinguishes him from his nephew John, son of Roger Stourton, and shews he must have had a wife Alice, as had his son, John. Patent 4 Richard II., Part 1, mem. 33. Inq., Ad. Q. D. 3 Ric. II., No. 148.

† Court of Augmentation.

‡ Dugdale Monas. Ang., and Tanner.

§ Same authorities and Phelp's Somersetshire.

|| Historical MSS., Report 10.

¶ Clearly this John Stourton, although his two wives are said to have been Catherine and Jane, he must have had a wife, Alice, not shewn in any of their pedigrees.

\*\* Here is clear identity from the pedigree, and that it could not be John, son of Roger.

†† Clearly Alice, wife of his brother, Roger Stourton.

‡‡ Bank's Dormant, &c., Baronage, &c. Hoare's copy places William Stourton as the sole issue of this marriage, while Edmondson says the daughters, which Hoare and Bridges' Collins' Peerage contradict, were also issue of this marriage. The latter Peerage gives all the children of Sir John Stourton as issue of the second marriage, but admitting a first wife. The Pedigree in Harl. MS., No. 1074, gives no wife, but shews three of the children as William, John, and Edith Stourton. Edmondson gives only two sons, William by the first marriage, and John by the second wife, while Collins said the sons were William, John, Roger, Richard and Edmund, the three latter dying without issue. Hoare omits Edmund and gives Huskin, stating that Roger, was Prior of Winton. An old pedigree made in 1509, Top. et Gen., Vol. 1, page 409, does not help in clearing up the point. John Stourton, of Preston, called William Stourton, son and heir of John Stourton, sometime Lord of Stourton, and says William was his brother, not half brother. Were there two Manors in Stourton?



have married firstly, Catherine, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont. Now Henry, 3rd Lord Beaumont, was aged only two years in 1342, when his father died, he married Lady Margaret de Vere, daughter of John, 7th Earl of Oxford, by Maud Badlesmere, his wife, whom we have found was endowed by Robert Fitz Payne, her *first* husband, with the Manor of Stourton, Co. Wilts., which was held in her right, by John, Earl of Oxford, her *second* husband, on the day he died, as her dowry, by the service of one knight's fee, and suit of court at the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, from three weeks to three weeks, of Nicholas, Lord St. Maur, chief Lord of Stourton, who held of the Crown, by right and inheritance of Muriel, his wife, only surviving child and heiress of James Lovel.

Henry, 1st Lord Beaumont, who died before the 13th March, 1340, was really Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, Alice Comyn, daughter of Alexander Comyn and neice and heir of the line to John, Earl of Buchan. It is true they had a daughter, Catherine, who might very well have been first wife to Sir John Stourton, but her husband was David, Earl of Athole, in Scotland, and she had a sister, Alice Beaumont, whose husband is not stated. Henry, 3rd Lord Beaumont, is stated to have had *an only child, a son*, who succeeded him as 4th Lord Beaumont. If Catherine was daughter of Henry, 3rd Lord Beaumont, the following tracing shews her descent from Maud Badlesmere.

*Henry the III.*, King of England. Born at Winchester, 10th Oct., 1206, crowned 28th Oct., 1216, married 14th Jan., 1236, died at Bury St. Edmunds, 16th Nov., 1272, buried in Westminster Abbey.

*Eleanor*, second daughter and coheir of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence. Who, after her royal consort's decease, took the veil at Ambresbury, Co. Wilts., and died a nun there, 24th June, 1291.

*Edmund Plantagenet*, 1st Earl of Lancaster, as well as Earl of Leicester, Chester and Derby, and surnamed *Crouchback*. This Earl is said by Beltz to have obtained considerable grants for William de Granson, who married Sibilla, daughter and coheir of John de Tregoz, who held the decenna in Stourton, Co. Wilts., 28 Edward I.

*Blanche*, Queen-Dowager of Navarre, daughter of Robert, Count d'Artois, granddaughter of Louis VIII., of France, and relict of Henry of Champagne, King of Navarre.

*Henry Plantagenet*, 2nd Earl of Lancaster, as well as Earl of Leicester, Chester, Lincoln and Derby, Lord of Monmouth.

*Maud*, daughter and heir of Patrick Chaworth or Cadurcis, knight.

John, 2nd Lord Beaumont, son of Henry,=<sup>1a</sup>Lady Eleanor Plantagenet<sup>2a</sup>, sister of 1st Lord Beaumont, who in right of his wife, Alice Comyn, daughter and at length heir of Alexander Comyn, called Earl of Buchan, in Scotland, but more probably niece and heir of the line of John, Earl of Buchan, and Henry, 1st Lord Beaumont, in her right, bore the title of that Earldom. This second Baron Beaumont did not assume the Scottish dignity, but was summoned only as Lord Beaumont, and inherited the vast estates of his father, the first Baron.

Henry, 3rd Lord Beaumont. Born at Brabant in 1340, and restored as if he had been born in England. His grandfather is supposed to have come into England with his brother, Lewis, afterwards Bishop of Durham, at the instance of Eleanor of Castile, first consort of Edward I., and daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, from the City of Beaumont in France, and was in all probability son of Agnes de Beaumont, the Viscountess Beaumont and Mayne, heir of the Viscounts Beaumont of that place, by her marriage with Lewis de Brienne, (2nd son of John de Brienne, late King of Jerusalem and Sicily, by Berengaria, his second consort, daughter of Alphonso IX., King of Castile,) who had conveyed to him the said seignery by his wife†. He died 17th June, 1369.

Sir John Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Lineally descended from Botolph Stourton, *Dominus de Stourton*, Co. Wilts., *temp. Conquestoris*.  
 Catherine Beaumont. First wife according to Hoare's copy of the College of Arms Pedigree, confirmed by Edmondson.

Now represented by Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Co. York,

Her second husband, whom she married in 1345, was Richard Fitz Alan, 5th Earl of Arundel, father of Richard, 6th Earl of Arundel and of Thomas, called Thomas Arundel, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury. Richard Fitz Alan, 6th Earl of Arundel, by his first wife, Elizabeth Bohun, daughter of William de Bohun, created Earl of Northampton, K.G., by Elizabeth Badlesmere, his wife, sister of the above Maud Badlesmere, and relict of Edmund Mortimer (summoned to Parliament as Lord Mortimer only,) had—besides 3 other daughters and coheirs—Elizabeth Fitz Alan, who married (1) William Montacute, son of William, second Earl of Salisbury, K.G., under whom the heirs of Ivo Stourton and William Stourton, held land on the day he died, (2) Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal, and Duke of Norfolk, K.G., (3) Sir Gerald Ufflete, and (4) Sir Robert Goushill. One of the coheirs general of Elizabeth Fitz Alan by Mowbray is Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Co. York.

† Some have said that Henry, 1st Lord Beaumont, was son of Lewis, second son of Charles of Anjou, King of Sicily and Jerusalem, younger brother of Lewis. However, the late Lord Beaumont and the Baronets of Stoughton Grange, Co. Leicester, appear to have accepted the contention shewn in the pedigree. The Barony of Beaumont was conferred by Writ, 4th March, 1309. From the evidence ascertained it is more likely that Henry, 1st Lord Beaumont, was cousin german, once removed, to Eleanor of Castile, than that he was second cousin to Margaret of France.

See the history of Turville. Bucks., (Aldred.)—She was afterwards wife respectively of Sir Nicholas Louvaine, of Burstowe, knight, and Sir John Devereux, steward of the royal household, as shewn in the pedigree on page 72, and the former is again referred to on page 73.

From this pedigree it will be seen that Sir John Stourton's issue possibly descended from the mesne Lords of the Manor of Stourton, while that Manor was annexed to the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset. So that during the time the Manor had ceased to belong to the paternal line, after the forfeiture by Sir Michael Stourton, until it passed from Sir Ralph Stourton out of the family, the Stourtons undoubtedly continued to remain seated in the parish, which is evidenced from the facts already shewn with regard to Sir John Stourton; his father, Sir William Stourton, son of Sir Ralph, and with Sir William Stourton, son of the Sir John Stourton, with whom we are now dealing. Hoare's copy of the College of Arms Pedigree states Sir John Stourton married secondly, Jane or Joan, daughter, of Ralph, Lord Basset, which is confirmed by many other authorities. The strongest evidence against this marriage is that neither of the Lords Basset bearing that name, had a daughter Jane, and that the Stourtons never claimed coheirship to that dignity, which fell into abeyance in 1390, on the death of Ralph, the last Lord Basset, among his coheirs, about whom there is some uncertainty amongst historians. It is clear Sir John Stourton married more than once, although Brydges' Collins' Peerage makes all the children of Sir John Stourton to have been the issue of this second wife, which is proved to be erroneous from the fact that when Sir John Stourton purchased the before mentioned property from William de Pappeworth, he limited the same not only to himself, Alice, his wife, and the issue of that marriage, but for default thereof he made an after remainder in favour of William Stourton, his son and heir, the ancestor of the Barons Stourton, which tended towards the probability that this William was the issue of another wife, as we think in fact he was. We ascertain that Sir John Stourton had a wife, Alice, which is not shewn by any authority, and taking the Basset pedigree we find that Alice, daughter of Nicholas, Lord Audley of Helegh, by Elizabeth, his wife, said by Banks *to be only* daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont, married Ralph Basset, who never succeeded to the peerage, as he died about 1335, in the lifetime of his father, Ralph, Lord Basset, when after the death of Ralph Basset, his widow, Alice Basset, married Hugh Meynell, who as a gallant soldier fought at Cressy and Poitiers. Both Ralph, Lord Basset, father and son respectively of Ralph Basset, left widows of the name of Jane, and these Lords died respectively 25th Feb., 1343, and 10th May, 1390. We are unable to say whether Jane, widow of Ralph, Lord Basset, the grandfather, was the second wife of Sir John Stourton, or whether the second wife was Alice, widow of Ralph Basset, and identical with Alice, whom we find mentioned as wife of Sir John Stourton. We have, however, followed the official pedigree in the College of Arms.



Sir John Stourton, by Catherine, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont, had issue an only son and heir :—

i.—Sir William Stourton, Lord of the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, held of the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, father of Sir John Stourton, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., and of whom afterwards.

Sir John Stourton, by his second wife, Jane or Joan, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset, had issue :—

ii.—John Stourton, of Brimpton and Preston, Co. Somerset, of which Manor of Brimpton he was Lord. The Armorial Seals at Wells, Co. Somerset, shew the seal of this John Stourton, to be only a Griffin's head between the letters I. S., as appended to Letters of Attorney, of 26th January, 1432, in which he, and his nephew, Sir John Stourton, knight, afterwards created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.; his relative, William Carent; and his brother, Master Richard Stourton, clerk, had seisen of lands in Melesburgh and Wokey-Hole, in Wells Forum, Co. Somerset, granted to them by John Palton, Esquire, by deed of 5th January, 1432\*. In the agreement, dated at Wells, 29th September, 14 Henry VI., relating to the building of Bishop Bubwith's Almshouses in Wells, this John Stourton, was a party as "senior" and "Esquire," which follows the description in his will, the senior being presumably used to distinguish him from his nephew, Sir John, afterwards Lord Stourton†, for he had no sons. From two Inquisitions‡, which passed between the 7 and 8 Henry VI., he, and others, gave and granted to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew's, in Wells, the Manor of Bishop's-Kingsbury, with 14 messuages, Dovecote, 160 acres of land, 12½ acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 5s. rent, in Estlang-broke; 2 tofts [4 tofts in one Inquisition] 4 gardens, 12 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture, in Hethorne, Co. Somerset. He was called John or Jenkyn Stourton§. In 1402 John Stourton witnessed a composition then agreed to between the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and

\* These deeds are also given in the *Genealogist*, new series, Vol. VIII., from a careful research by Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., who wrongly identifies him as younger son, instead of uncle of Sir John Stourton, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

† At this date it is presumed John Stourton, son of Roger Stourton, was dead.

‡ Ad. q. d.

§ See Visitation of Worcester as to his third daughter and coheir, and there are many other references thereto. Jenkyn signified the little John.

William Beauchamp, Lord of the Manor of Lilledone and Stathe, Co. Somerset, concerning the fishery rights in the Tone, &c. This John Stourton's sister, Edith, had married, as evidenced from the Visitations for Counties York and Beds., Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletsho, Co. Beds, knight, and from the Visitation for Co. Beds., printed for the Harleian Society, the following extract is taken :—

*Sir John Beauchamp*, of Blet.—*Edyth*, daughter of John, Lord ?  
neshoe, in com' Beds., kt. | Stourton, [Sir John Stourton  
[John, Lord Beauchamp] 2 | really]. [She married also Sir  
husband. | Robert Shottesbroke, knight,  
| by whom she had Alianor, wife  
| of John Cheyney, of Sheppey.]

*Sr Olyver Saint John*, of Blet.—*Margaret*, dau. and heire.—[*John Beaufford*, Duke of Som-  
neshoe, in com' Beds., kt. | ersett, 2 husband.]

We find that John Stourton's father, Sir John Stourton, whose name is left in blank in the Visitation for Co. York, was frequently called Lord Stourton, for he appears as John, Lord Stourton, when Constable of Corfe Castle 1st March, 4 Richard II., which office was held by Sir Reginald Bray, 21st Nov., 1 Edward IV., Henry Uvedale, 16th Feb., 4 Henry VII., besides others.

He purchased the Manor of Pendomer, with the advowson of the church, and considerable lands, hereditaments and premises there, and others in Hardington and Coker, by charter on 18th November, 1407, of Edmund Dummer, Esq., who in a letter of attorney the next day delivered seisen of the same premises to certain feoffees, William Staunton and others, in trust for the heirs and assigns of John Stourton, of Preston Plucknett, near Yeovil. In the same year, on Thursday next after the feast of St. James, John Stourton, on an assize of novel disseisen at Taunton, had confirmation, by verdict, of the sale to him of Pendomer Manor, &c., against the claim of the vendor's four daughters and coheirs, who claimed under a settlement of their father, then lost, to be entitled next in remainder on the failure of issue male of their father, which event had happened, but it was proved that the deed which they produced in evidence, was a fictitious duplicate copy of the original settlement, which had been lost, and had been obtained by fraud, as it was not a *bona fide* copy of the original, although executed as such, and that the ultimate remainder in the original deed passed to the right heirs of the vendor in default of his male issue, instead of to such daughters in certain

remainders in tail male, should their parents die without issue male, as attempted to be proved by them by the production in evidence of the fictitious duplicate copy of the missing original settlement. John Stourton, and his trustees, had release, on 25th Oct., 1409, of the premises from John Duke, husband of Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of the vendor, which premises John Stourton settled on his third daughter and coheir, Alice, and her issue, by William Daubeney, her husband, with remainder over in favour of his two elder daughters, Mrs. Sydenham and Mrs. Kyrrell, and others successively in tail, to the heirs of the body of his sister, *Edith, late wife of Sir Robert Shottesbroke, knight*, to John Lynde (nephew of the settlor, John Stourton), and William Carent, of Toomer; the entail being eventually barred by Alice Daubeney's grandson, Henry Daubeney, (created Earl of Bridgwater) in 26 Henry VIII., he selling the Manor and Advowson of Pendomer in the 32nd year of the same reign. The Manor of Brimpton, the advowson of the church, and the chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary in that church, Co. Somerset, are shewn by the records to have been the inheritance of the Winford family, who alone conveyed that property to John Stourton, of Preston, and his heirs, after the deaths of John Winford, and Alice, his wife, should they die—which they did—without heirs of the body of John Winford\*, and on the death of Alice Winford†, she surviving by many years her said husband, the reversion of the premises passed to the line of the second marriage of John Stourton. The above trusts are clearly shewn‡, in a fine levied by John Passeware and William Bochell, in Easter, 9 Henry VI., to John Winford, and Alice, his wife, whose feoffees were the said John Stourton; Master Richard Stourton, his brother; William Carent, perhaps identical with the fourth husband of John Stourton's third wife; William Powlett; John Hody; John Fauntleroy; John Wilke; John Smythe; and John Dyker. John Winford, the settlor, presented to Brimpton Church in 1427 and again in 1445, while Alice, his widow, as Lady of Brimpton, presented both in 1445 and 1449, although John Stourton never presented, but his son-in-law, John Sydenham, Esq., presented in 1459, while the

\* This was a paternal estate of the Winfords, and from a fully noted research of the title, we find that the Manor and other premises had passed through the Veers, Glamorgans, &c. The great-grandfather of the settlor, another John Winford, had married Joan de Glamorgan, and their son, John Winford, according to the assize rolls for Somerset in 33 Edward III., and other records, inherited Brimpton juxta Yevele, in right of his mother, Joan de Glamorgan, under a settlement, which premises were held of Isabella Blount, as of her Manor of Ashyngton, by knight's service.

† She was mother of Alice, wife of Roger Stourton, brother of this John Stourton, by her first husband, John de la Bere. See more concerning her under Roger Stourton, of Preston.

‡ Fine, Easter, 9 Henry VI., Somerset.



feoffees of the Manor and Advowson presented in 1472, for Jane, widow of John Sydenham, and daughter of John Stourton, who had, in 1434, settled the reversion of the Manor and Advowson of the Church of Brimpton, with the said Chantry and the appurtenances, to the use, after the death of Alice Winford (who had no issue by her late husband, John Winford) of John Sydenham, and Joan, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies—which event happened—then to the contingent use of her father, John Stourton, the settlor, John Hody, and John Smyth, with an ultimate remainder to the heirs of John Stourton, the settlor in fee, which remainder was never exercised; the premises being then held by William Lambroke, clerk\*, William Alisandre and others, in trust for the life of the said Alice Winford†, late wife of John Winford‡. He was executor, with Morgan Googh, of the will of his brother, Sir William Stourton, and proved the same alone on the 22nd Sept., 1413.

From the will of John Stourton, there is very clear evidence of his identity, it is dated 10th November, 1438, and proved 27th January, 1438-9, the translation of the commencement of which reads:—I John Stourton, of Preston, senior, son of John Stourton, sometime Lord of Stourton§, and (half) brother of William Stourton, son and heir of the said John (Stourton). He directed his body to be buried in the Church of Stavordale||, and mentions his third wife, Katherine, his nephew, Sir John Stourton, knight, afterwards created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.; his sister, Anastasia, a nun at Shaftesbury, and his daughter Cecily. We have placed to the credit of his nephew, Sir John Stourton, who was created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., the rebuilding in part of the Conventual Church of Stavordale in 1443, as this John Stourton was then dead, from which account it will be seen that John Stourton rebuilt the nave, choir and chancel of that Church, as being presumably the patron of Stavordale, Co. Somerset, and in some way, says Tanner, descended from the founder, Sir William Zouch, who is said to have built the Priory for the Canons of the Order of St. Austin, who were under the subordinate regulation of St. Victor. This church, the mother

Treasurer of the Cathedral Church in Wells, and co-founder, with Alice Winford, of the Chantry founded in 11 Henry VI., (Patent) after the death of her husband, John Winford, in the west end of Yeovil Church, to pray for the repose of his soul, endowing the same with lands at Galhampton, Co. Somerset. Alice Winford was called sister of this William Lambroke, in a charter, at Wardow Castle, of 17th March, 34 Henry VI., quoted in Hutchin's Dorset, Vol. IV., page 318.

\* Fine, Mich., 12 Henry VI., Somerset.

† There was a John Winford, probably of the same family, who was rector of Stourton, and who died 10th July, 1473, presented by John, first Lord Stourton.

§ See pages 68, 70, and 81. || Where his father had been buried.

one to Wincanton, had been allowed to fall into decay, but when it had been reconstructed through the liberality of John Stourton, was reconsecrated under a commission issued by John Stafford, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, 4th June, 1443, and dedicated to St. James. All John Stourton's landed property he had previously settled on his daughters, in his lifetime, and when his Inquisition was taken after his death, at Yeovil, in 17 Henry VI., 1439, he was called John Stourton, Esquire, of Preston, not Brimpton, and it was proved and found by the Jurors that he then held no lands, hereditaments and premises within the County of Somerset, his three daughters, (1) Cecily, wife of Thomas Kuriel, knight, aged 34 years; (2) Johanna, wife of John Sydenham, Esquire, aged 21 years; and (3) Alice Stourton, aged 7 years; were his coheirs at law. These daughters were respectively children by each of his three wives, and the Inquisition is important as deciding the priority of their births. In Harleian MS., No. 1074, his first wife was erroneously given as his second one, with her name in blank, and his second wife was consequently placed as his first one, and in a pedigree prepared in 1509, there was also some confusion made in his three wives, although more care was used in ascertaining the child by each marriage, excepting as to their priority of birth. John Stourton's *first wife* was Joan, daughter of William Banastre, Lord of the Manors of Wheathill, Radstock, &c\*, widow of Robert Affeton, living in 1395†. He founded an obiit to "Pray for the soul of Joan, sometime the wife of John Stourton‡." By her he had one daughter and heir, eventually a coheir:—

Cecily Stourton, aged 34 years in 1439, she married (1) John Hill, of Spakton, aged 21 years on his father's death, on Sunday the Feast of St. Mark, 1424§, who himself died on Thursday next after the Feast of St. Calixtus in 1435||, with whom she claimed a house in Wells, as heir of her maternal grandfather, William Banastre, called Lord of Wellesleigh, who had, by deed in 12 Richard II., given a messuage in Wells to a Canon thereof, which John and Cecily Hill alleged they had been dispossessed of¶. She married (2) Sir William Kuriel, knight, of Westhangre, Kent\*\*, whose wife she was at her father's death, and under

\* Coll. Soms. III., 450.

† Esch. 19 Ric. II., No. 6.

‡ Inq. Ad. Q. D. 3 H. V., No. 14.

§ Esch. 1 Hen. VI., No. 31.

|| Esch. 13 Hen. VI., No. 31.

¶ Assize Rolls, Somerset, Div. Co., 2-7 Hen. VI., No. 2, 40-1.

\* It was found in 20 Edward III., that Sir John de Criel, or Kuriel, paid aid for one fourth of a knight's fee, which Benjamin and John de Stourton, had held in Westhangre, in Stanford, Co. Kent, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which comprised certain lands, which were subsequently imparked in the Park of Westhangre, called Baynams *alias* Berhams.

the latter's will she had one silver cup which had belonged to one Nicholas d'Ortes. On her death, 18th April, 1472, Preston Pluckenet passed to her son and heir by John Hill\*.

John Stourton married, secondly, Alice Dennis or Peny, of Co. Kent, called Alice, daughter and heir of . . . Peny, by Hoare, and confirmed as to the name by Harl. MS., 1074; and as daughter of . . . Dennis, of Kent, by Edmondson. By her he had issue a daughter and coheir :—

Jane Stourton, aged 21 years in 1439, wrongly called Alice in the Visitation for Co. Somerset, but corrected to Jane in the old pedigree of 1509, who married John Sydenham†, Esquire, M.P. for Co. Somerset, and which marriage is confirmed subject to Alice for Jane, by the Visitation for Co. Somerset, as well as being confirmed by Hoare and Edmondson, and supported by legal records. John Sydenham predeceased his wife, on the 4th April, 1460, leaving Walter, his son and heir, aged 25‡, and in his Inquisition taken in 8 Edward IV., he was called John Sydenham, senior, Esquire, and Preston Manor was then said to be held of the Honor of Trowbridge. His son and heir, Walter Sydenham, also predeceased his mother, Jane Sydenham, on the 1st May, 1469, leaving John Sydenham, his son and next heir, who was the next heir of his grandmother, Mrs. Joan Sydenham, who was seised in fee, by survivorship, of Brimpton Manor, Church, Chantry, &c., and of which she had enfeoffed certain trustees, viz :—John Chayney, John Byconyll, Robert Hymerford, and others, of the Manors of Brimpton and Alvington, with the Advowson of the Church of Brimpton, and Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary of Brimpton, to perform the trusts of her will. It is admitted that her husband acquired Brimpton in her right by marriage *temp.* Henry VI., and that the fair Manor of Brimpton, according to Mr. Batten, came down to Sir Philip Sidenham, Baronet, whose portrait is in the British Museum, from his ancestor, John Stourton, of Preston, who flourished in the reign of Henry VI. She died 21st April, 1472, and her Inquisition was taken after her death, 31st October following, at Crewkerne, before Thomas Phelipp, Escheator, when she was said to

\* Esch. 12 Edw. IV., No. 51.

† Mr. Jewers says, his arms—*Argent, a chevron between three Rams passant sable*, impaling the Stourton Arms—remain in contemporary glass in the old chapel of Bishop Bubwith's Almshouses in Wells.

‡ Esch. 8 Edward IV.



have been wife of John Sydenham, armiger, and it was found she had died seised of Brimpton Manor, with the Advowson of that Church, and the said Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary therein; as well as of the Manors of Preston, Combe-Sydenham\*, Stoke-Gomere, Bosington, Ronnyngton, and Ashbrittle, with considerable lands, tenements, and the Advowson of the Church at Ashbrittle, besides lands and tenements in Lukeyard, Hoo, Timberscombe, Ketenor Quaram, Ketenor, Mouncez, Sydenham, Cobbehay, Smitheney, Mauworth, Ronington, Thorn St. Margaret, Rammesyate, Langford Buddeville, Chiltern Dunmere, and Mulverton; also two tenements, a fulling mill, and one carucate or ploughland in Streme, parish of St. Decumans; 1 messuage, 60 acres of arable land, 70 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood, in East and West Chescombe, leaving her grandson, John Sydenham, (son and next heir of her then late son, Walter Sydenham, Esquire,) as her next heir, then aged 3 years. The old manorial house of Brimpton was standing *temp.* Edward II's reign, still used and occupied by the owners, from that period as the Lords of Brimpton, down to that of Henry VI., when Mr. Batten thought the old Manorial residence was not destroyed but perhaps discarded, on Mrs. Sydenham's grandson, the above John Sydenham, building on or near the site thereof a new residence, called Tudor House, after the Royal House of Tudor, in commemoration of his great-great-grandfather, Sir John Stourton, of Preston, having also been ancestor of the line from which Margaret, the Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to Henry VII., ancestor of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and of James I.†, which house he subsequently adorned in his ostentatious display of loyalty with the Royal Arms of England and France carved in Ham Hill stone, on the centre of the wing which Mr. Batten speaks of as the principal remains of Tudor House, now forming the highly

This was the residence of John Sydenham, and his ancestors, before John Sydenham settled at Brimpton, and Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies, calls this John Sydenham the first who settled at Brimpton, shewing his marriage with Joan, daughter and heir of John Sturton, Esquire, of Brimpton, whose son, Walter Sydenham, is shewn to have been of Brimpton. She was really the heir of her father's second marriage, but a coheir, with her two half-sisters, of her father, and sole heir of her mother, second wife to her father. It will have been observed under her grandfather, Sir John Stourton, on page 73, that both the arms of Stourton and Sydenham formed part of the 12 quarterings of the book plate mentioned.

| See tracing of the Royal line from Edith Stourton, this John Sydenham's grandmother's paternal aunt. Walter Sydenham, son of Joan Sydenham, was of the same generation as the Countess of Richmond, and his son, John, was consequently of the same generation as Henry VII. So one can imagine the reason for John Sydenham wishing to claim his kinship to the Royal House of Tudor, as he was great-grandson of John Stourton, and Henry VII. was great-grandson of Edith Stourton, sister to the said John Stourton.

embellished northern wing of the west front. Although Burke calls John Stourton as of Brimpton, it would appear that down to his death he was always described as of Preston, and resided in Stourton House there, and his grandson, John Sydenham, was, perhaps, the first who took possession as tenant in tail male, after the death of his father, Walter Sydenham, and grandmother, Jane, widow of John Sydenham, Esquire, senior. John Stourton, having predeceased Alice Winford, who held Brimpton during her life, the probability is that he never succeeded to the reversion and consequently never resided there, and he certainly did not ever present to the church, wherein on a stone screen, supposed to have been erected after the Stourtons were connected with Brimpton and before the Sydenhams succeeded thereto, which separated the nave from the chancel, the arms of Stourton :—*Sable, a bend or, between six fountains*, were painted in colours and the arms of Sydenham were not thereon painted. The Stourton arms with the *six fountains* called "*proper azure*," with a *mullet on the bend or, for difference*, were likewise painted on the Sydenham Tomb at Brimpton. In the Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, a chapel in the church at Brimpton, which belonged to this branch, were also painted the Stourton arms, on one of the bosses of the panelled oak roof, and in Brimpton Church, in which was this Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, Walter Sydenham, Mrs. Joan Sydenham's son, by his will of 2nd April, 1469, proved at Lambeth, 22nd January, 1469-70, desired to be buried in the new aisle therein, which aisle or chapel was, it is presumed, entirely distinct from the said Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, which the family had inherited with the Manor\*. It is said by some that the Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, was built by John Sydenham, *temp.* Henry VI. or Edward IV., but if the arms of Stourton were on the screen in Brimpton Church before the Sydenhams succeeded to Brimpton, and on the roof of this chapel, then was it not built by John Stourton?

John Stourton married, thirdly, Katherine Paynet†, or Pyne, daughter of Thomas Payne, or Pyne, of Paynshay, Devon, who lived *temp.* 10 Richard II., by Margery, his wife, daughter and heir of Peter de Yeovilton, or Jenelton, of Speckington, Somerset‡. Edmondson placed all three daughters

\* Had this been a history of the Sydenham family, these remarks might have been shewn more fully, from the researches made.

† Sometimes written as Pyne, by the elimination of the "a".

‡ Sir William Pole's Collections.

of this John Stourton as issue of this marriage, although Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree shewed Alice to be sole issue, while Collins' Peerage (Bridges) merely implied he left issue, because that writer stated the three younger brothers died without issue. She married secondly, John Beynton, of Hampreston, Dorset\*. She married, thirdly, William Wadham, who died 20th March, 1473. She married, fourthly, William Carent, of Toomer, Esquire, which marriage is confirmed by Edmondson, Collins, and Harl. MS. 1074. William Carent is identified as having previously married Margaret Stourton, sister of Sir John Stourton, knight, created Baron of Stourton†. William Carent was the king's escheator for Counties Somerset and Dorset, in 8-9 Henry V. and 1 Henry VI., then called "junior," sometime Sheriff of those counties, M.P. for Co. Somerset, and founder, 20th March, 1463, 3 Edward IV., of the obiit in Henstridge Church for himself, his wife, Margaret (Stourton) and others, he dying 8th April, 1476. By Catherine Payne, or Pyne, (who is mentioned in her husband's will, and whose arms were blended with Stourton and Sydenham in the book plate referred to on page 73,) John Stourton had a daughter and coheir:—

Alice Stourton, who was aged 7 years in 1439, and from her father she inherited Pendomer Manor, &c., under his settlement and entail as before shewn under his name, which premises were eventually disentailed by her descendant, Henry Daubeney, created Earl of Bridgewater, and sold by him. She married (1) William Daubeney, Lord of Barrington, Co. Somerset, son and heir of Sir Giles Daubeney, knight, and consequently ancestor of Henry Daubeney, created Earl of Bridgewater; and (2) Robert Hill, of Houndston Manor, Co. Somerset, who died in 1493, seised of that Manor, &c., his arms, *impaling those of Stourton*, were set up in Dunster Church, (Harl. MS., 1559, fo. 235.) Hoare in his copy of the College of Arms pedigree, says she married, 1.—William Daubeney, Esq., and 2.—Robert Hill, although Edmondson only gives the first husband, but the Visitation for Co. Worcester confirmed Hoare, calling her father Jenkin Stourton. Harleian Manuscript 1074, likewise supported these marriages, although wrongly stating her mother to have been Alice Peny, her father's second wife, but this was corrected by the old pedigree of 1509, which added that her first husband was Lord of

Close Rolls, 8 Edward IV., m. 5.

| Coll. Top. et Gen., Vol. I., and see entry under Margaret Stourton.



Baryngton. We find that on the north wall of Little Cheney Church, Co. Dorset, there was erected a monument to the memory of her son, George Daubeney, on which the arms of Daubeney, Stourton, de Bosco, Moyne, &c., appeared on the dexter side. Her daughter, Jane Hill, married Sir Nicholas Wadham, of Merryfield, Co. Somerset, knight, who by his will, of 25th Nov., 1539, proved [15 Spert] 30th Jan., 1542, appointed Roger Fauntleroy an executor, and Lord Stourton an overseer; and the will of his wife, Dame Jane Wadham, was made 22nd July, 1557, proved [29 Wrastley] 31st August, 1557. We read under Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, of William Fauntleroy and Cecily, his wife, Lessees of Stourton Manor, being illegally disturbed in their possession of that property by the action of this Agnes Rice, whose mother afterwards married the above Henry Daubeney, created Earl of Bridgewater. All the authorities shew that Sir John Stourton, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merryfield, Co. Somerset, knight.

ii.—Roger Stourton is not shewn in the old pedigree of 1509, or Harleian Manuscript 1074, nor by Edmondson. Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree points to him as being prior of Winton, although Collins merely mentions him as third son and having died without issue. It is very possible, as we shew on page 64, there were two Rogers living at this time, both sons of Johns, and if so it is likely that the Roger Stourton, prior of Winton, was really son of John Stourton, whom we have found was son of Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham. Therefore we assume Roger Stourton, with whom we are now dealing, not to have been prior of Winton, and identify him as Roger Stourton, of Preston, who married Alice, daughter and one of the three coheirs of John de la Bere, who was Lord of Thornton, in Gillingham, Co. Dorset, by Alice, his wife, afterwards wife of John Wynford, from whom John Stourton, of Preston, elder brother of our Roger Stourton, acquired Brimpton Manor, Church, and Chantry, as shewn under his name. In 5 Henry V., Roger Stourton, and Alice, his wife, conveyed to trustees and their heirs the reversion of a third part of the Manor and Advowson of Thornton, as also in 40 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture in Thornton, as well as in 60 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and £12 rent in Great and Little Kington and Weston, which John Wynford, and Alice, his wife, widow of John de la Bere, then held for the life of Alice Wynford, which premises after her death ought to revert to the said

Roger Stourton, and Alice, his wife, with an ultimate remainder in favour of the heirs of Alice Stourton\*. The property was dealt with in thirds as John de la Bere, had by his wife, Alice de la Bere, afterwards wife of John Winford, three daughters and coheirs. Among the Wardour Castle deeds is a charter of 17th March, 34 Henry VI., wherein Alice Winford, therein called late wife of John Winford and sister of William Lambrooke†, released the Manor and Advowson of Thornton, in the hundred of Gillingham, to William Carent, from whom it probably passed to his son, John Carent, and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies. The Carents mentioned as marrying with the Stourtons, were of Toomer, and William Carent of that place, married Margaret, sister of John, 1st Lord Stourton, and Katherine, 3rd wife and widow of John Stourton, of Preston. Roger Stourton's widow became wife of William Warre, presumably of the Hestercomb family, of which stock came Sir Richard Warre, knight, who married Jane, daughter of John, 1st Lord Stourton. We think there is no pretension whatever for assuming him to have been the same as Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham, who was living *temp.* Edward III. and Richard II., although his wife was Alice, like Roger Stourton, of Preston. It is presumed he died *sine prole* as stated by Collins and Hoare.

iii.—Richard Stourton, is not shewn either by the old pedigree of 1509, Harleian Manuscript 1074, or Edmondson. Hoare and Collins both shew him in their pedigrees of the family and as having died *sine prole*. He appears to have been in Holy Orders and instituted to the rectory of Gillingham, Co. Dorset, by the Abbess of Shaftesbury, on the 8th Feb., 1405. It is, however, alleged he married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Richard de Bosco, which appears in part confirmed when we call to mind that the arms of de Bosco were actually blended with those of Daubeney, Stourton, and Moyne on the dexter side of the monument in Little Cheney Church. As Master Richard Stourton, rector of the Prebendary Church of Gillingham, he had grant *ad. cum test.*, as administrator of Morgan Googh, of his brother, Sir William Stourton's will, 23rd Sept., 1413, which had been proved alone

\* Fin. conc., No. 22.

† Treasurer of Wells Cathedral, one of the co-founders, with her, of the Chantry at Yeovil, which Alice Winford endowed with lands in Galhampton, Co. Somerset. In a deed relating to Brimpton, and dated there on Monday then next before St. Valentine's day, in 13 Henry VI., Alice Winford is called Alice, sometime the wife of John Winford, and cousin of Walter Veer, Esquire, whose deed it was and who directed her, into whose custody he recited he had delivered a box with their evidences therein under written, &c., to deliver same to John Battiscombe, if the latter paid her £20 in gold, which Walter Veer might have in a good purse when he came to Brimpton again, and for divers other causes for his Manor of Brimpton. John Battiscombe purchased de Vere's estate, *temp.* Henry VI., in Co. Dorset, and Alice, his wife, supposed to be identical with Alice Winford, although there is no evidence to support it, is called daughter of Thomas Beauchin.

by his and the testator's brother, Sir John Stourton, of Preston, the preceding day, as Morgan Googh, another executor, had predeceased the testator. He is found in the deeds relating to Bishop Bubwith's Almshouses in Wells, described as Master Richard Stourton, clerk, and in the deed numbered 167, of 26th Jan., 1432, he was party by that description with his nephew, Sir John Stourton, knight, William Carent, and his brother, John Stourton, of Preston. Master Richard Stourton sealed the deed with an Eagle displayed, between four roundels or fountains, and the letters, R.S., but Mr. Jewers wrongly described him as a younger son, instead of as uncle of John, 1st Lord Stourton. His death can be fixed somewhere about the 13th May, 1437, on which date the next rector of Gillingham was instituted *on his death* in his place. This was 11 years before the barony of Stourton was created by patent. His aunt, Mary Stourton, was a nun at Shaftesbury, and his sister, Margaret Stourton, was Abbess there, having been confirmed and received the benediction, 9th December, 1423, and died 30th October, 1441. So she was actually the Patroness of Gillingham during a portion of the time Master Richard Stourton was rector there. His sister, Anastatia Stourton, was, like her aunt, Mary Stourton, also a nun at Shaftesbury. Under their names mention is made of the Stourton arms having been found in the ruins of Shaftesbury Abbey. See under Sir William Stourton for Morgan Googh.

iv.—Huskin Stourton is neither mentioned in the old pedigree of 1509, Harleian Manuscript 1074, Edmondson nor Collins, but only in Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree, and as having died *sine prole*.

v.—Edmund Stourton is not mentioned in any of the above pedigrees, excepting in that of Collins, who says he died without issue. Possibly Collins wrongly identified him, for he might really have been a son of that John Stourton, who was son of Roger Stourton, Lord of Horningsham.

vi.—Edith Stourton, whom the Visitation for Co. Beds. erroneously called daughter and heir of John, Lord Stourton, although the Visitation for Co. York leaves his name in blank, but from an inscription\* it was recorded, "Hic jacet Editha soror Will'i Storton, quondam uxor D'ni Joh'is Beauchamp, militis, et post uxor D'ni Roberti Shottesbroke, militis, qui obiit xiii. die Junii anno domini 1441†, cui a'n'e p'pi'et' Deus." Edmondson

Harl. MS. 1074.

† Sir John Stourton was not created a Baron until seven years afterwards.



erroneously placed her as a child of her father's first marriage, but Hoare and Collins both mentioned her as part issue of the second marriage. She and both her husbands were recorded in the Visitation for Co. Beds., and in Harleian MS. 1074, a fuller account is given of her, shewing the inscription to her first husband and that inscribed to her own memory, wherein she was called sister of William Stourton, sometime wife of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, knight, and after wife of Sir Robert Shottesbroke, knight. Under her brother, John Stourton, of Preston, it is seen that the heirs of the body of his sister, Edith, called late wife of Sir Robert Shottesbroke, knight, had the next remainder in certain of his property, contingent on his three daughters dying without issue, which they did not do. She married (1) Sir John Beauchamp, knight, of Bletsho, Co. Bedford, sometimes called Lord Beauchamp, but he was never summoned to Parliament; he had livery of his lands in 1406-7, and died in 1412, and (2) Sir Robert Shottesbroke\*, who was shewn to be the then husband of Edith, late wife of John Beauchamp, chivalier, in an Inquisition taken at Sherborne, Co. Dorset, on 30th April, 9 Henry V., after the death of her only son, John, son and heir of John Beauchamp, relating to the Manor of Ashmore in that county. It will have been seen that her issue by her first husband, Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletsho, Co. Bedford, was given in the old pedigree set out on page 74, as :—

Margaret Beauchamp, only daughter, but she had a brother, John Beauchamp, Lord Beauchamp, only son and heir of his parents, who succeeded his father when two years old, died 20th July, 8 Henry V., seised of the Manor of Ashmore, Co. Dorset, and other estates, leaving the said Margaret, his sister and heir, then aged eleven years and upwards, shewing that William Stourton, then deceased†, his uncle, had been one of his trustees, and that Edith, his mother, was then late wife of John Beauchamp, chivalier, and then wife of Sir Robert Shottisbroke‡. It is said by the Peerages that on his death the right to any Barony created by the summons of 1363 would devolve on his sister and next heir :—

The said Margaret Beauchamp, who married (1) Sir Oliver St. John, knight, of Bletsho, in the County of Bedford, who died in 1437, having acquired on his marriage the Lordship of Bletsho, Co. Beds.,

\* Visitation of Beds., Harl. MS. 1074.

† He had died in 1413.

‡ Inq. P.M., taken at Sherborne, 30th April, 9 Hen. V.

and Lydiard Tregoze, Co. Wilts., and through her was ancestor of the Lords St. John, of Bletsho, Co. Beds.; the Barons St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, Co. Wilts., and Battersea, Co. Surrey; Viscounts St. John, and Viscounts Bolingbroke, Co. Lincoln; the Earls of Bolingbroke; and the Baronets of Longthorpe, Co. Northampton; (2) John Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset, K.G., grandson of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and titular King of Castille and Leon, fourth son of King Edward III.; his grace died 27th May, 1444, (the pedigree says 1446,) buried in Wimborne Minster, Co. Dorset, aged 39; and (3) Leo, Lord Welles, K.G., who was slain at Towton, 10th July, 1460. The Visitations and other records shew she eventually became sole heir of her father, and that she inherited Ashmore Manor, and other premises there, dying seised of same 8th August, 22 Edward IV., leaving John St. John, Esquire, her son, by her first husband, who was her next heir, then aged 40 years and upwards\*, from whom descended the Lords St. John, of Bletsho, Co. Beds., the Earls of Bolingbroke, and the Baronets of Longthorpe, Co. Northampton. By her second husband, John, 1st Duke of Somerset, she had an only daughter :—

Lady Margaret Beaufort, who was sole child and heiress of her father, and aged three years at his death†. She was born at Bletsho in 1441, married (1) Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond and premier Earl of England, half-brother to King Henry VI., and son and heir of Sir Owen Tudor, knight, by Queen Catherine, his wife, widow of King Henry V., and youngest daughter of King Charles VI. of France; (2) Sir Henry Stafford, sometimes called Lord Henry Stafford, a title by courtesy, as he was the younger son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and a great-great-grandson of King Edward III., and cousin on both sides to his said wife, the Countess of Richmond; and (3) Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Lord of Man, and Great Lord High Constable of England, who placed the Crown of England on the head of his stepson, Henry VII., at the Battle of Bosworth Field. She died *sine prole* by her two last husbands, but by her first husband, Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, was mother of an only son :—

Inq. P.M., taken at Shaftesbury, 28th October following.

† Esch. 22 Henry VI.

King Henry VII. of England, ancestor of the Royal House of Tudor which ended in Queen Elizabeth ; and ancestor through his daughter, Queen Margaret of Scotland, of James I., King of England\*. Thus from Henry VII. came all the Kings and Queens of England of the Tudor Family, viz :—Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth, besides Queen Margaret, consort of James IV. of Scotland, from which queen descended Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scots, mother of James I., King of England, whose father was grandson of the same Queen Margaret of Scotland, consequently Henry VII. was ancestor of the Kings and Queens of the Royal Houses of Stuart and of Hanover. The Countess of Richmond and Derby, King Henry VII.'s mother, founded Christ's College (God's House) at Cambridge, and her executors founded, after her death, the St. John College there, and she is clearly shewn to have been sole heir of her father. She made her relative, Sir John St. John, who was grandson of her mother by Sir Oliver St. John, her chamberlain and an executor of her will. Of her first marriage there is no dispute, and the *obiit*† which by deed of 2nd March, 1505-6, she made between herself and the Abbot, Prior, and Convent of Westminster, should leave no reasonable doubt that she had three husbands, for she therein ordered the Cantarists in their masses not only to pray for the souls of herself, her parents, her son, Henry VII., his issue, and all her progenitors and ancestors, but also for her three husbands, naming them as Edmund, Earl of Richmond ; Thomas, Earl of Derby ; and Henry, Lord Stafford‡. The Duke of Buckingham confirmed the marriage of his son, Sir Henry Stafford, by bequeathing 400 marks to his said son, and Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his wife. The Countess of Richmond made her will 6th June, 1508, proved 17th October, 1512,

\* This is the pedigree spoken of by John Aubrey.

† Widmore says she obtained a license of mortmain for £150 per annum, and conveyed £90 of it to the Convent of Westminster, for the purpose of an anniversary for herself, for three monks to celebrate mass in the Abbey church, and for the payment of the salaries of the professors founded in the two universities, and her Cambridge preacher. Her will and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* shew her land was charged for the above objects. The deed between her and the Abbot of Westminster is preserved among the Lansdowne MSS.

‡ See the rather amusing wordy battle in "Vincent's Discoveries of Errors in Brookes' Catalogue of Nobility," relating to the Countess' marriage with Sir Henry Stafford, which Brookes alleged never took place, but which Vincent shewed did, he quoting Patent 4th December, 4 Edward IV., wherein is recited "Margaratæ Comitissæ Richmondia uxori Henrici Stafford filij Humfridi nuper Ducis Buckingha' per nomen Margaratæ quæ fuit uxor' Edmundi nuper Comitissæ Richmond filia et heredi Johannis [Beaufort] nuper Ducis Somerset."



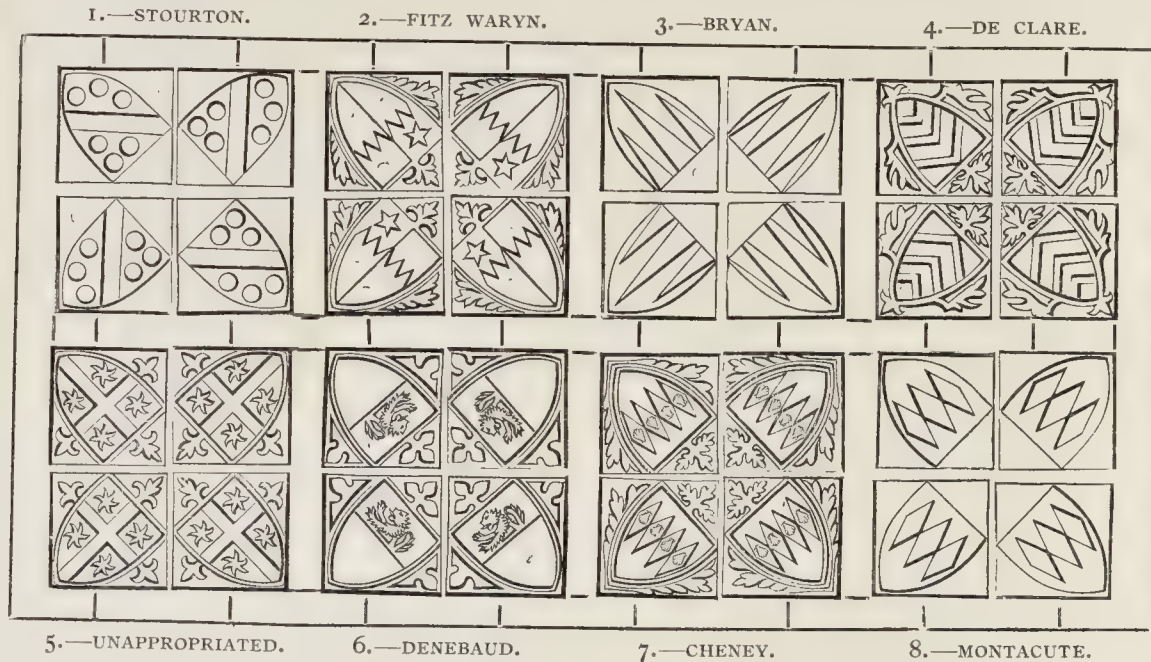
which she prefaced "In the name of Almighty God, Amen. We, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, moder to the most excellent Prince King Henry the VIIth, &c." She died 29th June, 1509. Her second husband made his will October 2nd, 1471, proved May 4th, 1482, in which he described himself as "Harry Stafford, knight, son to the noble Prince Humphrey, late Duke of Bucks," and directed his body to be buried in the College of Pleceye, he mentioned his son-in-law, Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., giving the residue of his goods to his beloved wife, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, constituting her his executrix. The will of her third husband was made 28th July, and proved 9th Nov., 1504, he describing himself as "Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, and Lord of Man, and Great Constable of England," he was created Earl of Derby by Henry VII., having been Lord Steward of the Household to Edward IV., dying at Latham in Lancaster, and being, by his first wife, grandfather of the third Earl of Derby, whose daughter married Charles, eighth Lord Stourton.

vii.—Margaret Stourton, Abbess of Shaftesbury, was confirmed and received the Benediction, 9th December, 1423, and died 30th October, 1441. She was succeeded by Edith Bonham, as Abbess, on the 15th November following, and when, in 1817, John Dyneley, the proprietor of the site of Shaftesbury Abbey, permitted Charles Bowles to make searches, it was discovered that the floor of the Conventual Church there, was composed of Roman tiles on which were the arms of Stourton and Bonham in painted shields.

viii.—Anastatia Stourton, a Nun at Shaftesbury, who is mentioned in the will of her brother, John Stourton, of Preston and Brimpton. She was living as a Nun at Shaftesbury when Edith Bonham was elected Abbess thereof after the death of her sister, Margaret Stourton, and was living in 1460, when Margaret St. John was elected, as successor to Edith Bonham.

In 1861, the Wilts. Archæological Association held a meeting in Shaftesbury, when important excavations of about 80 feet square were made in Shaftesbury Abbey. In what the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Rector of Holy Trinity, called King

Edward's Chapel, the floor was found to have been paved with Heraldic tiles of a later period, in very good order, laid in squares, four similar shields of arms being placed together with a narrow border of dark green.



- 1.—The first four shields shew engravings of the Stourton Arms.
- 2.—Hutchins (from whom this illustration is reproduced) says these arms were assigned to Sir Fowke Fitz Waryn, in a Roll *temp.* Edward II., as a knight of Dorset and Devon.
- 3.—These arms he ascribed to the Bryans, of Woodsford, and he noticed the marriage of Guy de Brian, with Elizabeth, daughter of William Montacute, first Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Sir Hugh le Despencer, knight.
- 4.—These arms he said were those of de Clare, Earls of Gloucester from about 1220 to 1350, he shewed they were Lords of the Manor and Chase of Cranbourne, which extended to the very precincts of Shaftesbury.
- 5.—He gave as a cross between four estoiles but was unable to appropriate the coat to anyone.
- 6.—These he described as, on a chief a demi lion rampant, and ascribed them to Denebaud, of Hinton St. George, Co. Somerset.
- 7.—These he ascribed to Cheney of Brook, in Westbury, see pages 49-50.
- 8.—These, he said, were the arms of Montacute, Earls of Salisbury from 1339 to 1448. In 1600, there were in the Crown Inn at

Shaftesbury, the arms of Stourton, *sable, a bend or, between six roundels*, or fountains proper, impaling *or three piles sable, point in base, a canton ermine*, (Wrottesley)\*. The Crown Inn was formerly the residence of *Mr. Twinehow* and must not be confused with the King's Arms, in which the upper part of the old chimney piece removed from Stourton House was placed. It was William, 5th Lord Stourton, who married Thomasine, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley, knight, and these arms of Stourton, impaling those of Wrottesley, were also to be seen formerly in the window of the south aisle of Stourton Church. The Barons Stourton were mesne Lords of Marston Bigot†, holden of the Manor of Wanstre, Co. Somerset, and on the 27th Feb., 1465, *William Twynyho*, Esq., and Ankaret, his wife, had release of Daungen's tenement in Marston Bigot, under the hand and seal of Robert Lambard, mesne Lord of the Manor called Lambard's Court in Maiden Bradley, held under the Priory there‡. He was son and heir of John Lambard, of Donington and Maiden Bradley, Co. Wilts., Esq., by Sibil, his wife, and kinsman and heir of Alice, then late wife of Walter Hornby, of Maiden Bradley, gentleman, through his mother, Sybil Lambard, and Alice Hornby§; they being the daughters and coheirs of William Daungens, of Maiden Bradley, and Lord of Little Langford, see page 35. This messuage undoubtedly vested eventually in the Stourtons, as did the Priory Manor of Maiden Bradley *temp.* Henry VIII., when the heir of the last holder by the Maiden Bradley Lamberts, was a minor on his father's death.

From the foregoing evidence we find Sir John Stourton was ancestor of Jane Seymour, 3rd consort of Henry VIII. and mother of Edward VI., and also ancestor of Henry VIII., and consequently of all the descendants of Henry VII., as shewn by the accompanying pedigree.

<p><i>Catherine</i>, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont, confirmed by Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree and by Edmondson.</p>	<p>= Sir John Stourton, Lord of Preston, Co. Somerset. Called John, Lord Stourton in the Visitation of Beds., and Constable of Corfe Castle 1st March, 4 Richard II. Witnessed Robert, Lord Fitz Payne's charter of the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, Co. Wilts, 40 Edward III. Described by his son, John Stourton, of Preston, as sometime Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Sheriff of Counties Dorset and Wilts., 1377. Buried in the Abbey of Stavordale, Co. Somerset.</p>	<p><i>Jane</i>, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset, confirmed by Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree, by Edmondson, and by Brydges' Collins' Peerage.</p>
a		b

\* Harl. MS. 1427, fol. 195

† Held by Sir William Stourton on the day he died in 1413, of Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, and William Beauchamp, as of their Manor of Wanstre, by unknown service.

‡ History of Minster in Thanet, Co. Kent, (Aldred).

§ It is said she remarried John Bowles, of Bristol.



<sup>a</sup>  
*Sir William Stourton*, Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts., son and heir. Speaker of the House of Commons. Steward of the Principality of Wales. Died on Monday after the feast of St. Lambert, 1 Henry V., 1413, and buried in the Priory of Witham, Co. Somerset. Will proved 22nd Sept., 1413, *Ad. cum Test.* granted 23rd Sept., 1413.

*Elizabeth*, dau. and co-heir of Sir John Moygne, of Maddington, Co. Wilts., and Estaines, Co. Essex, knight. Married 22 Richard II. Buried with her husband in the Priory of Witham, Co. Somerset.

<sup>b</sup>  
*Edith Stourton*. Both Hoare and Collins call her part issue by the second wife, but Edmondson alleged she was daughter by the first wife. She married 2ndly Sir Robert Shottesbroke, knight. Died 13th June, 1441.

*Sir John Beauchamp*, knight, of Bletsho, Co. Beds., son and heir of Sir Roger Beauchamp, Chamberlain to Edward III. He was sometimes called Lord Beauchamp, but he was never summoned to Parliament. Had livery of his father's lands in 1406-7 and died in 1412.

*Sir John Stourton*, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Lord and Patron of Stourton. Sheriff of Co. Wilts., Sheriff of Co. Gloucester, Treasurer of the Household. Served in the wars of France and Normandy. Died on St. Catherine's day, 1462.

*Margery Wadham*, dau. of Sir John Wadham, of Merryfield, Co. Somerset, knight. The Wadhams had long been connected with the Stourton family, see under John Stourton, of Preston, Co. Somerset.

*Margaret Beauchamp*, heir of her father and only brother. Widow of Sir Oliver St. John, of Bletsho, Co. Beds., who died in 1437. She married 3rdly Leo, Lord Welles, K.G., who was slain at Towton, 10th July, 1460. From her first marriage descended the Lords St. John, of Bletsho, Co. Beds.; the Barons St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, Co. Wilts. and Battersea, Co. Surrey; Viscounts St. John and Bolingbroke, Co. Lincoln; the Earls of Bolingbroke, and the Barons of Longthorpe, Co. Northampton.

*John Beaufort*, Duke of Somerset, K.G. descended from Edward III. Succeeded his brother, Henry Beaufort, as 3rd Earl of Somerset in 1418. Created Earl of Kendal and Duke of Somerset in 1442 by Henry VI. and died 1444, aged 39.

*Margaret Stourton*, who is shewn by Hoare, Edmondson and Collins as a daughter of John, first Lord Stourton, as well as by Harl. MS. 1074.

*Sir George Darell*, of Little, Co. Wilts., knight. Keeper of the great wardrobe to Edward IV. Sheriff of Co. Wilts. 33 Henry VI., and 1, 5, and 9 Edward IV.

*Elizabeth Darell*\* First wife. Besides her eldest son, she had a numerous family, her daughter, Margaret Seymour, having married Sir Nicholas Wadham.

*John Seymour*, who seated himself at Wolthall, Co. Wilts., aged 14 years in 1464, 4 Edward IV., at the death of his grandfather.

*Lady Margaret Beaufort*, sole child and heir of her father and a descendant of Edward III. Born at Bletsho in 1441, and died 29th June, 1509. She married (2) Sir Henry Stafford, son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and (3) Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and Lord of Man, Great Constable of England, who placed the Crown on the head of Henry VII., at the battle of Bosworth-field.

*Edmund Tudor*, of Hadham, half-brother to Henry VI. Eldest son of Sir Owen Tudor, knight, by Queen Catherine, his wife, widow of Henry V., and youngest daughter of Charles VI., King of France. Created Earl of Richmond, premier Earl of England, by Henry VI., 1453, married July, 1455 and died 3rd Nov., 1456.

\* From her descended Anne Seymour, who married Dr. Edward Stourton, B.A., from Trinity College, Cambridge, 1649-50, M.A. 1653. He was a licentiate of Medicine 1654, and was recorded as a doctor of medicine in 1660. It was not this Anne Seymour who married Sir Thomas Hall, of Bradford, Co. Wilts., but her sister, Catherine Seymour.

<sup>1c</sup>  
Sir John Seymour, of Wollhall. Succeeded his father in 1491, knighted 1496. Made knight-banneret at siege of Tournay 1513. Sheriff for Counties Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts. Constable of Bristol Castle for life. Died 21st Dec., [Sept.] 1536, aged 60 years and 7 months. Buried in Easton Priory Church, Co. Wilts., remains removed on dissolution and buried 30th Sept., 1590, in chancel of Church at Great Bedwin, Co. Wilts.

—Margaret Wentworth, 2nd daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, K.B., of Nettlestead, Co. Suffolk, and Pontefract, Co. York, who died in 1501, seised of the Manors of Gedney, Goxhill, Chetham, Syberton, Kynaston, &c. She died in 1550 and was buried with her husband in the chancel of Great Bedwin Church.

<sup>1d</sup>  
Henry VII., King of Eng.—Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, eldest daughter and heir of Edward IV., (born at Rouen, 29th April, 1441, proclaimed 4th March, crowned 28th June, 1461, married 1st May, 1464, died at Westminster, 9th April, 1483, buried at Windsor) by his royal consort, Elizabeth, (who died 1492, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, who fell at St. Albans, under the Lancastrian banner; and daughter of Sir Richard Wydeville, by Jacqueline (Jaquetta) of Luxembourg, his wife, (widow of John, Duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV., the celebrated regent of France during the minority of Henry VI., and daughter of Peter, Comte de St. Paul.

Jane Seymour, 3rd consort. Sister to Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, K.G., executed by order of his nephew, Edward VI., 1552, and sister to Thomas, Lord Seymour, of Sudley, K.G., who married Queen Catherine, (Parr) widow of Henry VIII. She married 20th May, 1556, and died in childbirth with her only child, 14th Oct., 1537. Buried in the Choir of the Church within Windsor Castle.

—Henry VIII. By the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and of the Church of England and of Ireland, on Earth the Supreme Head. His Majesty was born at Greenwich, 28th Jan., 1491, crowned 24th June, 1509, died at Whitehall on his birthday, 28th Jan., 1547, and buried at Windsor.

James IV., King of Scotland, son of James III., King of Scotland, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark. Born 17th March, 1483, married 1503, and fell at Flodden, 9th Sept., 1513, buried at Richmond in Surrey.

—Queen Margaret Tudor, eldest dau. Born 29th Nov., 1489, succeeded her third husband was Henry, Lord Methven. She was buried 1539 in the Carthusian Church at Perth.

Edward VI., King of England, France and Ireland. Born at Hampton Court, 12th Oct., 1537, crowned 25th Feb., 1547, died at Greenwich, 6th July, 1553, unmarried, and buried at Westminster.

James V, King of Scotland. Born 15th April, 1512. His first wife was Magdelene, (daughter of Francis I. of France, 1515-47, the most distinguished of the kings there,) who died 10th July, 1537, and was buried at Holyrood. He died at Falkland 14th Dec., 1543 and buried at Holyrood House.

—Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise and dowager of Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Lorraine. She was regent of Scotland during her daughter's minority. Died in Edinburgh Castle 10th June, 1560, and buried at Rheims.

Lady Margaret Douglas, married Matthew Stuart, 4th Earl of Lennox, who was one of the party for James III. of Scotland, who was slain in the battle with his nobles. Regent of Scotland for his grandson, James VI., during his minority, but in September, 1571, was basely murdered at Stirling.

Henry VIII., by his first wife, Catherine of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand V., King of Spain, and widow of his brother, Arthur, Prince of Wales, was father of Queen Mary of England; and by his second wife, Ann Boleyn, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, created Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, he was father of Queen Elizabeth.

*Francis II., King of France.*—<sup>16</sup>*Mary, Queen of Scots,* only child.==<sup>17</sup>*Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, Duke of Albany.*  
 Married when Dauphin of France, 24th April, 1558, died *sine prole* 5th December, 1560, aged 18 years. His corpse was carried privately to St. Denis. When 16 years of age he ascended the Throne of France on Henry II's death, 10th July, 1559.  
 Born at Linlithgow, 7th Dec., 1542. Imprisoned at Lochleven, abdicated 24th July, 1567, eventually escaped from Lochleven to England, but recaptured and beheaded in Fotheringhay Castle, 8th February, 1587.  
 King consort of Scotland. Heir male of the Stewards of Scotland. Married 29th June, 1565, and according to Lodge 28th July, 1564. Murdered at the Kirk of Field, 10th February, 1567, by the procurement of James Hepburn, Earl of Rothwell, Duke of Orkney, who thereupon married Queen Mary of Scotland as her third husband, on the 15th May, 1567, but by her died *sine prole*.

*James I., King of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, Defender of the Faith, &c.*  
 Born in Edinburgh Castle, 19th June, 1566, becoming King of Scotland on his mother's abdication, and ascended the Throne of England on Queen Elizabeth's death, 24th March, 1603. Crowned King of England 25th July same year. Married 20th August, 1589, Anne, (born 12th October, 1574, crowned in the Chapel of Holyrood-house, 17th May, 1590, died 4th March, 1619,) dau. of Frederick II., King of Denmark. His Majesty died at Theobald's Park, Herts, 27th March, 1625, and was buried at Westminster.

John Aubrey speaks of the Stourtons having been ancestors of James. I., King of England. John, 9th Lord Stourton, sat as one of the peers on the Trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, an act which he ever afterwards regretted having done.

We now deal with :—

Sir William Stourton, Lord of the Manor of Stourton, Co. Wilts., son and heir of Sir John Stourton, of Preston, Co. Somerset, and of Stourton, Co. Wilts., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont, confirmed by Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree and by Edmondson. Collins placed him as eldest son of Sir John Stourton, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset. Harleian MS. 1074 shewed him as eldest son of John Stourton without giving his mother's name. John Stourton, of Preston, senior, described himself in his will as brother of William Stourton, son and heir of John Stourton, sometime Lord of Stourton. In the inscription to Edith Stourton's memory she is called "*Editha Soror Will'i Storton.*" He appears to have been one of her trustees of the Manor of Ashmore, Co. Dorset. Sir William Dugdale started his pedigree of the Stourton family with this Sir William Stourton, stating that the family was of great antiquity in Wiltshire, taking its denomination from the town of Stourton, and it from the river Stoure, on the bank whereof it was situated.

He had a remainder in his father's Preston Pluckenet property in tail, contingent on failure of issue of his father by Alice, his wife.



In a manuscript book in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, at Allerton Park, Co. York, shewing the "*Manners and Landes in the Countie of Somerset\** holden of the Right Honorable the Lord Stourton and which weare the possessions of the Auncestors of the saied Lorde in the saide countie", is a tracing starting with this Sir William Stourton, as under :—

- " 1 Will'mus Stowrton, mil'es, obiit Anno primo }  
Henrici quinti et habit exit'.
- " 2 Joh'em, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit Anno }  
Secundo Edwardi Quarti et habet exit'.
- " 3 Will'm, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit xviii februarij }  
Anno 17 Edwardi Quarti et habet exit'.
- " 4 Joh'em, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit vij Octr }  
Anno primo Henry 7 et habet exit'.
- " 5 Fraunciscum, D'n'm Stowrton†, qui obiit }  
infra etatum Anno 3. Henr' Septimi.
- " 6 Will'm, D'n'm Stowrton, frater p<sup>a</sup> Joh'is }  
D'm Stowrton, obiit 17 Febry Anno 15<sup>o</sup> }  
Hen' 8. sine exit'.
- " 7 Edwardus, D'n's Stowrton, frater p<sup>a</sup> }  
Will'mi, D'ni Stowrton, obiit 24 Decembr' }  
Anno 27 Hen' 8 et habit exit'.
- " 8 Will'm D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit Anno 2 }  
Edwardi Sexti et habet exit'.
- " 9 Carolum, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit Ann' 4 }  
et 5 Phillippi et Marie et habet exit'.
- " 10 Joh'em, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit Anno 30 }  
Eliz. R<sup>ne</sup> sine prole.
- " 11 Edwardus, D'n's Stowrton, frater p<sup>a</sup> Joh'is, }  
obiit octavo Caroli primi, qui obiit 7<sup>o</sup> die }  
May, Anno 8 Car' Re—et habet exitum. }  
| a

The estates shewn really extend to several other counties. The book appears to have been compiled out of the records for purposes of title.

† He was 4th Lord Stourton, who is omitted from the Pedigrees in the Peerages, but recently incorporated, although mentioned in Newcourt's Repertorium Ecclesiasticum. Edmondson stated John, 3rd Lord Stourton, died *sine prole*, which Collins limited to male issue, for he had a daughter, Anna Stourton. Sir William Dugdale alleged this John, 3rd Lord Stourton, had a son, William, Lord Stourton, but he was really brother to John, 3rd Lord Stourton.

" 12 Will'm modo D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit 25<sup>o</sup>  
 die Apr' Anno Dom' 1672, et reliquit Will'mu'  
 Do'nu' Stowrton ex Edwardo Stowrton, ar',  
 filio primogenito dicti Gulielmi Dom'i  
 Stowrton, defunct, qui quid Will'm, D'n'm  
 Stowrton, obiit 7<sup>o</sup> die Aug' Anno 7<sup>o</sup>  
 Jacobi s'c'di Regis et reliquit Edwardu',  
 modo Dom' Stowrton Anno D'ni 1675."

Sir William Stourton, as shewn by the Inquisition taken after his death, held the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, Co. Wilts., with two carucates of land there, of Alice St. Maur, posthumous daughter and heir of Sir Richard St. Maur, Lord St. Maur, and wife of Sir William Le Zouch, 5th Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, the chief Lady, as of her honour of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset. His other property in Stourton, presumably part of the ancient demesnes, consisted of 9 messuages, 2 carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture. He is the first member of the family found holding the Manor and Advowson, after the death of his ancestor, Sir Ralph Stourton, who held them of the chief Lords of the same honour. It is previously shewn that his grandfather, Sir William Stourton, was seated at Stourton, and that the latter's son, Sir John Stourton, witnessed a charter relating to the same Manor and Advowson.

Below we reproduce Sir Richard Colt Hoare's view of that Church in Stourton, from the addenda following Vol. V. of his history of Wilts.



He does not appear to have presented to the church of St. Peter's, in Stourton, as shewn in the account we give of the church and patronage.

For during the period that Sir William Stourton held the Advowson the Crown presented thereto, as well as partly during the minority of Robert Poinings, son and heir of Isabella Poinings, who had died holding the same, 11th April, 17 Richard II., of the chief Lords, as of the honour of Castle Cary, she being wife of Richard, Lord Poinings, and daughter of Sir Robert Fitz Payne, *alias* de Grey, who likewise held it with the Manor, and whose charter relating thereto, Sir John Stourton had witnessed. The presentments by the Crown took effect in 1396, 1398, 1403 and 1407.

We have shewn from the pedigree on pages 71 and 72, how he possibly descended from Maud Badlesmere, the mesne Lady of Stourton, who had intermarried into the Fitz Payne family, who held this Manorial estate of the chief Lords, and it is proved by the pedigree on pages 43 and 44, that through William, 2nd Lord Stourton (his grandson), Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton is one of the three coheirs to the Barony of Fitz Payne, as being a descendant of Isabel Fitz Payne, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz Payne, (son and heir of Robert Fitz Payne, Lord Fitz Payne) and wife of Sir John Chidiok, of Westbury, Co. Wilts., ancestor of Margaret Chidiok. In the pedigree lastly above referred to, it is found that William, 2nd Lord Stourton, became allied through his wife, Margaret Chidiok, with the chief Lords of Stourton, as both the above Margaret Chidiok and Alice St. Maur were descended from Sir John St. Loe, whose daughters, (1) Joan, married Sir John Chidiok, great-grandfather of Margaret Chidiok, and (2) Ela, married Richard St. Maur, Lord St. Maur, grandfather of Alice St. Maur, Lady in chief of Stourton.

Sir William Stourton married, 21 Richard II., Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Moyne, of Maddington, Co. Wilts., Buckhorn Weston, Co. Dorset, and Estaine, Co. Essex, knight\*, Lardiner at the Coronation of Henry V. *Testa de Nevile* stated in effect that the Manor of Owre Moyne was held by Ralph Moyne, of the Lord the King, by serjeanty of his kitchen, as his ancestors had done from the time of Henry I., and also by serjeanty of purveying that which belonged to the kitchen of the Lord the King†. Sir John Moigne claimed to hold the Manors of Ogres or Owres, Co. Dorset, Maddington, Co. Wilts., and Eyston, Co. Essex, per les services d'estre achateur del kuysine de Roy et Lardiner de Roy a temps de coronements de Royes et de Reynes d'Englitter Jacob

\* Patent 21 Richard II., part 3, mem. 7.

† Ralph le Moigne or Moien held this Manor, per servicium serjeantie de coquina dono itidem Regis Henrici primi.



II. This serjeantie was admitted on the claim of Lord Maynard of Estaines, for Easton, Co. Essex, as connected with Maddington, &c., Co. Wilts. Sir Henry Maynard, knight, secretary to the Lord Treasurer of Burghley, purchased the Manor and Advowson of Great Easton, from Oliver Cromwell, who was nephew and next heir of Richard Warren, son and heir of Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, who had purchased the Manor and Advowson from William, 7th Lord Stourton. In 8 Edward II. it was found that Henricus le Moigne held the Manor of Over Moigne, Co. Dorset, of the king in chief, p' servic'm essendi Lardinar' dom' regis. William de Moyne held one carucate in Winterbourn-Maddington in chief of the king per s'jant' scil't ad emend' lardar' D'ni Regis, Edward III. Sir Ralph Warren held the Manor of Great Easton by the serjeancy of being the king's Lardiner and Purveyor of his kitchen on the coronation. It appears that the reversion of the Manor of Owre Moyne vested in the Crown until 7 George II.

Canon Jackson said that by fortunate marriages, first with the heir of Moyne, and afterwards with the heir of Chidiok, the Stourtons obtained large possessions in Counties Gloucester, Wilts., Somerset, and Dorset, and he should have said in Co. Essex also.

In Harleian Manuscript 1074, we find that in the margin of the Stourton pedigree there recorded, two shields, *the one quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, a bend or, between six fountains wavy argent and azure, Stourton; 2nd, or, a cross engrailed sable, Mohun; and 3rd, Gules, an escutcheon within an orle of martlets argent, Chidiok. The other shield is Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets sable, over which is written, "Wylliam Moyne".* But Hutchins said the Lords Stourton had no right to quarter the Mohun arms, which were distinct from those of Moyne. He,—quoting jointly from Camden and Coker—placed the arms of Moyne as *Barry of six or, and vert*, as evidenced from many impressions found on old seals; while in Owre Moyne Church and elsewhere, these arms were shewn in the windows, their crest being *a demi monk, with a penitential whip in his hand*. In the above pedigree it is entered that "William Stourton, eldest son of John Stourton, married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir John Moyne, knight," shewing his issue as John, 1st Lord Stourton, and Margaret Stourton, who married William Carent, Esquire.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in speaking of Little Langford, Co. Wilts., said the crest of the flagellating Monk seemed to have been assumed by the Stourtons after the marriage of this Sir William Stourton, with Elizabeth, daughter and



THE CREST OF STOURTON

" On a wreath of the colours, a demi-monk proper, habited in russet, his girdle or, and wielding in his dexter hand a scourge also or, thereon five knotted lashes.





coheir of Sir John Moyne, of Maddington, Co. Wilts., and referred to the escutcheon sculptured in stone over the northern porch of Little Langford Church. The position of the stone has now been changed, but it still remains in the outer wall of the church. The escutcheon has the arms of Stourton impaled with arms he took to be those of Frampton; the identification of the impalement is, however, by no means certain. He proceeded to show that the original badge of the Stourtons, the sledge, was maintained in this shield of arms at Little Langford (where it figures as the crest, however), and was then, in his time, to be seen painted on glass in the parish church of Stourton, with the motto, "*Espoir en Dieu*," and he imagined the sledge to have been the crest of the family before they used that of the flagellating monk, on their marriage with the family of Moyne. A badge and crest, however, are quite different matters. The seal of the first Lord Stourton (see page 174) shows the head of a goat or antelope as the crest, and it is this crest which appears to have been subsequently changed to the demi-monk. The sledge is the badge, and would appear to have always been used as such by the head of the Stourton family for the time being, though there are some number of instances in which it has undoubtedly been also used as the crest.

It was found by the Inquisition taken after the death of Sir William Stourton, in 1 Henry V., at Dunmow, Co. Essex, that Sir John Moigne, knight, had been seised of the Manor of Estanes ad Montem, Co. Essex, with the advowson of the church there, in his demesne as of fee, as being settled to him and his heirs for ever, and being so seised, he had granted that Lordship, Manor and Advowson to Elizabeth, his daughter, then wife of Sir William Stourton, to hold of the said Elizabeth and the heirs of her body lawfully issuing by her husband, William Stourton, and that on the 20th May, 21 Richard II., a license had been obtained from the King confirming the said grant, and the Inquisition proved that John Stourton was son and next heir of the said Elizabeth by Sir William Stourton.

Newcourt, in his *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense* of 1710, gave probably the best and most exhaustive account relating to the patronage of the rectory of the church at Great or Much Easton, Co. Essex, by the Stourton family. He conclusively proved that the name had been anciently written as Estaines ad Montem, *alias* Estanys at the Mount, Easton-magna, Eyston, and Estaynes, and was commonly known by the name of Great or Much Easton, to distinguish it from Little Easton. Mr. Newcourt's genealogy was taken from Dugdale, but his proof of the right of the Stourton family to the patronage of the rectory was apparently an original research by himself, and not even noticed by Morant, who wrote his history of Essex some sixty years afterwards, nor by any compiler of Peerage works.

From his account, supported by legal evidence, we find that this William Stourton,

then styled "Esquire," presented to the rectory, 3rd January, 1408; that his son, John Stourton, called "Junior" (afterwards Lord Stourton), presented on the 5th of January, 1427. The fact that in this entry John Stourton is called "Junior," supports our contention that John Stourton, of Preston and Brimpton, his uncle, described himself as "Senior" to distinguish himself from his nephew, John, 1st Lord Stourton.\* Mr. Newcourt then proceeded to say that, "upon the two next vacancies (2nd of August, 1431, and 8th of March, 1437), indeed, (William) Carent, and others, presented, *Sir John Stourton, the original patron, being then employ'd by the King abroad; so that it is very probable, he said, that the said (William) Carent, and others, were his attourneys or trustees.*"† William, 2nd Lord Stourton, presented on the 29th of March, 1477, but his son, John, 3rd Lord Stourton (called by Newcourt a knight only), never presented. Of him, Newcourt stated that he, "dying about 1484, leaving Katherine, his widow, who, afterwards, marrying with John Brereton, Esq., together, with him, presented to the same in 1486," which was on the 21st July, 1486, when "John Brereton, Ar', and Dom' Katherine Sturton, uxor sua ratione custodiæ Franc', Dom' Sturton," by "virtue of the guardianship of Francis, (4th) Lord Stourton, his (Sir John, 3rd Lord Stourton's) son and heir (by the said Katherine, Lady Stourton), who dying in his minority, or, at least, without issue, Sir William, afterwards (5th) L[ord] Stourton, his (Sir John, 3rd Lord Stourton's) brother, became his heir," who, "whilst a kt. granted the advowson hereof, for two Turns, to the Abby of Titley near adjoining, by virtue whereof, John Fan, and others, presented two of the Abbots thereof successively thereto, A. 1504 (23rd Dec.) and 1520 (5th Dec.)," when, after a lapse, whereupon the Bishop of London presented 18th July, 1531, we find William, 7th Lord Stourton, presented, as the last of his family, 1st August, 1536, for he disposed of the Manor and Advowson by sale to Sir Ralph Warren, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1536 and 1543.‡

\* See page 80.

† Feoffees.

‡ In the MS. account at Longleat, kept by William Hartgill, steward of William, 7th Lord Stourton, there is an entry that this property was sold to Sir Ralph Warren for £700. He died 11th July, 1553, when it was found he held this Manor and Advowson by the seigniey of being the King's Lardiner and Purveyor of his kitchen on the Coronation. His heir was his son, Richard Warren, (by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of John Lake, of London), who died 25th March, 1597, *sine prole*, but leaving Elizabeth Warren, his widow, who held the property for her life, by way of jointure. She was daughter of Sir Richard Haward, and remarried to Sir Thomas Knyvett, summoned to Parliament in 1607 as Baron Knyvett of Escrick. Richard Warren was succeeded in the Manor and Advowson by his nephew and next heir, Oliver Cromwell, son of his sister, Joan Warren, wife of Sir Henry Williams, *alias* Cromwell, of Hinchingsbroke, Co. Hunts, he died 8th Oct., 1572, and was buried at St. Benet Sherehog, London. Oliver Cromwell sold the Manor and Advowson with considerable estates, 2nd September, 1597, to Sir Henry Maynard, Secretary to the Lord Treasurer Burghley. In the MS. book referred to on page 101, is an entry, "Com' Essex, Estanes ad Montem Maner', cum Advocacie' XXXIIIJl. IIjs. id., sold to S<sup>r</sup> Henry Maynard, by S<sup>r</sup> Oliver Cromwell, by deed enrolled, fyne and recovery, in A<sup>o</sup> xl<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth." 40-41 Eliz., Mich., the Manor is called in a recovery *Eston alias Estanes ad Montem*, with appurtenances, in Co. Essex, between John Norton and Thomas Watson, gents., against Henry Maynard, Esq., to which Oliver Cromwell, Esq., was vouchee. The deed was enrolled in the Common Pleas, between Oliver Cromwell, Esq., Richard Cromwell, gent., his brother; Henry Maynard, Esq.; Thomas Knyvett, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, widow of Richard Warren, which included, besides the Manor and Advowson, lands in Eston, Dunmow, Lynsted (probably Lindsell), Broxsted and Thaxted, all in the hundred of Dunmow Co. Essex.

In the same parish the Stourtons held the Manor of Blamster, which was holden of their Manor of Estaines. There was a residence, called Blamster Hall, but it does not appear that the Stourtons ever resided at Great Easton.

Sir William Stourton acquired also in right of his wife, the Manor and Advowson of and lands in Shipton-Moigne; the Manor of Hamvelle, holden of that of Berkeley, with a messuage in Hullcot, toft in Workesplace, and tenements in Pedesworthys, all in the County of Gloucester\*; and Lands in Maddington, Co. Wilts†. The Manor and Advowson of Buckhorn-Weston, Co. Dorset, (only 1/4th passed under the Inquisition in 1 Henry V.) and all the lands held by Catherine Belvale in that Vill, were granted in 5 Henry IV.‡, by William Coby to the said William Stourton, and Elizabeth, his wife. Catherine Belvale was nurse to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., wife respectively to John Belvale, Lord and Patron of Buckhorn-Weston, Co. Dorset, and Sir John Haryngton, of Farton, Co. Lancashire, she being daughter of Sir Adam Banastre, who, in 1324, held the lands in Shevington, Aghton and Lower Darwen. The sole daughter and heir of John Belvale, by the said Catherine, his wife, viz:—Joan Belvale, married Sir John Moigne, who inherited, in right of his said wife, the said premises, which descended through him to his daughter and coheir, Elizabeth Moigne, who married Sir William Stourton, the Manor being holden of the Manor of East Coker§. The Manor and Advowson of Over Moigne, Co. Dorset, an estate which had generally been held in trust for the younger members of the Stourton family and subject to leases for three lives, where many of the junior branches lived, did not pass under his Inquisition in 1 Henry V., although derived from the Moigne family.

It is thought that Sir William Stourton was identical with William Storton, who held, in 20 Richard II., one knight's fee in Selton-juxta-Gillingham, Co. Dorset, of William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, K.G., on the day he died, 3rd June, 1397, who was the last survivor of the Founders of the Order of the Garter, and under whom the heirs of Ivonis Stourton held one like fee in Nutford, within Blandford and Pimperne, Co. Dorset, on the same day. William Storton

\* None of this property passed under the Inquisition in 1 Henry V. The Hodge Family purchased in 1543 and John Hodges, Esquire, had livery of Shipton-Moyne, 20th Elizabeth, and in the 40th Elizabeth the jury found on Inquisition that this Manor, with Shipton Dovell, with the Advowson of the Church, were held of the Queen in capite, by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and worth £21 2s. od., clear of all reprises.

† Sold by William, 7th Lord Stourton, through William Hartgill, to Thomas Long, Esq., of Trowbridge.

‡ Close Rolls.

§ Leland, Hutchin's Dorset, G. H. Beltz, K.H., and other authorities.



was farmer of the Manor of Silton during the minority of his ward, William Bydyk, cousin and heir of John Bydyk, late Lord of that Manor. William Storton presented, 17th February, 1409 and 9th October, 1412, to the rectory there, at which periods Sir William Stourton was living, he dying in the following year, 1413.

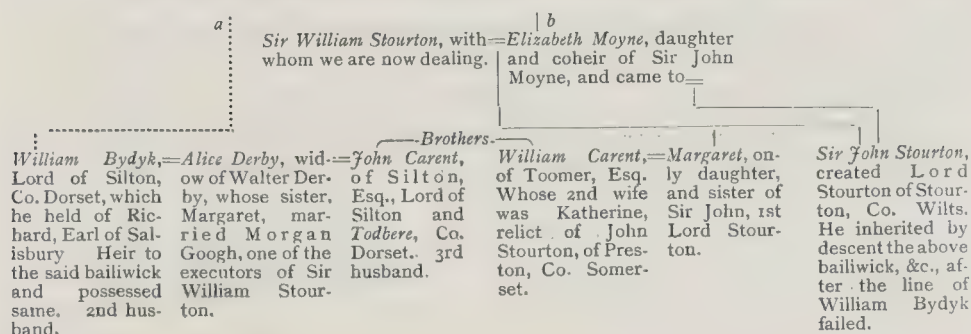
We find from the Inquisition taken after his death that he held considerable estates in Co. Dorset, and Silton is close to Gillingham, where his half-brother, Master Richard Stourton, was rector, and also close to Mere and Stourton, on the river Stour, where he held lands. He also held other lands around Silton, which was situated in the hundred of Redlane, subsequently granted to Sir William Stourton's son and heir, Sir John Stourton, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

Sir William Stourton held at his death certain rents in Sherborne and Motcombe, as holden of the Manor of Gillingham, and it is proved from recorded evidence that the Lords Stourton were foresters of the fee of the forest and park of Gillingham, which came to Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, as heir of John Belvale, and Catherine, his wife, who were jointly contingent second remaindermen in tail, under a charter wherein John Hame, and Isabel, his wife, were first remaindermen in tail of the premises, and whose heirs, one of whom was said to have been the above William Bydyk, of Silton, Esquire, eventually failing, the premises passed to Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, by descent.

The following pedigree is not only interesting as shewing the descent of the bailiwick of the fee forestary of the forest and park of Gillingham, but it also proves valuable as confirming our remarks for contending Sir William Stourton was identical with William Storton, whom we find at Silton, Co. Dorset. It is not clear how William Bydyk inherited the premises as heir of the settlor under the first remainder, although he might have been the right heir of the settlor under the ultimate one. In which case he could only have legally inherited after the failure of the line of John and Catherine Belvale.

*John Hame.* By charter settled }  
in trust to himself and his wife, }  
Isabel, in tail, a virgate of land }  
in Gillingham, to which be- }  
longed the bailiwick of the fee }  
forestary of the forest and }  
park of Gillingham, &c.==a }

{ *John Belvale*, had jointly with }  
Catherine, his wife, the next }  
remainder in tail in the same }  
premises under the same char- }  
ter, which premises eventually }  
descended through their de- }  
cendant,==b }



It is said that down to about 1830, part of the arms of Stourton was in the windows of the Manor Farm House at Todbere, Co. Dorset. On the Carent monument in Henstridge Church the arms of Stourton and Carent were engraved.

Sir William Stourton was undoubtedly identical with William Stou'ton' and William Stov'ton' mentioned in the following correspondence, of Edward Plantagenet, second Duke of York, eldest son of Edmond of Langley, Duke of York, by Princess Isabel of Castile; Constable of the Tower and who died 25th October, 1415. Sir Harris Nicholas thus described the meaning of these letters, when he said "The exhausted state of the King's pecuniary resources, and the distress endured by the soldiers, and others, engaged in his service, are forcibly shewn by the letters (*interalia*) of the Duke of York." Sir Harris Nicolas pointed out that this Duke described his retinue in Wales as being in a state of mutiny for want of their wages, and his Grace evidently made every personal sacrifice to satisfy them, whom he asked to continue there a few weeks longer, giving them authority to mortgage his lands in Co. York, even pledging himself "on his truth, and as he is a true gentleman," not to receive any part of the revenues until they were paid, and promised that he would not ask them to continue longer than the time specified. The retinue of the Duke of York consisted of 100 lances and 260 archers for the King's expedition into Wales in the spring of 1405, and at the time of these letters these soldiers were believed to be at Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Newcastle in Emlyn, in Wales. The Duke of York, having been confined from March to June, for about three months in Peveney Castle, on the false\* charge of being the author of the bold attempt to take Edmond, Earl of March, the rightful heir to the throne, and his brother, Roger Mortimer, from

\* He was vindicated by Parliament, and after his restoration to liberty had again possession of his estates, but there appears to have been no sentence of attainder, although his large estates were seized into the king's hands.

Windsor Castle into Wales, was unable to accompany his retinue, so when he was released and while at Clarendon he was sent by the Privy Council into Co. Somerset, to raise money for the payment of the soldiers in Wales, and it is thought the subsidy in that county had been assigned for that purpose. These letters prove the Duke was at liberty long before 1407, if the year was really 1405.

*Honrez sires et mes t'sch's cousins et amys. Plese vous assavoir q' veues et entendues voz lettres quenvoieez maves et auxi les honrables lettres du prive seal directz as c'teins persones en vos dites lettres especifiez ycest present jour je p'ns moun chemyn p'dev's eux et mettray ma loial peine et diligence pr' le exploit dez s'd'tes lettres du prive seal. Et outre ce jay escript aux gentz esteantz a Karm'dyn Cardykan et Neucastel en Emelyn p' man'e com' vous poves veoir sil vous plest p' la copie de mes lettres q' je vous envoie p' le portour de cestis vous enpiantz honures sires et mes t'sch's cousins et amys sur lentiere affiance q' jay en vous q' ordener vueillez p' vos bōns et sages discrecions en tiele man'e q' sib'n ma p'messe a eux s'te com' auscune autre p'messe q' jay affere si mestier soit as persones as q'l'x les dites lettres du prive seal sont directz leur soient tenues conciderer q' je le fais pour lonour et rev'ence de mōn t'sdoubte seigneur le Roy et de vous et quil vous plese de ceste mat'e croire le porteur de cestis. Honures sires et mes t'sch's cousins et amys je pi a Dieu quil vous ait en sa t'sseinte garde. Escrip a Clarindōn le xx<sup>me</sup> jour de Juyn. [1405.]*

(signed) V're le Duk Dev'wyk.

In which letter was enclosed a copy of the following one.

My dere and right welbeloved frendes y grete zou wel with al myn herte doying zou to wyte that y have sent to London' unto the conseil' for zo<sup>r</sup> paiement for as meche as the assignement maknd to the collectors of Somerset was not suffisaunt to fulfulle zo<sup>r</sup> somme whuch' ys owing to zou aud ther apon the forseid counseill' hau send me word that they have had so grete bysynesse aboute making of chevysance for the goying to the see that they hau charged all' her' frendns ther aboute with borowyng of good, and ther fore they have y sent me l'tres of the privey seal direct to the Abbot of Glastenb'y to my cousyn s'.P. Co<sup>r</sup>tenay to s' Thomas Broke to s' Umffrey of Stafford' to s' Willam Bonvyle and to Willam Stou'ton' for to chevesse good for zou and ther with' they have y send a l're p'ying me go do this erdene my self, consydering that withoute good ze myht noght abide ther. And zif ze p't'nd thennes without that p' were men a redy to rescyve hit of zou hit wer' anon y lost that God defende and thenne were ther no recov'er



in Southwales. Wher apon they have y p'yed me to p<sup>a</sup>ye zou on their byhalve and on myn both as ent'ely as y can that ze wolde abyde ther consider' hit that ys before said yn to Lamasse (1st August) and what may bee cheyssed of all' theos folk or yn theos contrees schal be send zou by Clyderowe the whuch' y holde her' for the same cause, and what that leveth' unpaid y behote zou s' Rustyn (Villenove) and all' zour' felaweshipe *to take hit up of my londes yn Yorksshire* and that y ne none of my myne receyvo<sup>r</sup> ne ellus shal take no peny tyl ze ben s'ved bote onely ze and zour' atto<sup>r</sup>nes and this y behote zou *on my trouthe and as y am trewe gentil man* and more ov' neuzt to p<sup>a</sup>ye zou yn no wyse lenger ther to abyde then the forseid Lamesse by wrytyng nor elles be my trouthe and as ze wol have thonk of God and of alle the lond and as ze loven zo<sup>r</sup> worsshippes and myn ease and myn worsshipe also fayleth' me nouzt yn this for by my trouthe y shal holde zou trewe covenant y wryte at Claryndon' of my owen hond for the more seurte to zou and the more bond to me the xx day of this monthe (of) Juyn. [1405.]

(signed) E. Duk of York.

Also wel ze wyten that y have paied the berer of this l're xx l'i in p'tie of paiement that ze owen hym for vytaylle.

Then comes the letter from the Duke of York, dated at Glastonbury, 22nd of June, 6 Henry IV., 1405, to the Privy Council.

*Honneures sires et mes t'sames cousins et amys. Je me recomans a vous, et savoir vous plect coment selonc la contenu du lettre qu'envoie maiez jay fait ma diligence et ay este oveq' les persones as quelles les lettres du prive seal furent adresses cestassavoir oveq' le rev'ent p'e en Dieu l'abbe de Glastyngbury et overq' mon t'sch'r cousin et compaignon mons' Piers Courteney Mons' Umfrey Staffort et oveq' William Stov'ton', et quant a Mons' Thomas Broke et Mons' William Boneville jay escript dev's eux mes le dit Mons' William est malade a son ostel qil ne poet chivaucher et let dit Mons' Thomas est chivauche sur certaines ses grans busoignes et negoces siq' dep' eux deux unquore jay ehu nule respo'nce toutevois je ay envoie dev's eux leur lettres, et aussi tost qils mont envoie leur respo'nce je vous le c'tifieray, et quant a la respo'nce du dit abbe et dez autres persones desius no'mes vueillez savoir qils mont dit qils ont app'ste leur b'ns a mons' le Roy avant ses ehures dont ils ne povent avoir nul repaiement sique a present, nientobstant qils voudrent volunt's faire la chose ils nont de quoy le fere et en ceste man'e ils leur ont excuse pleynement issint q' en cest pt nest point daide ne de confort ja soit que leur ay offre de Mobliger a eux pour la so'me et*

fait tout quanq' je puis pous la avoir ehu de eux. Car mo'n labour ne travail ne s'oit mye esp've si ce pourroit aucuneme't availler mes il ne poet a p'sent, et dautre p't honneures sires et mes t'samez cousins et amys quant a ceo q' selon v'r'e dite lettre vouldrez q' je doy rescevoir ycy tant come avoit este prest et coille de le subside deins le Co'ntie de Som'set grante a mons<sup>r</sup> le Roy au darrein p'lement, vueullez savoir q' je suy a plain infourme q' lez collectours du dit subside sont alez a Loundres oveq' tout ceo qils en ont resceu et auxi le s' de Berkley ad assignement sur le dit subside et en toutz cestes p'ties et auxi sur le subside en Wiltshire et Hamptshire pour c'tain dette qua luy est dehu sique ycy nest point de aide. Parquoy je renvoye dev's vous le portour dicestes po<sup>r</sup> tant q' je nose luy renvoyer a la ville de Kairm'dyn sino'n qil ehust meillour confort oveq' luy. Car en verite sil y venoit sans ceo lez chevaliers et escuiers quy sont vouldrent incontinent lesser la d'te ville et leur retraire p'descea. Surquoy vous empy t'sch'rment q' cestes choses concideres vueullez ordenner pour ceste busoigne sicome vous semblera p' voz sages discrecions mieulx a faire pour lonnour et proffit de mondit S<sup>r</sup> le Roy et pour l'expedicio'n dicele sique ce pourra p'ndre bon effect. Emp'iant a Dieu honneures sires et mes t'sames cousins et amys qil vous eit en sa t'sseinte garde. Escript a Glastyngbury le xxij jour de Juyn. [1405.]

(Signed) le Duc Deverwyk.

Collins, quoting from Rymer's "*Fœdera*,"\* said Sir William Stourton was Steward of the Principality of Wales in 1402. Collins added that he had been empowered, with others, in the county of Dorset, to arrest and imprison all persons, having maliciously spread reports in taverns, and other public places, wherein they had assembled, to the effect that the King had forfeited his Coronation Oath. This may have had reference to Richard II., who was charged in a Parliament summoned at Westminster, with the breach of his Coronation Oath, in 32 articles, when he made his solemn resignation of the Crown to his cousin,† Henry, Duke of Hereford and Lancaster, and Earl of Derby, which was accepted by Parliament, when the House of Lancaster consequently obtained the Throne in the person of Henry IV. of that name, till the House of York prevailed in the reign of Henry VI., the King under whom Sir John Stourton, son and heir of this Sir William Stourton, obtained not only his Peerage but many privileges and grants of lands. But the malicious reports spread in 1402 were really that

\* Vol. VIII., page 257.

† Richard II. was son of Edward *the Black Prince*, son of Edward III., and Henry IV. was eldest son of John of Gaunt (4th son of Edward III.), brother of Edward *the Black Prince*.

Richard II. was then alive in Scotland on the 9th May, 1402, when an order dated at Westminster, was that day made to apprehend and imprison all such persons who had falsely uttered the same, and the proclamation against the circulation thereof was issued from the same place on the 5th June then following. After several persons had been executed a "prohibition" was made on the 5th July, 1402, to prosecute those who had innocently said Richard II. was alive. Even as late as 1404 this assertion was still being made and widely spread by one *Serlow*, a late domestic of the ex-monarch, in conspiracy with one *Richard Ward*, who impudently personated the deceased king. On the 20th March, 1404, an amnesty was obtained for those who had spread these false reports, and on the 5th December then following, the Countess of Oxford, who had countenanced them, received a pardon for so doing.

Sir William Stourton was one of the Esquires of Co. Wilts., who was twice summoned to attend the Sittings of the Privy Council, firstly, in pursuance of the written command of Henry IV., to the Privy Council, under that King's Sign Manuel, dated at his Manor of Sutton, on the 21st July, 2 Henry IV., 1401, and secondly, about 5 Henry IV., 1403-4.

On the 1st April, 4 Henry IV., 1403, Writs were issued from Eltham, for borrowing large sums of money, addressed to several persons, in order to anticipate the grant made by Parliament for defraying the expenses of the defence of the sea against an impending invasion, and towards the costs of the subduing of the Scotch and the Welsh rebels. Among the persons so addressed was :—

William Stourton - - cc li.

In July following, we read of *Hotspur* being slain at the battle of Shrewsbury on the 21st of that month, and that the Scots had invaded England the year previous under the command of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, when Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, and his valiant son, *Hotspur*, hastened with their army to repel the enemy, and eventually defeated the Scots at Homildown in Northumberland.

As William Stourton, he was found guilty in 1409-10, of divers wastes, destructions and dilapidations in the Priory of Farley, and in the lands and tenements appurtenant to the same, as evidenced by the following extract from the Parliamentary Rolls :—

Rotol' Parl' xi Hen' IV., Rotulus Parliamenti tenti apud Westm', in Quindena S'c'i Hillarij, anno regni Regis Henrici Quarti post Conquestum undecimo 40, Item, mesme le jour, une Petitione feust baille par les Communes en Parlement



pur Mons'r Wauter Hungerford, en la fourme q'enseute.—Plese a les tres sages Communes du cest present Parlement assavoir, q' trove est p' enquest procure devaunt certains Commissioners, p' L'es patentz n're S'r le Roy deutes en le Countee de Wiltes', q' Wauter Hungerford, Chivaler, deust avoir fait diverses wastes, destruction, & dilapidation en la Priorie de Farley, & en les terres & tenementz appurtenantz a dit Priorie, en le temps q'il & *William Stourton* avoient la gard del dit Priorie ove les appurtenances ore tarde p' lettres patentz n're dit S'r le Roy; quele chose & presentement il soy purpose de traversere, come il lren & clerement poet. Sur quoy plese as ditz tres sages Communes de faire especial request a n're dit S'r le Roy, q' ordeyne soit p' auctoritee de cest Parlement, q' le Viscont de dite Countee, en l'enquest a fairs sur le dit travers, ne retourne le noun de null homme s'il n'eyt a meyns vint livers de terre deins mesme le Countee; & ceo sur peyne de cc livers a paiers a n're dit S'r le Roy; Et si autrement soit p' le Viscont retournee, q' la retourne ensi retournee soit voide & tenuz pur null. Quele Petitione lue & entendue feust respondue en les parols q'enseunt. Le Roy le voet. This Walter Hungerford, who was also found guilty of waste by office, whilst he had the wardship thereof, was identical with Sir Walter Hungerford, who is found being appointed Speaker of the Lower House in succession to the above Sir William Stourton. It is seen that no man was to be returned on the Jury unless he had £20 per annum.

Sir William Stourton held the honourable office of knight of the shires of Somerset, Wilts. and Dorset in Parliament. Phelps says he was first returned to sit in Parliament for Co. Somerset in 1399. These knights were chosen on the king's writ by the freeholders of every county, which writ prescribed they were to be girded with the sword when elected. The freeholders of Co. Somerset by deciding not to give their votes either to the son or brother of the peer of the realm, nor to any candidate supported by such an interest, are said to have held out to all the people of England an example most worthy of their imitation, but it is thought they did not always adhere to this principle.

From the returns made of the county members it is proved that Sir William Stourton was returned for Co. Somerset, in 1400-1, when he was summoned to meet the Parliament at York, on the 27th October, 1400, and by prorogation at Westminster, on the 20th January, 1400-1. He was again returned in 1402 for the same county, when he was summoned to meet the Parliament at Westminster, on the 15th September, 1402, and prorogued to the 20th of that month. And

he was lastly returned in 1403 for Co. Somerset, being summoned to meet the Parliament at Coventry, on the 3rd December, 1403, and by prorogation at Westminster, on the 14th January, 1404.

He appears to have been only once elected by the freeholders of Co. Wilts., on the 11th October, 1407, when he was summoned to meet the Parliament at Gloucester on the 20th of that month.

For Co. Dorset he was twice elected as the county member by the freeholders, *viz.*, (1) in 1409-10, when he was summoned to meet the Parliament at Bristol, on the 27th January, 1409-10, but which Parliament actually met at Westminster on that date, and (2) on the 8th May, 1413, he being summoned to meet the Parliament at Westminster on the 14th of that month, in which session he was, as afterwards shewn, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons and presented to Henry V., who approved of the appointment.

He was chosen, as William de Stourton, Speaker of the House of Commons, on the 15th and confirmed by Henry V. on the 16th May, 1413. He resigned the 3rd June following, through illness. The official entry runs:—King Henry V., 1413, William Stourton—Dorsetshire, but he being unwell, John Dorewood—Essex, was chosen in his room. We have, however, a fuller account to the effect that on May 15th, 1413, the Parliament met at Westminster, when the King, sitting on his Throne, and the other estates of the realm attending, *the Lord Bishop of Winchester\**, *the King's uncle* and *Lord Chancellor*, made a speech, wherein he first declared, "that this Parliament was called, in order that the Church, with all corporations and persons, should enjoy their accustomed liberties, and also for a general constitution," and further "that the King desires to consult them on several accounts, for the competent support of his royal dignity, the due execution of good laws and government of the nation; the encouraging his allies and subduing his enemies. And that they might more effectually go about these weighty matters, *he urged the Commons to choose their Speaker, and present him the next day to the King.*" So that on the 16th May, the next day, the Commons presented William Stourton, Esq., whom they had chosen as their Speaker, to the King, who approved of the appointment, and on May 22nd, the Commons again came before the King and the Lords, when William Stourton, as their

Henry de Beaufort, Cardinal of St. Eusebius; Dean of Wells; Bishop (respectively) of Lincoln and Winchester and Chancellor of England, younger brother of John de Beaufort, Marquis of Somerset and Dorset, K.G., father of John de Beaufort, first Duke of Somerset, K.G., ancestor of Henry VII., whose mother was great-granddaughter of Sir John Stourton, father of our Sir William Stourton, the Speaker. The widow of Henry V. was mother of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII.

Speaker, declared to his Majesty that in the time of his Majesty's father, many fair promises were made for the observation of the laws, but that nothing had been done in them, wherefore he, as Speaker of the Commons, prayed the King for the due execution thereof, and particularly he mentioned a then late riot against the Abbot of Cirencester, which he desired might be punished, whereupon he was commanded to exhibit the same in writing, so that the King might the better consider the same. But on the 3rd June following, when the Commons again attended the King and Lords in Parliament, it appeared that owing to William Stourton, their Speaker, having been rendered by sickness unable to serve, the King approved of the appointment of John Dorewood, as Speaker in his stead. Sir William Stourton followed Thomas Chaucer—Dorsetshire, as Speaker, and in 1414, Walter Hungerford—Wiltshire, Steward of the Royal Household to Henry V., afterwards K.G., Lord Treasurer of England, and created Lord Hungerford, became Speaker of the Lower House. The riots at Cirencester mainly arose through the then late civil wars, in which the adherents of Richard II. endeavoured to dethrone Henry IV. and restore the late Monarch.

The period during which Sir William Stourton lived is one of extreme historical interest and the part he took in public affairs is one of peculiar importance. His father, Sir John Stourton, occupied a high social position in the southern parts of England, and especially in the Counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wilts., so that he was enabled to hold many important offices and to marry into two noble families of some influence in the country. This enabled Sir William Stourton to become allied to many of the highest noble and gentle families living in his day, and to make such a suitable marriage with the heiress of one of the largest land owners of his time, which did much towards raising his already good social position still higher among the gentry of Wiltshire. Being himself a lineal descendant of one of the most ancient families in Co. Wilts., who had lived on the soil of Stourton from the Saxon period, and who had taken an important part in the many vicissitudes which had happened during the Saxon, Danish and Norman monarchies, Sir William Stourton was born to inherit a conspicuous place in the history of the country in his own times.

There is very little evidence to shew that he received any special recognition from Richard II., but in the 21st year of that king's reign he is found marrying Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of Sir John Moigne, a large land owner in the Counties of Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hants and Wilts., who was said to have been lardiner at the coronation of Henry V., he holding his lands mostly by serjeanty of purveying that which belonged to the kitchen of the Lord the King,



as his ancestors had done as shewn on pages 103 and 104. It is, moreover, proved that Sir William Stourton held many manorial estates of several noble families, supporters of the Crown, and there cannot be the slightest doubt but that he held them as being in the retinues of some if not all of the various high and noble personages, when they went to their wars, and in time of peace doing duty for them and his country at home. The records shew for the most part that the services by which he held the estates were then unknown to the jurors summoned on the inquests, and therefore one cannot for certain chronicle the true facts of the case.

It is shewn on page 30 that the tenants of the Chief Lords of Stourton, Co. Wilts., did suit of Court at the Castle of Cary, Co. Somerset, from three weeks to three weeks. Sir William Stourton held by fealty only, but his son by homage as well. The chief Lords held direct from the Crown until 1713, when the remainder in fee simple then vested direct in the Stourton family.

We have seen that Sir William Stourton was knight in Parliament for the three shires of Somerset, Wilts. and Dorset, and according to the list of knights in Parliament set out by Mr. Phelps in his history of Co. Somerset, Sir William Stourton is stated by him to have been returned to serve that honourable office for that county in 1399. If this was the case then he was in Parliament when Richard II. was deposed, and we read of him having been appointed to arrest and imprison those in Co. Dorset who had spread the malicious reports that Richard II. had forfeited his coronation oath.

The earliest return, however, as a knight in Parliament for the shire of Somerset, is stated to have been in 1400, which was after the deposition of Richard II., and the accession to the throne of the representative of the House of Lancaster, Henry IV., during whose reign Sir William Stourton sat almost continuously in Parliament for the Counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset. Collin's statement may really have applied to the malicious reports circulated in Henry IV's reign that Richard II. *was alive* and residing in Scotland from 1402 to 1404 as previously shewn. Richard II. is supposed to have died on or about the 14th February, 1399-1400, but authorities differ as to the cause, place and date.

Henry IV. commanded Sir William Stourton to attend the sittings of the Privy Council on two occasions, and the letters of Edward Plantagenet, second Duke of York, in 1405, respecting the collection of the subsidy in Co. Somerset for his retinue in Wales, are particularly interesting and afford matter of an historical nature.

It is hardly necessary to recall at any great length the political state of the country during the reign of Henry IV., but the chief event was the conspiracy to seize and dethrone Henry so as to liberate and replace the crown on the head of Richard II. As Sir William Stourton, when Speaker of the House of Commons, referred to the late riots at Cirencester in Henry IV's reign, in addressing Henry V. and the Lords in Parliament at the session of 1413, after he had been returned as knight in Parliament for the shire of Dorset, it might be as well to repeat here that these riots arose mainly out of the conspiracy above referred to. It appears that in the reign of Henry IV., Thomas Holland, 3rd Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, John Montacute, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, and other noblemen, retreating to Cirencester, for the purpose of inducing the inhabitants to side with them against Henry, one of their party, a priest, having set fire to some houses as a cover for their escape, Reginald Spicer, Roger Carvill, John Coleman, Richard Small and others, of the village of Cirencester, on the 7th January, 1399-1400, assaulted the abbey wherein they had taken refuge, slew them and sent their heads\* to London, for which service the king granted the inhabitants of Cirencester all the goods of the said noblemen and their adherents, excepting from the gift money, plate and jewels, but granting to the men four does in the season, six bucks to the women, and one hogshead of wine from Bristol; the king making the town a court of staple for merchandize, in consequence whereof it eventually became a corporation.

In speaking of Sir William Stourton, "Paul Plod" said William Stourton held a high and responsible position, being steward of the principality of Wales in 1402, in the reign of Henry IV., the first monarch of the House of Lancaster. This year, continued "Paul Plod," was the one in which the rebellion of Owen Glendower, the great-grandson of the last native Prince of Wales, Llewellyn, assumed its formidable proportions; and the same year as Sir William de Stourton died, 1413, Hotspur, whilst marching his forces to join the Welsh Prince, was intercepted at Shrewsbury, where a bloody and decisive battle was fought, in which Hotspur and 5000 of his men were slain.

A French historian has said that owing to the feeble administration of the government of England under Henry IV., that king did not take the opportunity to invade and conquer France when there were certain disorders in that country; but no sooner did his son, Henry V., ascend the throne than he saw the season

\* Surrey's head was certainly sent to London, set upon the bridge, and afterwards removed in March following. Salisbury's head was also probably sent, but his remains were first deposited in Cirencester Abbey, and afterwards removed to Bustleham in Berkshire. But Thomas, 6th Lord le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester, who is said by many to have been then beheaded, is shewn on reasonable evidence to have been beheaded by the citizens of Bristol on the 16th of the same month.

to be favourable and resolved to improve it, for he being prudent as well as active and enterprising, hoped to obtain the French crown by negotiation, or in the failure to find a pretext for war. This had reference to Henry V's desire to obtain the hand in marriage of the Princess Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., of France, and it is well known how the wars ensued between England and France, and how Henry V. finally espoused Princess Katherine, daughter of Charles VI., King of France. This marriage is interesting to the present subject as Queen Katherine as the widow of Henry V., eventually married Sir Owen Tudor, knight, whose son, Edmund, Earl of Richmond, married Lady Margaret Beaufort, daughter and heir of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, K.G., and granddaughter of Edith Stourton, sister of our Sir William Stourton.

*Sir William Stourton*, Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Speaker of the House of Commons in 1413, the same year as he died. He was knight in Parliament for the shires of Somerset, Dorset and Wilts.

Brother and Sister.

*Edith Stourton*. Died 13th March, 1441. She married Sir John Beauchamp, knight, of Bletsho, Co. Beds., and Sir Robert Shottesbroke, knight. By the former she had—

*Henry V.*, King of Eng.—land. Born at Monmouth 1388, crowned 9th April, 1413, married 3rd June, 1420, died at Bois Vincennes in France, 31st Aug., 1422, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

*Katherine*, youngest dau. of Charles VI., King of France. Sister of Isabel, Queen Consort of Richard II., who was cousin of Henry V.

*Sir Owen Tudor*, knight, son of Meredith, son of Sir Tudor ap Grono, of Penmynydd, knight. Beheaded in 1461.

*Margaret Beauchamp*. For particulars *vide* pedigree page 98. She married John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, K.G.

*Henry VI.*, King of Eng.—land.

*Edmund Tudor*, of Had.—ham. Earl of Richmond. (See page 98.)

*Lady Margaret Beaufort*, sole child and heir. (See page 98.)

*Henry VII.*, King of Eng.—land. (See page 99.)

The first serious attempt in England towards the so-called reformation of the established church, which in Henry VIII's reign found effect, had taken place in 1350, during the lifetime of Sir William Stourton's father, when John Wycliffe, a public reader of divinity in the university of Oxford, a philosopher and theologian, promulgated his tenets so promptly condemned by Pope Gregory XI. as differing from the doctrine then commonly received. The Stourtons were members of the Catholic church as they still are, and the acts of Henry IV. against heretics are well known, therefore both Sir John and Sir William Stourton undoubtedly strictly followed the (then) established religion of the land during the successive reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV. and V., as their descendants continued to do from that time to the present day, and consequently



severely suffered for their adherence to the ancient faith. About 1413, while Sir William Stourton was Speaker of the House of Commons, the treasonable and heretical conspiracy is found in which Sir John Oldcastle, a Baron of Cobham, and other followers of Wickcliffe, were implicated. Sir John Stourton, the son of Sir William Stourton, as we shall read, had been empowered in the reign of Henry V. to capture in Co. Somerset three of the late clerks of Sir John Oldcastle, who had been engaged in the conspiracy and had escaped from the Tower of London where they had been placed.

Sir William Stourton when he referred to the riots in Cirencester, was probably speaking of some disorder which had arisen out of the religious feeling then existing between the established church and the followers of Wickcliffe, for John Montacute, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, who was beheaded at Cirencester, and buried in the abbey there before his remains were removed to Bustleham Abbey in Berkshire, is shewn by Walsingham to have been a chief patron of the Wickcliffes or Lollards, having carried his iconoclastic zeal so far as to destroy all the images of the saints which had been set up in his chapel, by John Aubrey of London, and Sir Alan Buxhall, K.G., his wife's former husbands, excepting that of St. Katherine, which being an object of particular veneration to his household, he allowed to remain in his bakehouse. Walsingham shews, however, that he became contrite just before his execution, and expressed an ardent desire to be shriven according to the rites of the mother church. It is therefore to be assumed that when Sir William Stourton was addressing Henry V. in Parliament he spoke not only in his official capacity as shewing the unanimous feeling of the Commons and the subjects, but also as a catholic and a strong adherent to the ancient faith. It is to be regretted that a family, who so consistently and strongly upheld the doctrines of their faith, should have eventually suffered so severely at the hands of the seceders from the mother church after the reformation.

When Henry V. came to the throne on the 9th April, 1413, he was not long before he called his first Parliament to meet at Westminster, which was on the 14th day of the following month, and one would expect to find in Sir William Stourton, through his having been chosen by the Commons and confirmed by the King and the Lords in Parliament, as the Speaker of the lower house, a statesman of some influence in the county from whence he was returned, and in the House of Commons itself where he held such a conspicuous position. The speech he made before the upper house in the presence of the king, would have undoubtedly destined him for higher favour from Henry V., as in the case of his

successor, Sir Walter Hungerford, had not his illness so abruptly hindered him from fulfilling his onerous and honourable office. But the influence of the father most probably did much to raise the son in the esteem of the Royal House of Lancaster, and partly to Sir William may be placed the credit for the barony given eventually to Sir John Stourton and the many favours he otherwise received from Henry VI.

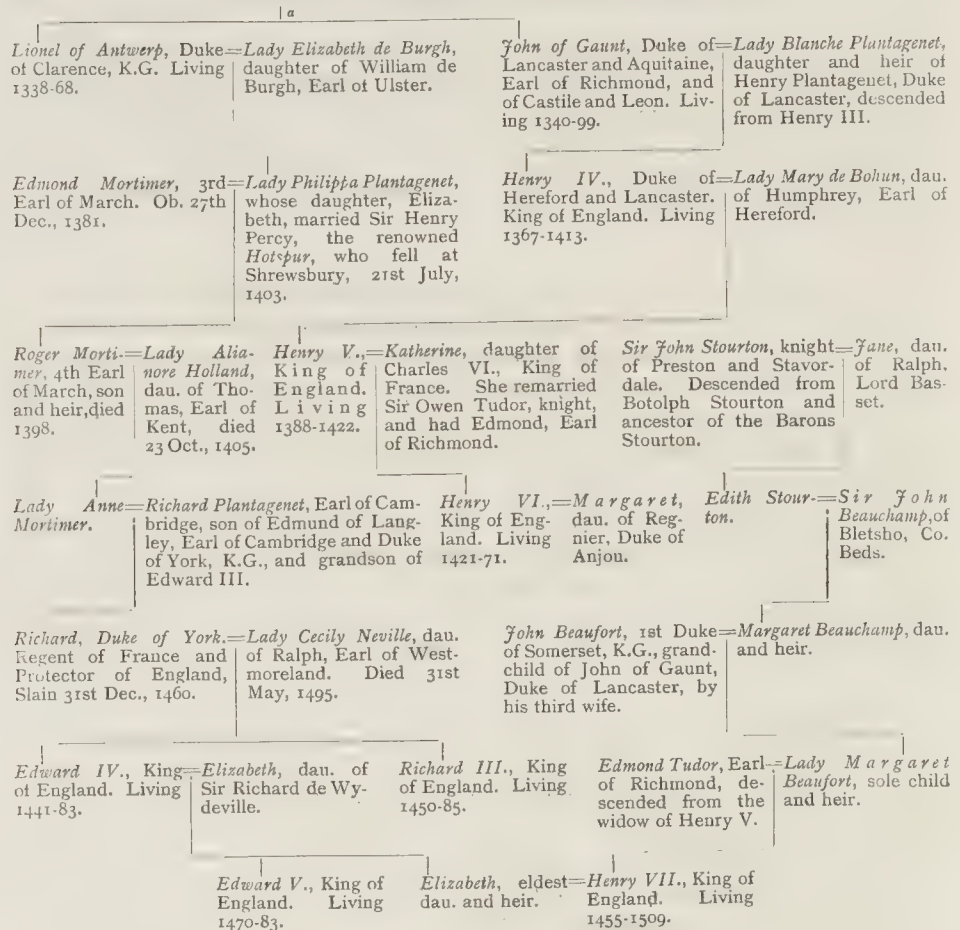
The Stourtons have always been true royalists, for throughout the history of the family it is clearly proved they have most loyally supported the monarch for the time being. Whatever favours Sir William Stourton received from Richard II., did not prevent him from giving his support to Henry IV. and V., in the same way as Sir John and William, successively 1st and 2nd Lords Stourton, did to the House of York after the deposition of Henry VI. For both these Lords are afterwards stated to have been strong adherents attached to the Yorkists in their civil wars against the Lancastrians, notwithstanding the two pedigrees set out shew that the Stourtons were actually allied by marriage to the House of Lancaster, and that their descendant, Henry VII., by his marriage with Elizabeth, Edward IV's daughter and heiress of the House of York, brought about the happy termination of the strife between those two royal houses.

The following tracings in connection with the War of the Roses and the Stourton family and the historical facts from the outset of the royal quarrel until the happy termination as before narrated, make it desirable that the same should be recorded in these pages. The first tracing ends with the marriage of Henry VII., as descended from the widow of Henry V., on the paternal side, and from Sir John Stourton, of Preston and Stavordale, on the maternal one. The second tracing shews the descent of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, from Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby, who placed the crown on the head of Henry VII., and who was the third husband of the latter's mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.

#### THE WAR OF THE ROSES I.

---

<i>Edward III.</i> , King of England. Living 1312- 1377.	of= <i>Philippa</i> , daughter of William, Count of Hol- land and Hainault.
	a



## THE WAR OF THE ROSES, II.

<p>Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, Premier Earl of England. First husband. Half-brother to Henry VI., and son and heir of Sir Owen Tudor, knight, by Queen Katherine, widow of Henry V.</p>	<p>=Lady Margaret Beaufort. The Countess of Richmond and Derby. "Moder to the Most Excellent Prince, King Henry the VII." Founded an obit with the Abbot, Priory, and Convent of Westminster, for the Cantarists there in their masses to pray for the souls of herself, her said three husbands, her son, Henry VII., his issue, and all her progenitors and ancestors.</p>	<p>=Sir Henry Stafford, younger son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. Second husband. Lineally descended from Edward III., and cousin both paternally and maternally of his wife.</p>	<p>=Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby, who placed the Crown of England on the head of his stepson, Henry VII., at the battle of Bosworth Field. Third husband.</p>	<p>=Eleanor, daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, father of Richard Nevil, the stout Earl of Warwick, commonly known as the King Maker. 1st wife.</p>
---	--	--	--	--



a	b	
Henry VII., King of England, Crowned King at the battle of Bosworth Field by his step-father, Thomas, 1st Earl of Derby.	Sir George Stanley, K.G., summoned to Parliament as Lord Strange of Knockyn.	Joan, daughter and heir of John, Lord Strange of Knockyn.

Thomas Stanley, 2nd Earl of Derby in succession to his grandfather. = Ann, daughter of Edward, Lord Hastings of Hungerford.

Sir Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby. Lord High Steward at the Coronation of Queen Mary, and supported that Queen as heir to the Throne on the death of Edward VI. = Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Charles, 8th Baron Stourton. Appointed by Queen Mary Lord Lieutenant of Wilts., Somerset and Dorset. = Lady Anne Stanley. Privileged by Queen Mary to be one of the ladies present at the Queen's Coronation and to ride in the Royal Procession.

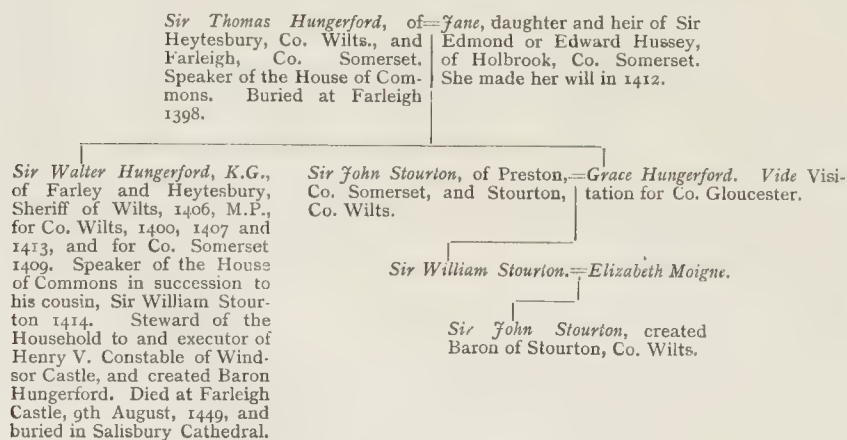
Sweetman in his Pamphlet on "the Stourton Tragedy," says "the Stourton family had by fortunate marriages been growing in wealth and importance for several generations," and speaks of "the family" being "amongst the noblest in the land, being linked by blood with the Earl of Bridgewater, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Derby, and the Arundels of Lanherne." He could have added many others, Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, Beaufort, Dukes of Somerset, and that they were ancestors of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., James I., and many more illustrious persons. This probably commenced with Sir William Stourton on his marriage with Elizabeth Moigne. But in former days many suddenly rose from being nonentities to some amount of influence through greediness in gaining undue favour with the Crown, by which they sought to obtain the escheated possessions of some unfortunate subject or religious body. This is confirmed by a 16th century catholic writer, in the person of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, in his Treatise on the Sacrament. For his Lordship makes Flacher, the Catholic, state therein by way of prayer, after he has made Tom Tynker, the Protestant, conform to Catholicism, "lorde geue grace to those whose vocation shalbe nighe Aboute or Prince\*. Aswell his p'son as yn secrete aduise not to seke more then their vocation may fynd lest the more they seke ye more they lose neyther that they clyme higher then their vocacon will Assist lest the higher they clyme the sorer And the Greater ys their fall but that

Edward VI., the work being dedicated to his half-sister, then Princess Mary.

eu'y man may walke iustly And charytablye yn hys vocation According to St. Paule's cou'sell. And not to maynteyne theyre owne wealthynges and their mouthe to speake proude things. Then shall the kinge be yn tryumphaunt myght And peax And his realmes & Subiects yn wealthy quyetnes."

Hallam shews that during the lifetime of Sir William Stourton, the English language was slowly refining itself and growing into general use. That which we sometimes call, he says, pedantry and innovation, the forced introduction of French words by Chaucer, though hardly more by him than by all his predecessors who translated our neighbours' poetry, and the harsh Latinisms that began to appear soon afterwards, has given English, he says, a copiousness and variety which perhaps no other language possesses. But as yet, he proceeds, there was neither thought nor knowledge sufficient to bring out its capacities. After the death of Chaucer in 1400, he contends that a dreary blank of long duration occurs in our annals. He pays a great compliment to Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was long prisoner in England after the battle of Agincourt, in the care and custody of Sir William Stourton's son. In speaking of him Mr. Hallam says he "was the first who gave polish and elegance to French poetry," and according to Goujet's opinion if he had lived in a more enlightened age, he would have been among their greatest poets.

Sir Walter Hungerford who succeeded Sir William Stourton as Speaker of the House of Commons, and was found guilty with him of divers wastes, &c., concerning the Priory of Farley, Co. Wilts., was his cousin.



Stubbs said in his Constitutional History of England, that Sir William Stourton had to resign the Speakership after he had held it for a week, on a plea of illness, and John Dorewood was again substituted; in this case Stubbs contended there was a political difficulty; because as he alleged the Speaker had acted without the authority of the House, but shewed no evidence in support of this statement. After referring to other cases he added that "generally the excuse was a mere formality." In Sir William Stourton's case, however, we think there can be no question of his illness, for he died soon afterwards.

Sir William Stourton was party to many instruments as trustee, among which may be noted the following:—

By deed dated on St. Valentine's day, 5 Richard II., John de Byry, rector of St. Columb Major, granted under his hand and seal to Sir William Stourton, as William de Stourton, with Sir Gilbert Stone, rector of Codeforde, Sir John Hallewelle, and Sir Walter Hert, chaplains, and John Belston, of all his lands and tenements in Fonthill-Gifford, Nypred and Fernhulle, in the hundred of Doneworthe, with the Advowson of the Church at Fonthill-Gifford\*. A fine passed in Trinity, 14 Richard II., between all the above persons as plaintiffs, and John Mohaut, and Jane, his wife, deforciant, of 9 messuages, with lands and appurtenances, in Fonthill-Gifford, probably representing some of the above property, 100 marks being the consideration.

By deed *temp.* Richard II., Thomas, Archbishop of York, released under his hand and seal unto William Stourton, with Richard Horne, Thomas Strete and Robert Sparry, all his right to a messuage, shops, quay, &c., in the parish of St. Benet-Atte-Wodewharf, in the ward of Baynard's Castle, London†.

He was deforciant to a fine levied 17 Richard II., respecting the moiety of the Manor of Nony, and other estates, Co. Somerset, in which Margaret, widow of Sir John Delamere, knight, had a life interest. In the time of Henry VIII., William, 7th Lord Stourton, purchased Adnam's close in the parish of Nonny, Co. Somerset. The parish of Nunney is almost midway between Frome-Selwood and Marston Bigot, being 2½ miles S.W. by W. of Frome, in which hundred it is.

He, as William Stourton, and Sir Walter Hungerford, William Poulett, William Besyls and Henry Telsford, clerk, were plaintiffs to a fine levied by them in 10 Henry IV., of 6 messuages, 64 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 2 acres of

\* Court of Augmentations—witnessed by Sir Thomas West, Sir John de la Mare, knights, and others.

† Court of Augmentations.



wood, 300 acres of pasture, and of rent one pepper corn and one red rose, with the appurtenances, in Rodhurst, Warminster, Bishopstrow, and Norton-Bavant, Co. Wilts., to which Matilda Hertyshorn, sister and heir of John Botiller, of Rodhusrt, was then deforciant. The three parishes of Warminster, Bishopstrow, Rodhurst and Norton-Bavant lay one next under the other, close to Heytesbury and near to Witham, Maiden-Bradley and Horningsham. Sir Walter Hungerford was as we have seen a cousin of Sir William Stourton.

On the translation of St. Thomas, in 4 Henry IV., dated at Bridgewater, he, as William Stourton, and Sir Pierys Courtenay, having acted as arbitrators and settled the controversy between Nicholas Wodhull, Baron of Wodhull, and Thomas Calston, as to the possession of 100s. rent in Little Durnford, Co. Wilts., then made their award.

In 9 Henry IV., 14th July, he, as William Stourton, and Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, William Frye, William Covyntre, John Savage, and John Fauntleroy, had release under the hand and seal of Gilbert Capelond, chaplain, of all his right in the Manors of Downhead, Shokerwick and Bath-Easton, Co. Somerset; in which three Manors on the 6th April, (10 Henry IV.) then following, Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, John Savage and John Fauntleroy, three of the original grantees thereof, released under their respective hands and seals all their right and interest therein to William Stourton and William Covyntre, two of the original grantees of the same premises\*. Downhead is just N.W. by W. of Nunney, being a chapelry in the parish of Doultong, just south of Shepton-Mallet, and it is thought to be distinct from the hamlet of Downhead in the parish of East Camel. Bath-Easton is 3 miles N.E. from Bath.

Again a William Stourton, living contemporaneously with Sir William Stourton, was mentioned in the following Inquisitions *ad quod dampnum*, and excepting in one case, he appears to have been identical with the latter.

Two such Inquests were held in 15 Richard II., when the Juries returned that it would neither be to the damage of or prejudicial to the king, nor to any one else, if the king conceded to William Stourton, and others, that they should have for the Prior and Convent of Wytham, in Selwood, Co. Somerset, firstly, assignment of one messuage and one shop in Bristol, Co. Somerset, and secondly, assignment of 14 messuages, 100 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of wood, in Fonthill-Gifford, Co. Wilts. In this Priory Sir William Stourton, and

\* Court of Augmentations.

Elizabeth, his wife, were buried, as evidenced from the will of Sir William Stourton. See also deed, page 125, of 5 Richard II., concerning lands and tenements in and the Advowson of the Church at Fonthill-Gifford, Co. Wilts.

On a similar Inquest being held in 19 Richard II., it was returned that no such damage would arise if William Stourton had possession of 50 acres of pasture and wood land called Morweyne and La Potte in Bigot's Wood, &c., within the Forest of Selewood. Bigot's Wood was close to Frome Selwood and Marston Bigot, Co. Somerset. Selwood Forest extended from Pencellswood to within three miles of Frome, was disafforested *temp.* Charles I., and extended over 20,000 acres, 18,000 of which were cleared and converted into arable and pasture land, the remainder representing coppice woods after the disafforestation. See entries under Roger Stourton, of Horningsham.

In 4 Henry IV. on the hearing of a similar Inquest then held, the Jury returned a like presentment that William Stourton and Robert Rugge, clerk, should have conceded to them for John Chynnok, Abbot of Glastonbury, assignment to him, and his successors for ever, of one messuage and two virgates of lands, with their appurtenances, in Merton and Ebbesbourne, Co. Wilts. The latter is just north of Cranbourne Chase, lying almost midway between Shaftesbury and Salisbury, and Marten is just south of Ebbesbourne-Wake, Co. Wilts. It is said by John Aubrey, though erroneously, that most of the Stourton family before the reformation were buried in the Abbey of Glastonbury. He thought it to be the fact from their escutcheons being all about the town of Glastonbury and in the windows of the Abbey there, but this was merely through the Stourtons having been great benefactors to that Monastery, in the same manner as their arms appeared about the Cathedral Church of Sarum and in all the Prebends' Houses, where the family was of great consequence.

John Kington, clerk, and William Stourton were in 7 Henry IV. returned by the Jury on a like Inquest then held, that they should have conceded to them for the chaplain of the perpetual Chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, founded in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, assignment of two messuages, and certain land, with their appurtenances, in Stokkalegh Cherleton near Hungerford; also one mill and certain land, with the appurtenances, in Helmesford and Norton-Bavent; and also other land in Bishopstrow, Co. Wilts.

Another similar Inquest was held 13 Henry IV., when the Jury returned a similar verdict if permission were given to William Stourton, and others, to have conceded to them for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln,

assignment of two messuages, with their appurtenances, in the suburbs of the City of Lincoln. There is some reason for thinking this William Stourton was not identical with Sir William Stourton, for in Co. Lincoln a distinct family of Stourton originated, and lived from *temp.* Edward III. to comparatively recent times. The family of Stourton, Co. Lincoln, appears to have used a somewhat similar device in their Armorial bearings as that of the noble family of Stourton, Co. Wilts. They, however, appear, like the Stourtons of Co. Notts., to be a family distinct from the Stourtons, of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Although their possessions were not in Great and Little Stourton, Co. Lincoln, the presumption is that they took their patronymic from that source. Great and Little Stourton, Co. Lincoln, lie north west of Horncastle in that county, and it is to be observed that Sir Edward Clinton, grandson of Edward Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln, by Ursula, his wife, daughter of William, 7th Lord Stourton, married a lady of Stourton, Co. Lincoln, whose son, by her, was seated at Stourton *Parva*, in that county, whose son Sir Francis Clinton, became 6th Earl of Lincoln, a title which is now merged in the higher one of the Duke of Newcastle. This is only a curious coincidence which requires just explaining, but it is not to be assumed thereby that the Stourtons of Co. Lincoln had any connection with the noble family of the same name in Co. Wilts. On the 2nd November, 1334, Robert de Stouton presented to the Church of Leyre in the diocese of Lincoln in the King's gift by reason of his custody of the lands and heir of John de Hastynges, tenant in chief to King Edward II\*. As early as 43 Edward III. Richard de Stourton had license for which he paid to the king five marks to receive one messuage, 2 tofts, 5 woodlands, 26 shillings in rent, and £1 of cummin in rent, with the appurtenances, in Glentworth, Co. Lincoln. The same premises passed in 19 Richard II. under the Inquisition of "Ricardus Sturton et Matilda uxor ejus"; as they did, with the exception that 18/- was substituted for the 26/- rent, in the 21 Richard II., under the Inquisition of "Matilda, uxor Ricardi Sturton." The family still continued at Glentworth down to the time of Henry V., when in the 8th of that reign, "Joh'es Storeton" as evidenced by his Inquisition, had messuages and lands in Glentworth, messuages and lands in Crosby held of the Manor of Stalinburgh, and messuages and lands in Westrasyn, Co. Lincoln. In these four early entries are to be found four variations in the spelling of the surname, viz:—

Stourton—Stourtone—Sturton—Storeton.

Under the Stourtons of Notts., there were taken the depositions in the Suit of John Sturton against Henry Peigham at Barton on Humber, Co. Lincoln, in

\* Patent Roll, 8 Edward III., Part II., mem. 13.



Easter, 10 Charles I. As late as 16th October, 1633, Margaret Stourton had license to sell wine in Lincolnbaile, Co. Lincoln. It is observed that the Stourtons under the Norfolk entry held property in East Bradenham, Co. Norfolk, under the Lacy family, Earls of Lincoln.

On a like Inquest being held 13 Henry IV., the Jury found that no such damage would arise if concession was given to William Stourton, Thomas Bonham; and John Barnard, for them to have assignment towards the aid of the sustenance of Cecily, Abbess of Shaftesbury, and her successors, of 4 messuages, 27 acres of land, and half of 6 acres of meadow and 9 acres of pasture, in Kelveston, Co. Somerset. This property was probably included in the farm of the Manor of, and lands in, Kelveston, set out in the Leger Book of the Muniments of Shaftesbury, compiled about 1500, partly by Christopher Twynyho, brother of Margery, Abbess there. The above Cecily, Abbess, was Cecily Fovent, immediate predecessor of Margaret Stourton, Abbess there, whose inventory of the Plate belonging to her (Margaret Stourton) is mentioned in the said Leger Book. William Carent was steward there during the time of Margaret Stourton's two next successors as Abbesses, and he was undoubtedly identical with Sir William Stourton's son-in-law of that name.

Sir William Stourton was probably identical with the William Stourton who was named in the following copy of the Letters Patent of Henry IV., dated at Westminster, on the 22nd April, 1412, in the 13th year of that king's reign. The Count of Denia was taken prisoner at the battle of Najara, and his son, Alfonso, was hostage for his father as afterwards explained. Sir William Stourton died in the year following.

Rex, Dilectus and Fidelibus suis, Johanni Tiptot, Militi, Hugoni Loterill, Militi, Willielmo Sturmei, Militi, et Johanni Wiltshire, Militi, Magistro Henrico Ware, Magistro Philippo Morgan, Magistro Radulpho Grenehurst, Magistro Johanni Sproxton, Ricardo Cliderhowe, Armigero, et Willielmo Stourton, Salutem. *Monstraverunt* nobis, Willielmo Faryndon, Chivaler, et Thomas Stokes, Armigero, Executor Testamenti Johannis Schakell, defuncti, quod ; *Cum* Henricus Percy, nuper Comes Northumbriæ et Constabularius Angliæ in quadam Causa Occupationis et Detentionis cujusdam Ansoni, Hostagii pro Comite de Denya, Prisonario et Captivo dicti Willielmi Faryndon, Johannis Schakel et Roberti Haule, Armigerorum Defunctorum, ac Custodiæ dicti Hostagii, et quarundam Summarum Pecuniæ pro Financia et Redemptione dicti Comititis, occasione suæ Captivitatis, cum suis Dependentiis ; *Quæ* Primò, in

Curia nostra Militari Angliæ, inter quendam Johannem Hoton Cessionarium prætemsum cujusdam Matildis Haule, Hæredis unicæ, ut prætenditur, dicti Roberti Haule, Partem Actricem, ex parte una, et præfatum Johannem Schakel, Partem Defendentem, ex altera; *Et* subsequenter (præfato Johanne Schakel ab hac Luce substracto) inter eundem Johannem Hoton Cessionarium, Partem Actricem, ex parte una, et præfatum Thomam Stokes Executorem, Partem Defendentem, ex alteri; Aliquamdiu vertebatur *Perperam* et nulliter procedens, Partique dicti Johannis Hoton plus debito favens, Sententiam pro Parte ejusdem Johannis, et contra præfatam Partem Defendentem tulisset Diffinitivam iniquam, invalidam, et mero Jure nullam, dicto Willielmo Faryndon; *Cujus* hotoriè interfuit et interest, pro defensione Juris sui, prætextu Financiæ prædictæ, sibi debitæ, ad dictam Causam vocari et præmuniri; *Nullatenus* vocarto nec præmunito, set Absente non per Contumaciam; *Per* quam quidem Sententiam totam Jus dicti Prisonarii Comitis de Denya, et etiam ipsius Redemptionem sive Financiam, cum omnibus suis Dependentibus, necnon præfatum Alfonsum Hostagium et Custodiam ejusdem, ad dictam Partem Actricem pertinuisse, pertinere, et pertinere debere, Pronunciavit et Declaravit; *Dictamque* Partem Defendentem de quibuscumque Summis, per eandem, pro dicta Financia sive Redemptione dicti Comitis, in quocumque tempore, and per quamcumque viam receptis, et Specialiter de Quatuor Milibus et Septingentis Marcis ac Sexdecim Milibus Francorum, nomine et ex Causa dictæ Redemptionis sive Financiæ, per dictam Partem Defendentem, ut prætenditur, realiter, receptis, necnon de dicto Alfonso et Custodia ejusdem, ac etiam de pluribus Munimentis, Cartis, Literis, Obligationibus quibuscumque, dictam Receptionem sive Financiam concernentibus, præfatamque Partem Defendentem fuisse et esse illicitam Detentricem et Occupatricem eorumdem, ac etiam eandem Partem Defendentem, ad faciendum Liberationem effectualem dictæ Parti Actrici, de quibuscumque Summis, Causa dictæ Financiæ sive Redemptionis receptis, ac ad Reddendum et Dandum Compotum dictæ Parti Actrici, Pronunciavit insuper et Declaravit; *Necnon* dictæ Parti Defendenti totam Redemptionem dictæ Pecuniæ fore Interdictam Pronunciavit et Declaravit, Interdixit et Inhibuit; *Eidemque* Parti Defendenti, super Molestatione and Inquietatione dictæ Partis Actricis, de ad super Redemptione et Financia hujusmodi, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, silentium fore imponendum et imposuit; *Dictamque* Partem Defendentem de omnibus Summis, per ipsam receptis, et etiam de aliis Rebus et Munimentis, de quibus, superius fit mentio, ad faciendum Restitutionem dictæ Parti Actrici realiter et cum effectum, et in Expensis, in dicta Causa per eandem Partem Actricem factis, Condemnandum fore et Condemnavit; *Exceptiones* et Defensiones quas-

cúmque dictæ Portis Defendentis, in dicta Causa propositas, frivolas, illegitimas, et non legitime probatas reputavit sententialiter et deffinitive, nulliter et Injuste, in dictæ Partis Defendentis prèjudicium et Gravamen; *Unde* Pars Defendens prædicta, sentiens Se ex Præmissis, Sententia prætensa diffinitiva, Expensarum Condempnatione, et cæteris Gravaminibus supradictis indebitè prægravari, Nobis humiliter supplicavit ut certos Commissarios, ad Cognoscendum et Procedendum de et super nullitate Sententiæ prædictæ, hujusmodique Nullitatis Materiam, cum suis Incidentibus, Dependentibus, Emergentibus, et Connexis quibuscúmque, Fine debito Terminandum, sibi dare et assignare, et ei in hac parte Justiciam facere dignaremur; *Nos* (Supplicationi prædictæ annuentes) vobis Novem, Octo, Septem, Sex, Quinque, Quatuor, Tribus, vel Duobus vestrùm (quorum aliquem vestrùm vos præfati Henrice, Philippe, et Radulphe, unum esse volumus) de quorum Fidelitate and Industriâ fiduciam gerimus specialem, committimus vices nostras, ad Cognoscendum et Procedendum de and super Nullitate Sententiæ prædictæ, hujusmodique Nullitatis Materiam, cum suis Emergentibus, Incidentibus, Dependentibus, et Connexis quibuscúmque, secundum Juris exigentiam, Discutiendum et debito Fine Terminandum cum cujuscúmque Juris coheritionis Potestate; *Et* ideo vobis Mandamus quòd, vocatis coram vobis Novem, Octo, Septem, Sex, Quinque, Quatuor, Tribus, vel Duobus, vestrùm vos, præfato Henrice, Philippe, et Radulphe, unum esse volumus) Partibus prædictis et aliis, quos in hac parte fore videritis evocandos, auditisque hinc inde earum Rationibus et Allegationibus circa præmissa, diligenter intendatis et ea faciatis et exequamini prout justum fueri et consonum rationi; *Volumus* etiam quòd, si aliqui vel aliquis vestrùm inchoaverint vel inchoaverit procedere in Præmissis, alii vel aliis vestrùm liberè procedere valeant et valeat in eisdem, licet inchoantes, &c. Damus autem universis et singulis Officiariis, Ministris, Ligeis, Subditis, and Fidelibus nostris, quorum interest, Tenore Præsentium, firmiter in Mandatis quòd vobis Novem, &c., quorum, &c., in Præmissis faciendis, et exequendis, prout ad ipsos pertinet, Intendentes, sint, Consulentes, et Auxiliantes, prout decet.—In cujus &c.—Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vicesimo secundo die Aprilis, A.D. 1412.

In explaining how these letters patent arose it may be mentioned that the expulsion of Peter, surnamed *the Cruel*, King of Castile and Leon, from Castile by Henry, Count de Transtamare, in the commencement of the year 1366, probably led to the first active interference of the English in the affairs of Spain. Peter on his expulsion sought refuge at Bordeaux, where Edward, *the Black Prince*, welcomed him, and urged his father, Edward III., to support the



dethroned Castilian king, especially on the ground that France had favoured the Count de Transtamare by placing him on the Throne of Castile, which was in itself a sufficient reason to induce the Prince, with his father's consent, to espouse the cause of the deposed king. In relation thereto there were conventions dated at Libourne, 23rd September, 1366, between Peter, King of Castile, Charles, King of Navarre, and Edward, Prince of Wales, whereby Charles obliged himself to give Edward free entry into and through his dominions, and on the same day the Castilian king granted to the Prince certain lands in Castile, with a privilege to the English that they should always have the vanguard when they were in the armies of Castile. Just previous to the battle of Najara Edward wrote from Navaretta in Castile a letter in Spanish, on the 1st April, 1367, to Henry, Count of Transtamare, who replied the day following from his palace near Najara. The next day, the 3rd April, 1367, the English, with a powerful army under Edward, *the Black Prince*, met Henry, Count de Transtamare, who had posted himself at Najara, between that place and Navaretta. The King of Navarre having made, as we have seen, a treaty with Edward for permission to enter into and pass through his dominions, the English had advanced the day before the battle from Navaretta, where in consequence of resistance by the enemy to Edward, he was forced to break up the camp in Navaretta before the English came to Najara, as stated by some to have been the case. At Najara Edward and Henry fought a bloody battle, which ended in the defeat of the Castilians. The vanguard of the Castilians was led by Bertrand de Guesclin and the Marshal d'Audreham, and was stopped by the division under the lead of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and that of Sir John Chandos. Two esquires named Robert Haule and John Shakel, had taken prisoner in this campaign the Count of Denia, a noble Spaniard, who left in their hands his son and heir, Alfonso, as security for the payment of his ransom. The Duke of Lancaster thinking the son's person would aid his designs upon the Castilian Throne demanded his surrender,—some say he demanded this hostage from the captors in the king's name,—which was firmly refused by Haule and Shakel, who were thereupon taken prisoners and committed to the Tower of London, from whence they contrived to escape and took sanctuary at Westminster. Being secretly pursued thither for forcible dislodgement by Ralph, Earl Ferrers, Sir Alan Buxhall with fifty men, broke in while mass was being celebrated on the 11th August, 1378, slew Haule in the chancel of the Abbey, whose body was dragged through the Choir, when one of the servants of the Church was slain, and Shakel was retaken prisoner, whereupon the perpetrators of the crime were simply excommunicated, which sentence was published thrice weekly by the Bishop of London,

when he preached at St. Pauls. This sentence is said to have so enraged Lancaster, (who had by his power screened the perpetrators of so heinous a crime from merited punishment) that he declared in the Council at Windsor he was ready to ride to London and drag the Bishop from the midst of the ribald citizens and bring him before the court, so that what actually followed was the procurement by the Duke of a summoning of a Parliament to sit at Gloucester, 20th October, 1378, in order that he might be beyond the influence of the hostile citizens of London and their Bishop, but the rumoured contemplated renewed attack by the Duke on the church was never carried into effect. It is said the Duke was specially exempted from the sentence of excommunication, Shakel was restored to liberty in 1379, so that he was not, as sometimes stated, enticed out of the privileged precinct and slain, on the 11th August, 1378. The Count of Denia was slain 1385, and his son became hostage in England of the Crown. Without entering at length into the details of the battle of Najara, it should be noted that Peter was restored to the Castilian throne, which actually brought no advantage to our country, so that on the 2nd May following, he as King of Castile, by his obligation under his hand then dated at Burgos, where he had been accompanied by Prince Edward, engaged himself to bear the expense of the war. His bad faith towards the English and his ungratefulness for their timely and valuable aid, helped eventually the people of Guienne in their attack against the English occupation, which discontent Charles of France profited by, for he shortly afterwards prepared for a rupture of the treaty of Bretigny and declaring war on the 20th March, 1369, marched straightway into Ponthien and conquered it. This led to many battles between the two nations as already chronicled by historians, and it might be added in concluding this account, that Lancaster, one of the chief Commanders for the English at Najara, and his brother married the two daughters of Peter of Castile, namely Lancaster to the elder, the Princess Constance of Castile, and Edmond Plantagenet (of Langley) Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, to the Princess Isabel of Castile, the younger one.

The following tracing explains the descent of the lands which passed to the Stourton family in right of Elizabeth le Moigne on her marriage with Sir William Stourton.

*William le Moigne or Moygne*, said to be son of Ralph, who was lineally descended from an ancient family who came over with William the Conqueror, and held lands of that king as evidenced by Domesday. Atkins and Rudder speak of the Manor of Shipton-Moigne and Dovell being very anciently vested in the family of le Moigne, for they prove William le

Moigne was seised thereof in 5 Henry III., which he then held of the Crown by the service of keeping the king's larder, and that he purchased a charter of free-warren in all his lands in Co. Gloucester 37 Henry III. Which charter also related to free-warren in all his lands in Cos. Essex and Dorset\*, =

*Sir William le Moigne or Moigne.* Lord of Great Easton, Co. Essex; Maddington-Winterbourne, Co. Wilts.; Shipton-Moigne with the Advowson, Co. Gloucester; and Ower-Moigne, Co. Dorset. In 1291 he held two hides of land in Lyndeshull, Co. Hants. In 3 Edward I. the jurors of the hundred of Winfrod, Co. Dorset, found on an Inquest that he had wreck of sea and the privilege of making fines for breach of the assize of bread and beer, and a gallows at Winfrod and *Ogris* and elsewhere in Co. Dorset, but that it was unknown to them by what warranty he claimed free-warren in his Manor of *Ores*, whereupon he was summoned in respect of the same findings to appear before the Justices in Eyre at Sherborne, in the Octaves of St. Hilary, 6 Edward I., to prove by what warranty he held them without license from the Crown, and consent of the Kings of England. On the hearing he proved he held his tenements in chief of the Lord the King by serjeanty, that the free-warren he held by charter granted in 37 Henry III. to William Moigne and his heirs, and that he claimed the remainder of his privileges as having inherited them as they had been held by all his ancestors from time beyond memory, as having enjoyed these franchises as appurtenant to their tenements and serjeanty. Atkins and Rudder prove that Walter de Stukley, Sheriff of Co. Gloucester, in obedience to the king's writ, returned into the Exchequer the names of all the Villis in that county, with their respective proprietors, and in his list it is said Johanna le Moyn, Margaret Gifford, William Skay and William de Dowe, were Lords of the Vill of Shipton-Moigne in 9 Edward I., and that he, as son and heir of William le Moigne, had a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought against him to oblige him to set forth his title by what right he obtained divers privileges in Shipton-Moigne, and his claim was allowed about 15 Edward I. He was buried at Great Easton, Co. Essex, in 23 Edward I., where an Inscription recorded:—*Orate . . . Willelmi Moigne Ar . . . qui obiit . . . M.ccc.v.* Weever adds this William Moigne (Monk) held this Manor of Easton *ad montem* (for so it was anciently called) with Winterbourne and Maston, in the Countie of Wilts., by service; of being Clarke of the King's Kitchen, and keeper of his Lardarie, *tempore Coronationis*. He died seised of the above estates 23 Edward I. =

| a

\* Morant contended there was only one William and not two as shewn here.



<sup>12</sup>  
*Henry le Moigne or Moygne*, son and heir, aged 40 years in 23 Edward I. In 3 Edward I. he was summoned to plead by what warranty he claimed free-warren in his Manor of Shipton-Moigne, Co. Gloucester, without license, and he pleaded on the hearing he claimed nothing in the aforesaid Manor or warren, except by pleasure of William Moigne, his father, who lived for some 20 years after this period. It looks as if Henry was then of age. In 28 Edward I., he paid homage for the above estates to the king. He was a military officer who served Edward I. and Edward II. in their wars against the Scots, &c., and Hutchins notices him at some length. On 24th May, 1308, he had license so as to regrant the Manor and Advowson of Shipton-Moigne, Co. Gloucester, and a rent of 10 marks issuing out of Luddeshelve, Co. Hants., to himself and Joan, his wife, and their issue. On the 10th May, 1310, he obtained another license to resettle in like manner the Manor and Advowson of Great Easton, Co. Essex, held in chief, with an ultimate remainder in default of children by Joan, his wife, to his own right heirs. He procured a third license 6th July, 1313, to so regrant the Manor and Advowson of Ower-Moigne, Co. Dorset, and a messuage, 1 carucate of land, with 20s. of rent in Maddington-Winterbourne, Co. Wilts., held in chief. Died 8 Edward II. seised of above estates and moiety of the Manor of Bakampton, Co. Wilts.

*Johanna*, who had, as late wife of Henry le Moigne, on the 6th May, 1315, delivery, (on her fealty being taken) of the Manors of Great Easton, Ower-Moigne and Shipton-Moigne, with lands in Maddington-Winterbourne, which she had jointly held with her said husband, and which on his death had been seised into the king's hands, and were held in chief by service of being his Lardiner. In 9 Edward III. she, as late wife of Henry le Moigne, was certified as holding part of the Townships of Hinton and Sopley, Co. Hants., Shipton-Moigne, Co. Gloucester, and Maddington-Winterbourne, Co. Wilts., and she died 14 Edward III. seised for life of the above, and Manor of Great Easton, Advowson of Shipton-Moigne, with £6 13s. 4d. rents in Lideshulve, Co. Hants. Atkins and Rudder shew she was endowed of Shipton-Moigne, as proved by the Inquisition of her late husband, and that her son was granted livery of same the year she died.

*John le Moigne or Moygne*, son and heir, aged 18 years at father's death. In 2 Edward III. he is shewn as holding the Manor and Church of Ower-Moigne, Co. Dorset, in chief of the Crown, when on 11th July, 1328, a license was granted him to settle them in fee tail on himself and Juliana, his wife, and his own right heirs. Made his homage to the king in 14 Edward III. for Shipton-Moigne, Great Easton, one messuage, 100 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow, and 20s. rent in Maddington-Winterbourne, and £6 13s. 4d. rent in Lydesulve, of which his mother had been endowed for life. He died 16 Edward III. He was erroneously called Robert by Atkins and Rudder.

*Juliana*, daughter of Sir Robert, 1st Lord Chandos, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Richard Talbot, 1st Lord Talbot of Goderic Castle. In 16 Edward III. she was called Juliana, wife of John le Moigne, and the Inquisition concerned the extent of the Manor of Ower-Moigne with the Advowson of the church there.

*Henry le Moigne or Moygne*, son and heir, aged 16 years 16 Edward III. In 1365 he paid £32 18s. 2d. for his relief of his rents at Lyndeshulve, then of the annual value of £17 11s. 4d., reckoned amongst those he held of the king in good serjeancy, as he held his other estates. Died seised 49 Edward III., of the Manor of Shipton-Moigne, 40 acres of land in Hullecourt and tenement called Wockelyes-place, in the village of Shipton-Moigne, Co. Gloucester; extents of the Manors of Ower-Moigne and Syddon, Co. Dorset; Manor of Great Easton, Co. Essex; one carucate of land in Winterbourne-Maddington, 2 carucates of land in Bakampton, and Manor of Broad-Hinton, Co. Wilts.; and Manor of Sopley, and rents in Lidesulve, Co. Hants.

16

A William Moigne held half a fee at Sopley, Co. Hants, of William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, the day he died in 1397, under whom Sir William Stourton held land.

<sup>b</sup>  
*Sir John le Moigne or Moygne*, son and heir. He was a witness with Robert Fitz Payne, John Chidlock and others, as a knight, to a feofment of Sir Guy de Bryan, dated at Ramesham, 9th April, 3 Richard II., recited in a charter of same grantor and Alice de Bryan, dated at Westminster, 24th May, 9 Richard II., and also witness to another feofment dated 24th June, 4 Henry V., of Sir Robert Poinings, knight, and others.

*Joan*, daughter of Sir John Belvale, by Catherine, his wife, nurse to Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. The Buckhorn Weston property came to her as the descendant of the heir of the Mandeviles of Marshwood, and hence came to the Moignes and from them to the Stourtons.

*Sir William Stourton*, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., with whom we are now dealing. Atkins and Rudder say he was descended of an ancient family residing at Stourton in Wiltshire.

*Elizabeth* } Daughters and coheirs. *Hester* }  
 Hoare, Atkins and Rudder said Elizabeth was sole heir, but Hutchins gave Hester and her husband. He is not shewn to have married her from the Pedigrees in Notes and Queries, 5th Series, Vols. 6, 7, 8. It looks as if the whole of the estates came to Elizabeth.

*Sir William Boneville*, of Chewton, Co. Somerset.

*Sir John Stourton*, son and heir. Created Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Ancestor of the Barons Stourton. Who inherited through his mother the property in Gillingham as shewn on pages 108-9.

Those estates which came to the Stourton family thought that of Moigne and did not pass under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton in 1 Henry V., were :—

#### IN CO. WILTS.

The Manor of Winterbourne-Maddington or Mayden-Winterbourne, which probably comprised two Manorial estates spread over the parishes of Winterbourne and Maddington, Co. Wilts. This estate passed under the Inquisition of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton. Although in 1313 only a messuage, 1 carucate of land and 20/- of rent in Maddington-Winterbourne were then entailed, and in 1315 lands there were held by Joan, late wife of Henry le Moigne, still in 9 Edward III. she was certified as holding part of that township. In 13 Edward III., the property was stated to be 1 messuage, 100 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow and 20s. in rent. In the MS. Book referred to on page 101 the estate is both called the Maddington lands and Maddington Manor, in each case being returned as worth £9 yearly, and there is no return separately made for any property at Winterbourne, so it is evident the same included the whole estate. Sir Richard

On 7th May, 1381, on the presentation to the Church of Shipton-Moigne, it is shewn the same was then in the king's gift by reason of the custody of the land and heir of John Moigne, deceased, tenant in chief, being in his hands. In 8 Henry VI. there is an Inquisition of the Maddington-Winterbourne property belonging to John Moygne, chivaler, shewing it was held of the Lord the King by service essendi lardanarius et emptor coquina domini Regis tempore coronationis singulorum regum et reginarum Angliæ et aliis temporibus. By which service the Moignes appear to have generally held their estates.

Colt Hoare deals very slightly with the early history here, but the *Magna Britannia* has it that Maddenton or Madington was the estate or Lordship of John, 1st Lord Stourton, who died seised of it 2 Edward IV., as is proved by his Inquisition.

Henry Moigne, grandfather of Mrs. Stourton, died seised of the Manor of Broad-Hinton, and Sir William Stourton had at his death certain lands in Henton, which was undoubtedly the tithing situated in the parish of Steeple-Ashton, now known as Great Hinton, being distinct from Hindon, Broad-Hinton and Hinton-Parva in this county. It is classed with the property at Steeple-Ashton and Bulkington in Sir William Stourton's Inquisition and not mentioned as a separate item.

The estate at Barkhampton, is somewhat difficult to now identity, because we have in Co. Wilts., (1) Great and Little Bathampton or Bedhampton in Steeple Langford, and (2) Beckhampton in Avebury. We are therefore unable to say which appears to be the place where the property really was. From the Moigne title we find that Henry Moigne died seised of a moiety of Barkhampton Manor in 7 Edward II., which passed with other estates to his son and heir, John Moigne, and when the latter's son, Henry Moigne died, the extent of the lands in Barkhampton were returned at two carucates. Taking the above MS. Book there is entered "Barkhampton Manor"—£8 yearly, and "Barkhampton in medietat' maner' ib'm"—£8 yearly.

The uncertainty as to the position of this estate is found in the MS. Book referred to, by the collection of certain fines supposed to bear on the title thereto. The first fine was levied in 6-7 Eliz., Mich., of the Manor of Little Bathampton; another in Hilary, 12 Eliz., of the moiety of the Manors of Blackland and Backhampton, to which latter there were three subsequent fines levied Mich., 27-28 Eliz., Mich., 38-39 Eliz., and Mich., 39-40 Eliz., and other fines enumerated of a tenement in Backhampton. Beckhampton in Avebury is just east of Blackland, near the Manor of Poulsholt, and lands in Poulsholt, West Ashton, Steeple Ashton, Potterne, Worton, Marston, Bulkington and Hinton, held by Sir William Stourton. By the side of Steeple Ashton and just South of Trowbridge there is a "Stourton farm." On the other hand Sir William Stourton also held at his death lands in Little Langford, which is just south of Steeple Langford, in which parish was Bathampton or Bedhampton, and his son held close by considerable other property in Wilton, Newton, Stoford, Quidhampton, Avon, Chisenbury and Stanmere. The property in West Ashton and Poulesholt was called by the Stourtons the Avon rent and included land in and the chapelry of Avon.



## IN CO. HANTS.

Woodward, the historian of this county, certainly does not give any clue to the Stourtons having derived their estates here through the Moigne family, but that such was the case as to some there cannot be the slightest doubt.

Sopley Manor was clearly an inheritance which came through the Moignes. In 9 Edward III., Joan, wife of Henry Moigne, was certified as holding part of the townships of Henton and Sopley. Henry Moigne, her grandson, held the Manor at his death, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Moigne. It was probably held of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, as William Moigne held half a fee at Sopley, of William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, on the day he died in 1397. Sir William Stourton it will be remembered held lands under the same Earl. Sopley was on the east bank of the river Avon, so that this property was probably included in the estate called the Avon rents which came to the Stourtons, and a village of Avon was within that parish. We find it passed as a Manor, with that of Ibsley under the Inquisition of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, and Sir William Stourton had at his death lands only in Ibsley.

The rents in Ludschelfe Manor which did not pass under Sir William Stourton's Inquisition came also through the Moignes. The place, if the Inquisition of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton is looked at, is distinct from Lyndhurst, although Woodward somewhat confused the rents of Ludschelfe under Lyndhurst. It seems tolerably clear that the Moignes held possessions in each place. Sir William Moigne held two hides of land in Lyndeshull in 1291. But the rents in Ludschelfe appear as £6 13s. 4d., under the names of Henry Moigne, his son, Joan, his wife, and their descendants, until they came to the Stourtons. However in 1365 they are stated to be of the annual value of £17 13s. 4d., and Henry Moigne, grandfather of Mrs. Stourton, appears to have paid for his relief nearly two year's value.

The MS. Book returns lands and tenements at Basingstoke cum Ludshelst, at £7 os. and *land at Lyndhurst* at  $\frac{3}{4}$  annual values. Probably, as the MS. Book included the Basingstoke property with that of Ludschelfe, the latter rents were included in the rents of Basing Manor mentioned in the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton. Seeing from the Map that all the property in this county which passed under the Inquisitions of Sir William Stourton and his son, was so contiguous to that portion of the Avon rentals in Wiltshire, around Wilton, it is

possible that those estates all came through the Moigne family and formed a portion of the Avon rentals. Just follow the Avon from Sopley northwards and the reason is clear how this estate was so named, with many of the lands in Co. Wilts.

But in this county previous to the Stourton family having inherited the Moigne estates, the name of Sturton was found among the persons holding lands in Co. Hants. Walter de Sturton, and Juliana, his wife, had license on the 26th October, 7 Edward I., to purchase 100s. of rent in the Manor of La Hale, to be held by them and their heirs in chief of the Crown, which premises in 6 Edward III. belonged to John de Sturton, and presumably became merged in the fee of that Manor, which was held by Richard Atte Hale in the 25th year of that reign. Robert de Rye, of Odyham, in 1316, alienated some tenements in la Rye near Odiham to John de Sturton, who then paid 20s. for license to receive the same. He was most likely identical with him of the name who held the 100s. of rent in La Hale, and also with the John de Sturton who witnessed Juliana Sturton's release of her life interest in the East Bradenham Estate, Co. Norfolk, where Walter de Sturton, and Juliana, his wife, held that Manor under the Earls of Lincoln. In 15 Edward I., he, Walter de Sturton, claimed free warren and other liberties there, and after his death the interest in the said Manor and Advowson of the Church there, which Juliana, his widow, held for her life, was released by her by deed 2 Edward II., to the Abbot and Convent of Bury, who had the same year purchased the reversion subject thereto of the same premises from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who had obtained from the king a license for the alienation in mortmain thereof; a John de Sturton, presumably the same as above, was a witness to the release. It is not known whether these Sturtons bore any relationship to Sir William Stourton's family. Walter de Sturton was the king's yeoman, and we find him mentioned in many legal records in connection with property in Cos. Kent, Bucks. and elsewhere, and he is identified by his wife, Juliana, being mentioned with him, and it is possible she was the Julian de Sturton, whom we shew under Co. Dorset. He, as the king's yeoman, had grant on 14th December, 1281, in pursuance of the mandate issued to the sheriffs of Cos. Devon and Somerset, of the custody, lands and marriage of the heir of William de Bykelee, tenant in chief of the Crown, subject to the reasonable dower of Eva Bykelee, the heir's mother. So if Julian de Sturton was wife of this Walter de Sturton, the king's yeoman, then we find the latter in Cos. Devon, Somerset, Dorset and Hants, four counties where Sir William Sturton's descendants held lands. In Co. Somerset as early as 1379 we have Dionis

Stourton, daughter of Henry Stourton, marrying Edward Chute, of Taunton, and in the Chute pedigree on parchment, compiled about 1709, the arms of Stourton, Co. Wilts., were rightly or wrongly emblazoned and blended with those of Chute thereon. Although we do not assume these Stourtons were connected with the Wiltshire stock, yet it might be said that when Richard Atte Hale died he held, besides the Manor of La Hale, property in north and south Hale and Gatecombe, Co. Hants, which were contiguous to many Manorial and other possessions of Sir William Stourton and his descendants. From an entry in the wardrobe accounts for 6 Edward I. of a Waltero Sturton, it has been thought that playing-cards were known in the 13th century, as stated in Anstis' Black Book of the Garter.

#### IN CO. GLOUCESTER.

The estates in this county which did not pass under the Inquisition taken after the death of Sir William Stourton, corresponded in the Inquisition of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, in 2 Edward IV., more closely with the estates shewn in the above tracing as belonging to the Moigne family, than any of the estates mentioned in other counties once forming the inheritance of the same family. The Manor and Advowson of Shipton-Moigne cum Dovell, shewn as the inheritance of William Moigne in 5 Henry III., and his son of the same name, who was buried at Great Easton, Co. Essex, and descended through his descendants until the same eventually passed to Sir William Stourton in right of his wife, Elizabeth, *née* Moigne. The service by which this manorial estate was always held was the same as appertained to the other estates of the Moignes. Under the Inquisition of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, the estates which passed (besides the Manor and Advowson of Shipton-Moigne) were one messuage in Hullecot (Hullecourt), toft in Workys place, in the village of Shipton-Moigne, and the Manor of Hamvelle *alias* Veleham, which latter was holden of the Manor of Berkeley. The premises in Hullecourt and Shipton-Moigne were clearly the inheritance of the Moigne family. This is proved from the Inquisition of Henry Moigne, grandfather of Mrs. Stourton, which passed to her father, as his son and heir, 40 acres of land in Hullecourt, and a tenement called Wockelyes-place in the village of Shipton-Moigne. The Hullecourt property apparently passed more land than that which seemingly came under the Inquisition of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, but probably the messuage under the latter covered the land which surrounded the building and was the same in extent as the Moigne family held. The MS. Book before referred to says the Manor and Advowson of Shipton-Moigne was valued at £18 13s. 4d. yearly, while the land and tenements in Ham et Velle or Hame-vele



juxta Berkeley was given as £5 15s. 6d. The Shipton-Moigne property being with the appurtenances thereof, probably included the tenement called Wockelyes-place in the same parish, which was the reason for it not being mentioned separately by name in the MS. Book.

#### IN CO. DORSET.

The property in this county which came through the Moigne family to that of Stourton is tolerably well defined by the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton.

It should be noted that the Manor and Advowson of Buckhorn-Weston was derived by the Moigne family on the marriage of Sir John Moigne with Catherine Belvale, whose family derived same through the Maundeviles of Marshwood, whose line ended in a female who brought the property to the Belvales. Weston-Maundevile was the name of that Manor before it descended to the Belvales and Moignes. This manorial estate was holden of the Manor of East Coker.

The Manor and Advowson of Ower-Moigne was a paternal estate of the Moignes, as evidenced from the particulars enumerated in the tracing of that family, as was the land in Syddon in the same place, which was anciently a Manor and a vill.

In Ower-Moigne the MS. Book shews that the Stourtons held land in Galton valued at £3 3s. od. yearly, and which was stated to be in hand, as were the Manor and Advowson of Ower-Moigne, valued £21 10s. 4d., and land in Suddon, parcel of Ower-Moigne Manor, valued at £8 6s. 8d.

In the same book the Manor called Weston-Binkers, presumably Buckhorn-Weston, was valued at £23 18s., stated to be in possession. It is very possible the Galton land was the inheritance of the Moigne family and parcel of Ower-Moigne Manor.

The property in Gillingham, which passed from the Moignes to the Stourtons, and did not come under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton, has been previously dealt with.

In this county as early as 1310 Julian de Sturton, who might have been identical with Juliana, widow of Walter de Sturton, the king's yeoman, then had leased to her son, Richard de Sturton, 16 acres of arable land, with a messuage and common of pasture for 120 sheep, six oxen, &c., at Croker's Frome, in

Frome Whitfield, for the term of sixteen years, at a red-rose, and afterwards for 10 merks yearly, and sixteen pounds *præ manibus*, by the grant of Nicholas de Blakmore, and his mother, Dyonisia de Blakmore, widow of William de Blakmore; the reversion of which premises Giles de Blakmore, son and heir of Nicholas de Blakmore, granted to the said Richard de Sturton, who in 1348 conveyed the premises to Ralph Brett, of Crouken Stoke. In 20 Richard II., William Storton held of William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, K.G., (who died 3rd June 1397, being then the last survivor of the Founders of the Order of the Garter) one knight's fee in Selton juxta Gillingham, and the heirs of Ivonis de Storton held of the same Earl one like fee in Nutford, within Blandford and Pimperne. The Stourtons of Co. Wilts also held as we have seen considerable estates in this county, and the above William Storton is, it is thought, clearly identified with Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts. It will also have been seen under the account of the undertenants of Stourton Manor that Elizabeth, sister of this Earl of Salisbury, married Giles, Lord Badlesmere, whose sister and coheir, Maud Badlesmere, held Stourton Manor in right of her dower. Had the history gone forth without accounting for some of these early Stourtons, confusion would have naturally arisen that would have incurred serious questions being asked why this and that person had not been included in the pedigree of the Stourtons of Co. Wilts. Where we are justified in presuming any of these personages to be members of the latter family it has been done with care and supported by some evidence or feasible contention.

Sir William Stourton died on the Monday then next after the Feast of St. Lambert, A.D., 1413, in 1 Henry V., soon after he had resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons through illness, and from the Inquisition taken after his death in the same year, for the Cos. of Wilts., Somerset, Hants., Essex and Dorset, it is proved he died possessed of considerable Manors, Lordships, Advowsons of Churches and Chapelries, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises in those counties, and that John Stourton, afterwards created Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., was his son and next heir, aged at his father's death 14 years and more—Esch. 1 Henry V., No. 49. But in reading this Inquisition, reference must also be made to the particulars before set out regarding the property derived on the marriage of Sir William Stourton with Elizabeth Moigne, and also to the descent through the Moigne family of the estates enumerated in the tracing previously given. For all the estates which the Stourton family inherited did not, as before stated, pass under the Inquisition taken after the death of Sir William Stourton.

In Co. Wilts. we find the possessions were :—

#### STOURTON.

The Manor and Advowson of the Church of St. Peter there, with two carucates of land there.	Held by Sir William Stourton, of Alice St. Maur, the Lady in chief, as of the honour of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset.
--	--

His ancestors, Sir Michael and Sir Ralph Stourton, had held these premises of the Chief Lords of the same honour, *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I.

Sir William Stourton did not present here as before stated. The presentments were made by the Crown as under :—

1396 } 1398 } Richard II. presented	{ John Barewell { John Bowne	Confirmed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, and in part by Sir R. C. Hoare.
1403 } 1407 } Henry IV. presented	{ William Werkman { John Letice, (of Preston).	

Hoare has this note :—In the church windows are several fragments of old painted glass, viz. :—in the window north of the altar, a crucifixion; in the north aisle, the six fountains, the arms of STOURTON; and in several places are to be seen their original crest, or badge, a sledge; also another device somewhat similar in design, but of different colour.

Nine messuages, 2 carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of land.	Presumably portion of the ancient demesne lands of the Crown in Stourton evidenced by Domesday.
---	---

Stourton House would be included in the latter set of premises in Stourton if then existing.

The Stourton Property in the Stourton M.S. Book appears to have been valued at £42 10s. 5d. clear of all reprises, and specifically stated to be in possession.

#### MEREWOODLAND, OVERSELLES, NETHERSELLES AND WOLVERTON.

Six messuages, 2 tofts, 107 acres of land, 12 acres or meadow and 30s. in rents.

#### MERE.

Prebendary Manor of Mere. In Mere Church the arms of Stourton, Berkeley, Hungerford, Wadham and Carent were found engraved.



The Stourton M.S. Book says Mere Burton Manor with land in Seales—£18. Did this entry include the entire last two sets of property?

Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, held the office of the Stewardship of Mere, and much relating hereto will be shewn under his name.

MAYDEN-BRADLEY, HILL-DEVERELL AND FOULEYATE.

Two messuages, 40 acres of land, and 23 acres of pasture.

The Stourton MS. Book has :—Mayden-Bradley land with Yernefeld in Co. Somerset—£11 6s. 7d. *Temp.* Henry VIII., also this entry :—Manor of Mayden-Bradley and Yernefeld £10 11s. 11d. ; also Item in Mayden-Bradley and Yernefeld, with appurtenances, Cos. Somerset and Wilts.—£11 6s. 7d. The Stourtons afterwards held a Manor in Mayden-Bradley, presumably that called Lambard's Court or Manor, held under the Priory there, but for which there appears to have been no separate Courts held\*. This Manor the Stourtons held of the Crown at the dissolution by lease, as shewn afterwards, and the Manor is mentioned in several Inquisitions.

LITTLE LANGFORD, WEST ASHTON, STEEPLE ASHTON, HENTON AND BULKYNGTON.

Seven messuages, 4 carucates of land, 40 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and 40 acres of wood.

In the Stourton MS. Book it is shewn the Stourtons held Daungen's Manor in Little Langford valued at £9 16s. This Manor came from the same family as the Daungen one settled at Mayden-Bradley, where they held under the Priory there, from whom that property passed by descent to the Lambert family, and came to be called Lambard's Court or Manor. Sir Richard Colt Hoare admitted he was unable to identify the holdings of the Lamberts in Mayden-Bradley.

The same MS. Book shews that the Stourtons held West Ashton Manor valued at £10 2s.

The lands and tenements in Steeple-Ashton with Bulkington were returned in the same book at £1 18s.

Those in West Ashton were included with those in Powlesholt at £2 13s. 4d., and called the Avon Rent, there being also land in Avon and the free chapelry there at the same value, but returned separately in one schedule and omitted from another.

MSS. of the Right Hon. Sir John Lambert, P.C., K.C.B., in the possession of Henry W. Aldred.

## POULESHOLT.

The Manor of Poulesholt.

This was valued in the same MS. Book at £15 2s. 1d. yearly. It was entailed on 2nd April, 19 Henry VI., with the Manors of Ibsley and Daungen's in Little Langford, and lands in Hurst and Great Cheverell, limited to the heirs of the body of Margaret, wife of William, 2nd Lord Stourton.

## POULESHOLT, POTTERNE, MERSHTON, AND WORTON.

Eight messuages, 8 virgates of land and 8 acres of meadow.	Holden of the Manor of Asserton, presumably Ashton.
---	--

The Stourton MS. Book shewed the lands and tenements in Powlesholt were held with those in West Ashton and called the Avon rent.

The Pottern property was entered as one mill, 2 cottages, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and one acre of wood, with the appurtenances,

The lands and tenements in Marston were returned at £2 yearly. The family appeared afterwards as Lords of West Ashton Manor, and they held land in Avon and the free chapelry there.

The Estates in Co. Somerset were :—

## WEST PERROTT.

The Bedelary of West Perrott.	Held by Sir William Stourton of the King in chief, by knight service.
-------------------------------	--

This Bailiwick or Bedelary was returned at £2, jointly with that of the hundreds of Freemans, Williton and Audresfeld afterwards acquired by the family and all were stated to be held in possession.

## FROMEBRAUNCH.

Somdyes-meadow containing 22 acres, 7 messuages, 9 acres of land, with 16s. in rents.	Held by Sir William Stourton; by unknown service of Edmund Lever- sege, as of his Manor of Frome, who held same in right and inheritance of his wife.
---	---

In the same MS. Book the Manor of Frome and Fromebranch was returned at £5 18s., and as being held by the family in possession. There was also a

return of lands and tenements in Frome, valued respectively at £5 os. 2d. in one schedule and at £5 18s. in another. This looked very much as if the Manor was returned for the above premises mentioned in the Inquisition.

## OTHERY.

Four messuages, and one carucate of land or ploughland.

Held by Sir William Stourton, by unknown service, of Thomas Montacute, 4th Earl of Salisbury; who died 3rd November, 1428.

In the above MS. Book Othery Manor was returned at £3 13s. 4d. as held by the Stourton family. But in another schedule the return was for lands and tenements there at the same value, which appeared to have represented the above premises as passed by the Inquisition.

It is said that the whole parish of Othery belonged till the dissolution to the Monks of Glastonbury, under whom the Stourtons held their estates here. The Inquisition of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, clearly proves he held his estates in Othery of the Abbey of Glastonbury.

## NORTON-MYGROS AND KILMINGTON.

Three messuages, and one carucate of land or ploughland.

Held by Sir William Stourton, by unknown service, of Edmund, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, as of his Manor of Norton.

Norton-Mygros was identical with Norton and Norton-Ferrers, and was a hamlet in the parish of Kilmington, Co. Somerset, deriving its name from Norton and Ferrers, from the Ferrers of Chartley, the Lords of the hundred of Norton-Ferrers, who resided at and kept their courts for it in Norton. William, 7th Lord Stourton, purchased the fee of most, if not all, of the estate from Lord Ferrers, through his steward, William Hartgill, who is shewn afterwards to have sought to claim some of the property for himself, although purchased with his master's money, and intended by Lord Ferrers to have been conveyed to Lord Stourton in fee simple.

In the same MS. Book land in Norton Ferrers was returned at £1 15s. in one schedule, while in the same schedule land in Kilmington had no value attached, but had entered by the side that it came under this Inquisition.



In another schedule the land in Norton-Ferrers was again returned at £1 15s., while no entry was made for land in Kilmington. It was very possible the land in Norton-Ferrers as shewn represented the above property.

#### LITTLE MARSTON.

The Manor and Advowson of the free-chapelry of Little Marston. An ancient demesne of the Crown.	Held by Sir William Stourton, by unknown service, of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, K.G., as of his Manor of East or Queen Camel.
---	--

East or Queen Camel, Co. Somerset, was granted by the Crown to Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and escheated again on his death to the grantors.

From the said MS. Book the early title of Little Marston was apparently intended for some family purpose to be traced prior to Sir William Stourton's possession. We find from many miscellaneous entries therein made that in 35 Edward III., Richard atte Felde held "Little Marston" messuage in Marston, with other premises there, of the heirs of John Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, who had held of the king in chief, and died 16th April, 1375, shewing he was son of Lawrence Hastings, who was created Earl of Pembroke by Edward III. and died in 1348. In 42 Edward III., Agnes, dowager Countess of Pembroke, widow of Lawrence, and daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by Philippa Montacute, sister of *William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury*, held for her dowry Little Marston Manor, as a parcel of the Manor of Berwick. In 13 Richard II., John Hastings, son of John Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, held on the day he died, 30th December, 1389, the same Manor of the king in chief, by knight service, when Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin, was found to be the next heir of John Hastings, 3rd Earl of Pembroke. In 1 Henry IV., Phillipa Hastings, Countess of Pembroke, wife of the 3rd Earl, and daughter of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, held the same Manor and premises there of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, who died 7th January, 1400, as of his Manor of Camell Regis, by unknown service. Edmund Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, son and heir of Eleonora, daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Kent, who died 25th August, 1397, and wife of Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, was found to be next heir of Phillipa, Countess of Pembroke, sister of Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, grandchild of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, K.G., who had died 17th October, 1368.

## MARSTON BIGOTT.

The Manor of Marston Bigott.

Held by Sir William Stourton, by service unknown, of Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, and William Beauchamp as of their Manor of Wanstre.

This property appeared to have been assigned to Sir William Stourton in perpetuity at £20 yearly, by John Streete, rector of Kilmington, Walter Hert, chaplain, and John Bitleston.

The value was shewn in the MS. Book at £23 6s. 8d., and there were several fines dealing with the Manor and premises there.

## LYE.

Ten messuages and 10 acres of land.

Holden by Sir William Stourton, by service unknown, of William Carent, as of his Manor of Lye.

Probably identical with the property returned under the name of Leigh in the MS. Book. The entry runs in two schedules as Leigh Manor with land in Colford, with the appurtenances—£7 11s. 11d. While in another schedule the same value was given for lands and tenements in Leigh Colford.

From three fines set out in the same book it would appear that under a marginal heading of "Leigh et Colford", that the same were identical with Lye Colford. For in 3-4 P. & M., Hilary term, Philip Cottington, plaintiff, levied a fine of tenements in Lye Colford, &c., wherein Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, with others, was deforciant, and the same premises passed by another fine levied 14-15 Elizabeth, Michaelmas term, by Edward Cottington, plaintiff, against Philip Cottington, deforciant. In these two fines the place was clearly written as Lye Colford. In an intermediate fine levied in Easter, 9 Elizabeth, between Richard Tanner, plaintiff, and John Hooper, and others, deforciants, the place was written Leigh.

The Estates in Co. Hants. were :—

## HIBBESLEY AND GORLEY.

Sixteen messuages, 2 carucates of land or plough-lands, 12 acres of meadow, and 8 acres of wood.

Sir William Stourton's son was Lord of Ibsley Manor. Gorley, where there was a Manor, was within Ibsley.

This property probably became merged in the fee of those Manors, one being subservient to the other. They undoubtedly came through the Moigne family. The Manor of Ibsley, with the appurtenances, was returned at £9 6s. in the MS. Book, wherein it was shewn that in *temp.* Elizabeth, the Manors of Ibsley and Gorley passed under several fines then levied.

Woodward said that "It appears from a record of 1440, that Sir John Stourton, (afterwards created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.,) with his vassals and tenants, of the Manor and village of Hibesley (Ibbesley), within the New Forest, enjoyed certain privileges and exemptions granted by the Charter of Henry III. in 1270, to John de la Bere." "Of that Charter", said Woodward, "no enrolment was extant; but in right of it the Ibbesley dogs were not subject to expeditation, and the Ibbesley hogs\* and beasts had free pannage and pasturage in the Forest."

Almost all of the Moigne Estates in this county were situated in the south-west corner of Co. Hants., all on the west side of the New Forest. Sopley was most southern and by its side in an easterly direction was Hinton.

Then just north of Sopley was Avon, and north-east of the latter, after passing through Shirley and Kingston we pass on to Burley, *alias* Gorley, and taking a more north-easterly direction, after leaving Burley-lodge to the south-west and Lymington-river to the west, we approach Lyndhurst, in the vicinity of the New Forest. Ibsley is directly north of Sopley, with Elkingham, Ringwood, Kingston, Shirley and Avon in between. Fording-bridge and Burgate lie just north of Ibsley on the other and western side of the river Avon. Hale, where we have found some early entries of the name of Sturton, being just north-east of Burgate. From Hale we pass along the banks of the Avon in a north-easterly direction for a few miles when we reach the city of Salisbury, where the Stourtons inherited many estates thereabouts from the Moigne family which were included in the Avon rentals before spoken of.

The *Forest of Bere*, with the New Forest and Waltham Chase near Bere, was the fourth district of the five divisions of the main-land which Charles Vancouver mentioned in his agricultural report for the Board of Agriculture, and included (with those two forests and some other lands) an area of some 333-489 acres. The Forest of Bere, which was probably the one spoken of

It is well known many hogs were fed in the Forests, and that Hampshire bacon became much esteemed  
Kelly gives the extent of the Forest of Bere as 11,000 acres.



by Woodward, was situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and extended northward from the Portsdown-hills, which, according to the perambulation made in 1688, was then considered the boundary and comprised about 16,000 acres, upwards of one-third being then enclosed. It was divided into two walks, named East and West, to each of which was annexed several smaller divisions, called purlieus, all being subject to the forest laws. Its officers were a warden, four verderers, two master-keepers, two under-keepers, a ranger, a steward of the swanimote-court, twelve regarders, and two agistors. The Avon, which enters Co. Hants. from Wiltshire, receives the waters of the Stour near Christchurch and soon falls into Christchurch bay.

#### BASING.

The rents charged on and issuing out of Basing Manor.

These did not pass under the Inquisition of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, and his father only held messuages at Basingstoke.

The Stourton MS. Book returned lands and tenements at Basingstoke with Ludshelst valued at £7.

Basing is, however, a parish and considerable village, 2 miles north-east from Basingstoke. So it seems that the places are not identical.

#### LA HYDE, RADEBROOK AND FROGHAM, ALL IN FORDINGBRIDGE.

Thirteen messuages, 100 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow, and Burgate.  
£1 of cummin in rents.

These premises were stated to be in Radbroke and Frogham in Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton. Hyde was formerly a part of the old parish of St. Mary in Fordingbridge, and Frogham was within Hyde.

The Stourton MS. Book returned :—

Land at Frogham	} in the parish of Fordingbridge.	£1 3s. 5d.
„ Hide		£1 os. od.
„ Radbroke		£1 os. od.

Again as :—

Land and tenements in La Hyde	-	-	-	£1 os. od.
„ „ Radbroke	-	-	-	£1 os. od.
„ „ Frogham	-	-	-	£1 5s. 5d. (sic)

Also another return in one item for lands and tenements in Huyde, Radbroke and Frogham, with appurtenances—£3 5s. 3d. This looks as if the Frogham rent was given erroneously in the first schedule at £1 3s. 5d. Which was confirmed by another entry when search was made as to whom these premises were sold to, when it was stated "no fyne of it" could be found. The premises were valued at iij<sup>l</sup> vs. iijd. yearly.

#### NETHER-BURGATE.

The Manor of Nether-Burgate.

This was confirmed by Woodward, who on page 158, Volume III. of his history of Hampshire, shewed the property in this county which Sir William Stourton died seised of in 1413, and included therein the Manor of Nether-Burgate.

The Stourton MS. Book clearly proved the property in La Hyde, Radebroke and Frogham was holden of this Manor, but did not seem to give Nether-Burgate as one of the Manorial Estates of the Stourton family.

The Manor of Lower Burgate, Woodward said, passed under the Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton, but this does not appear to have been the case from the particulars we have of his possessions.

The possessions of Sir William Stourton in Co. Essex were :—

#### ESTANES AD MONTEM.

The Manor and Advowson of Estanes ad Montem.	Held by Sir William Stourton in chief of the Crown.
---	--

The service under which this estate was held has been thoroughly set out in the preceding pages, as by knight service, viz., essend' Lardinar' D'ni Regi tempore Coronationis; and with clear evidence that Sir William Stourton derived his title to the inheritance thereof in right of his wife, Elizabeth Moigne.

In 1408, on the 3rd January, he presented Thomas Hervey to the rectory of the church of Great Easton.

We have shewn the Manor and Advowson remained a part of the Stourton family estates until William, 7th Lord Stourton, sold the same through his steward, William Hartgill, to Sir Ralph Warren, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

It was returned in the Stourton MS. Book at £34 3s. 1d., clear value by the year.

The estates in Co. Dorset appear to have been :—

BOUKERSWASTON *alias* WESTON MAUNDEVILE.

The Manor (or one-fourth part) and Holden by Sir William Stourton of Advowson of Boukerswaston *alias* the Manor of East Coker. Weston-Maundevile.

In 1412, on the 7th January, Sir William Stourton presented John Dewey here. Hallam erroneously called him William, Lord Stourton, but he was only a Manorial Lord of Stourton.

This was in whole or part one of the Moigne estates which Sir William Stourton inherited through his marriage, but was not a paternal estate of the Moigne family. Mrs. Stourton appeared to have derived the same through her mother, who as Joan Belvale, became sole heir of her father, John Belvale, Lord and Patron there, who held the inheritance thereof in right of Catherine, his wife, nurse to Philippa, Queen Consort of Edward III. She inherited as the heir of the Maundeviles of Marshwood, from which family the Manor took the name of Weston-Maundevile.

Sir William Stourton inherited in 5 Henry IV., when, as appeared from a deed on the Close Rolls, he, and Elizabeth, his wife, had the grant from William Coby, of that Manor and Advowson, with all the lands which Catherine Belvale held in Boukersweston for the term of her life.

In the Stourton MS. Book, Weston-Binkers (query Buckhorn) Manor was given at £23 18s., stated to be in possession. While in another schedule the Manor of Buckers-Weston at £23, was returned.

Then there was an entry shewing the Manor of Weston, with the appurtenances, by the annual value of £23 18s.

In the same Book were certain fines relating to tenements in Buckers-Weston, (1) in Hilary, 26 Elizabeth, between Anthony Dodge, and others, plaintiffs, and John, 9th Lord Stourton, deforciant; (2) Michaelmas, 26-27 Elizabeth, between John Trevelyan, gent., and others, plaintiffs, and John, 9th Lord Stourton, and others, deforciant; and (3) Michaelmas, 35-36 Elizabeth, between Francis Tresame, Esquire, and others, plaintiffs, and Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, brother of the 9th Lord Stourton, and others, deforciant.



## COUKESDICH AND TARENT-VILLERS.

Moiety of the hundred of Coukesdich,      Holden by Sir William Stourton of  
and moiety of the Manor and Advow-      the Manor of Cranbourne.  
son of Tarent-Villers.

Sir William Stourton on the 28th July, 1403, presented John Drane to Tarent-Villers.

In the Stourton MS. Book the hundred of Coukesdich is stated to have been held in possession and of the yearly value of £3 6s. 8d., and with Tarent-Villers Manor, of which no value is given, is particularly stated to have been held of the Manor of Cranbourne.

In 8 Henry IV., John Plecy held on the day he died 6 acres of land and a moiety of one acre of meadow, in Sturminster-Marshall, Co. Dorset, of William Stourton, as of his Manor of Tarrant-Villars, by unknown service.

## BRODEWEYE.

Moiety of the Manor of Brodeweye,      Holden by Sir William Stourton of  
and one messuage, 3 carucates of      the Manor of Divelish.  
land or plough-lands, 40 acres of  
meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and  
40s. in rents in Brodeweye.

The Prioresses of Clerkenwell had the right of presentation here.

The moiety of this Manor was returned in the Stourton MS. Book as of the yearly value of £6 13s. 4d., and stated to have been held in moieties, of the Manor of Divelish.

The same MS. Book shews four fines, (1) relating to the moiety of this Manor, in Easter, 1 Edward VI., between William Gerrard, plaintiff, and Robert Martyn, and others, deforciant, and the other three relating to tenements there; (2) in Trinity, 33 Elizabeth, between Nicholas Oliver, and others, plaintiffs, and William Jerrard, and others, deforciant; (3) in Michaelmas, 40-41 Elizabeth, between Richard Forde, plaintiff; and Edmund Hardy, Esquire, and others, deforciant; and (4) in same term, between John Mockett, and others, plaintiffs, and William Jerrard, and others, deforciant.

William Latimer, of Co. Dorset, in his petition shewed that Edward III. granted by Letters Patent to the Bishop of Salisbury, the wardship of the Manors of Dentish and Devillish, Co. Dorset, which were in his hands, by

the minority of Robert Latimer, son and heir of Sir Robert Latimer, knight, together with the marriage of Robert Latimer, the son, then aged 6 years, for a certain sum of money to the king then paid, which estate, wardship and marriage William Latimer had held by the Letters of the Bishop of Salisbury, until one Master John Lee, the steward, with others, deprived the petitioner of them and caused him to be imprisoned. John Lee thereupon regranted the premises to William Latimer on other conditions as shewn in the petition, but the council ordered that the premises should be released into the king's hands, and redelivered to the Bishop of Salisbury and William Latimer, to hold to them as they had formerly held, until the full age of Robert Latimer, the infant heir, and providing for the full restoration of and protection of the title to the premises.

John, 1st Lord Stourton, is said to have held the moiety of the Manor of Brodeway of Robert Latimer of Dentish, and William, 2nd Lord Stourton, of Nicholas Latimer of Dentish. Hutchins erroneously stated that Sir William Stourton was seised of Devillish Manor, but the fact is he had held the moiety of Brodeway as a member of and appurtenant to that Manor.

#### SHIRBORNE AND MOTECOMBE.

Rent of Assize in Shireborne, and 8s. in rents in Motecombe.	Holden by Sir William Stourton of the Manor of Gillingham.
---	---

In the Stourton MS. Book appears the office of the Forestary of Gillingham in possession, for which no annual value was given; and lands and tenements in Gillingham and Motcombe, the latter valued both at £20 and £12 16s. 4d. a year in possession. This property undoubtedly came under two heads, *viz.*, (1) that in the above Inquisition which was holden of the Manor of Gillingham, and (2) that which has been previously shewn to have come to John, 1st Lord Stourton, under the second remainder contained in the Charter of John Bydyk.

In the same book is an item for lands and tenements in Gillingham and Motcombe, with the office of the forestary of the fee of the forest and park of the Lord the King of England, of the yearly value of £20. This looks as if the difference between that value and the £12 16s. 4d., was the yearly value of the office of the forestary of Gillingham first mentioned.

There is entered a fine of tenements in Sherborne and Woborne, in Hilary, 27 Elizabeth, between John Stevens, and others, plaintiffs, and John, 9th Lord Stourton, and others, deforciant. The Woburn lands, as afterwards

explained, came through the Chidiok alliance with William, 2nd Lord Stourton, as did certain other property in Sherborne, so that it is possible this fine related to that portion of the Sherborne property which was the inheritance of the Chidiok family, and not the Sherborne property mentioned in the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton.

Presentments made by Sir William Stourton as under :—

Silton Rectory, Co. Dorset.

1409, Feb. 17th.—William Storton presented John Hullard	} Hallam.
1412, Oct. 9th.—William Storton presented John Gardener.	

These presentments were made by Sir William Stourton during the minority of William Bydyk, Lord of Silton, as cousin and heir of John Bydyk, late Lord and Patron of Silton. Sir William Stourton was farmer of this Manor as having the wardship of William Bydyk, whose widow, Alice Bydyk, married John Carent, of Silton, who in right of his wife, Alice Carent, presented 17th March, 1433, and 20th Aug., 1460. John Carent was brother of Sir William Stourton's son-in-law, William Carent, of Toomer. John, 1st Lord Stourton, inherited as shewn the Gillingham property by descent under an after remainder provided for in the Charter of John Bydyk.

It will have been observed that none of the estates of the Moigne inheritance in Co. Gloucester passed under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton. Which applies equally to many of the same possessions in some of the counties we have dealt with. When we come to deal with the Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton, it will be shewn what were the nature and extent of those estates.

It has been generally shewn how the estates which Sir William Stourton held at his death came to him, either the source under which he held them or how he inherited through his marriage. With the assistance of the Stourton MS. Book many particulars have been obtained, which, coupled with a considerable research into the title to the various estates, has placed the information at our disposal beyond dispute.

Sir William Stourton had issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir (or sole heir) of Sir John Moigne, knight, two children only, as confirmed by every historian and evidenced by his will, in which he mentioned them, viz., *one son and heir*, who was created a Baron in the peerage of England, and *one daughter*, as follows :—



i.—Sir John Stourton, only son and heir, who was created by the Letters Patent of Henry VI., on the 13th May, 1448, Baron Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the peerage of England, and of whom afterwards.

ii.—Margaret Stourton, only other child and daughter, married according to Edmondson "Sir William Carrant, of Tomber, (in the parish of Henstridge,) Co. Somerset, knight." Confirmed by Sir R. C. Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree, and by Collin's pedigree, who says her husband's name was "William Clarent, or Carrent, of Tomber, Co. Somerset." We have already read of him previously as William Carent, in which form of name we continue to describe him.

*Margaret Stourton*, daughter of Sir William Stourton, knight, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., and Speaker of the House of Commons; and only sister of John, 1st Lord Stourton. She died 20th March, 1463, 3 Edward IV.

*William Carent, Esq.*, of Toomer, king's escheator of Cos. Somerset and Dorset 8-9 Henry V. and 1 Henry VI., therein called William Carent, junior, (Escheator's Account.) Sometime High Sheriff and M.P. of Cos. Dorset and Somerset. He founded an *Obit* in Henstridge Church on the 20th March, 1463, 3 Edward IV. Died 8th April, 1476, 16 Edward IV., seised of lands in Cos. Dorset and Somerset, as shewn in the extract from his Inquisition.

*Katherine Wadham*, daughter and heir of Thomas Pain, of Painshay, Co. Devon, by Margery, his wife, daughter and heir of Peter de Yeovilton, of Speckington, Co. Somerset. She was relict of John Stourton, of Preston, Co. Somerset, (half-brother of Sir William Stourton, Speaker of the House of Commons,) John Beynton, Lord and Patron of Hampreston, Co. Dorset, and William Wadham, (who died 20th March, 1473.)

William Carent, erected in the church of Henstridge a sumptuous monument—of which we reproduce an engraving afterwards—to the memory of himself, and his first wife, Margaret Stourton, and from the register of Beckyngton\* it is recorded that on the 20th March, 1463, in the 3rd year of Edward IV., the Bishop of Bath and Wells granted forty days indulgence to all true penitents who should go to the tomb of that worthy man, William Carent, Esquire, erected in the prebendal church† of Henstridge (qui ad tumbam probi viri Willielmi Carent armigeri in ecclesia prebendali de Hengstrigge, erectam et fabricatam accesserint,) and should devoutly repeat a Pater Noster and Ave, for the welfare of the said William Carent, his brothers and sons also named, during their lives, and for the soul of Margaret, late wife of the said William, and the souls of the other persons therein named after their deaths.

\* Harleian MS. 6,966, folio 108.

† Probably in the small Carent chapel on the north side of the chancel of that church.



Hutchins, from whom we reproduce this engraving, thus described it :  
 "The monument consists of an altar tomb, surmounted by a canopy, underneath which rests the effigies of the esquire, (William Carent,) and his lady, (Margaret Carent, neé Stourton,) with their hands raised in the attitude of devotion. The male figure (representing William Carent) is habited in a complete suit of the armour commonly in use at the period (when William Carent was living,) with the exception of the head and hands, which are bare, and on each shoulder is a small shield in which are depicted, *Gules, three bars wavy argent*. The lady (Margaret Carent) wears a mantle fastened in front with a cord, and having on each breast the arms of Stourton, *Sable, a bend or, between six fountains*. The arch of the canopy is elliptical, and decorated

with cinquefoil featherings at the verge. The soffit is enriched with diapering of red, blue, green and gold. The cornice has on each side five shields and two at each end. Those on the south side have the following :—

- 1.—*Argent, three torteaux each charged with three chevrons gules*—CARENT.
- 2.—*Gules, three bars wavy argent*—TOOMER.
- 3.—*Sable, a bend or, between six fountains*—STOURTON.
- 4.—*Carent quartering Toomer.*      5.—*Carent impaling Stourton.*

These arms are repeated on the five shields on the north side, and the two shields at the west end, though now (in Hutchins's time) nearly defaced, appear to have borne, 1.—CARENT and 2.—TOOMER. There seems to have been a commemorative inscription on the verge of the slab on which these effigies rest, but it is now (in Hutchins's day) wholly illegible; another inscription which ran up the edge of the canopy and along the arch though nearly effaced (when Hutchins wrote,) appears to have consisted of the formula so much in vogue at that period, commencing with *Sis testis* Christe, &c. The sides of the altar tomb are concealed by pews."

In speaking of the church at Henstridge, Collinson pointed out that the small Carent chapel, which they used for burial purposes, was situated on the north side of the chancel of that church. He referred to a monument in that chapel which had been erected, he contended, to the memory of William Carent's parents, but from the description given it is possible that Collinson erroneously applied it to them instead of to the son and his wife.

We find William Carent was son and heir of William Carent, of Henstridge and Fayroke, Co. Somerset, and of Carent-Court, in the Isle of Purbeck, Co. Dorset, Esquire, by Alice, his wife, daughter of John Toomer, of Toomer, in the parish of Henstridge, and through her being heir of her nephew and niece, John and Edith Toomer, infant children of her brother, Richard Toomer, she brought the inheritance of the property in Henstridge, Toomer and Hinton-St.-George, to her husband and her descendants by him. Collinson shewed the descent of the property for many generations through the family of Toomer until it eventually passed as stated before to the Carents.

William Carent, either the father or the son, was identical with him of that name who was a witness, with *John Stourton* and others, to the release and quit-claim of Robert Curteys, clerk, which was dated at Kynggesdon, on Monday after the feast of Easter, 5 Henry V., 1417, respecting his right in



the Manor and Advowson of Kynggesdon, &c., in Co. Somerset, and Tolere Porcorum, &c., in Co. Dorset, concerning which Manor of Kynggesdon John Storton was a witness to the feofment of Robert Lovel, Esquire, on the 9th August, 3 Henry V. 1415. This John Stourton might have been identical with John Stourton, of Preston, half-brother of Sir William Stourton, or with John Stourton, son and heir of Roger Stourton, of Horningsham.

It is somewhat difficult to identify William Carent, with whom we are now dealing, as his father, William Carent, was living as late as 1422. But in the first return to Parliament as a county member, our William Carent is described as "junior" which clearly identified him.

Thus as William Carent, junior, he was elected as a knight to sit in Parliament for the shire of Dorset, on the 11th November, 1420, to serve in the Parliament convened to meet at Westminster on the 2nd December then following.

He was next returned as the county member for Somerset, with John Stourton, *senior*, on the 4th October, 1423, to the Parliament called to meet at Westminster on the 20th of that month.

The next two returns were for Co. Dorset, (1) on the 28th January, 1426, for the Parliament called to meet at Leicester, 18th February then next ensuing, and (2) on the 8th September, 1427, to the Parliament convened to meet at Westminster on the 13th October following.

His next and last return appears to have been for Co. Somerset on the 20th October, 1450, for the Parliament convened to meet on the 26th of that month.

His name is found repeatedly mentioned in the Acts and Proceedings of the Privy Council of England during nearly the whole period of his life.

Sir John Hody, by his will of the 17th December, 1441, gave to William Carent "*unu cipham argenti in p'te deaurat*," and appointed him, with Thomas and Alexander Hody, an executor thereof. It is evidenced from the Inquisition taken after the death of Elizabeth Cappes, (daughter and eventually heir of John Jewe, of Whitefield in Wivelscombe, Co. Somerset, and widow of the above testator, Sir John Hody,) wife of Robert Cappes, Esquire, taken at Bridport, Co. Dorset, on the 30th November, 13 Edward IV., that

William Carent had held in trust for her first husband, the above testator, the Manor of Stowell, which William Carent had reconveyed to Elizabeth Cappes, the deceased, for the term of her life, with the remainder in favour of her son, John Hody, in fee simple. The Hody family, one of whom, John Hody, was a feoffee for the Brimpton property, is mentioned under the Stourtons of Preston, and see also later on.

William Carent had given him by William Westbury, under his will, the testator's best standing cup of silver, with its cover, of the weight of xlvj ounces, one standing cup of gilt, with its cover, one powder box of silver and gilt, two bettermost silver salt cellars, with their covers, one bettermost murrine cup, with its cover, and one silver spoon gilt; and he was appointed one of his executors. The same testator also gave to Margaret Carent, his wife, one pair of scissors of gold, with one heart of gold annexed to the same, and six golden rings of the bettermost kind.

Under the charter (previously mentioned to be among the Wardour Castle deeds) of Alice Winford, dated 17th March, 34 Henry VI., the Manor and Advowson of Thornton were released by her to William Carent, and that Manor and Advowson passed to his son and heir, John Carent, and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, and it seems clear that this William Carent was of Toomer, and identical with our subject, who died the 8th April, 1476, 16 Edward IV., seised of messuages and lands in Nash Burton; the Manor of Ockford-Fitz-Payne; messuages, lands, &c. in Ilond, Chippenham and Swanwich, all in Co. Dorset; *the Manor of Toomer; messuages and lands in Henstridge*, Whitchurch, and Turneyoke; tenements, lands, &c. in Hinton St. George; messuages and lands in Thorpe, Horsyngton, Venne, Milborne-Port, Wyke and Hennewood; lands, &c. in Yevell, Kington-juxta-Yevell, Eastpennard and Lygh, Co. Somerset, leaving John Carent his son and heir. But a jury who sat to enquire into concealed lands, found that a William Carent died the 20th March, 1478, 18 Edward IV., seised in fee of *the Manor of Toomer in Henstridge*, leaving John Carent, his son and heir, then aged 40 years and more. Although Hutchins contended these related to two William Carents, it is thought from the facts that the confusion probably arose in the precise date of the death. The property in Swanwich of which William Carent died seised on the 8th April, 16 Edward IV., consisted of a messuage, 100 acres of pasture and 12 acres of meadow lands, and the same was said to have been holden of Sir Nicholas Latimer, Lord of Dentish, by the yearly value of £6 13s. 4d.

He, with his second wife, Katherine Carent, jointly nominated in 1467 to the church of Hampreston, in Co. Dorset. It is said that Katherine Carent, second wife of William Carent, died in 13 Edward IV., possessed of the two hamlets of Over and Nether Todbeer, and the hamlet of Hummer, holding them of George, Duke of Clarence, as of his Manor of Yarlington. The arms of Payne or Pyne borne by the family of which Katherine, wife of William Carent was a member, are shewn in the quarterings along with Stourton, Sidenham and others, in the book plate referred to on page 73.

We presume that John Stourton, of Preston, was older than the William Carent with whom we are now dealing, consequently Katherine Payne being the third wife of John Stourton, of Preston, was many years his junior, at least a generation later than that of her husband, as their child, Alice Stourton, was only aged seven years when her father, John Stourton, died. From this reasoning we think Katherine Carent was of the same generation as the above William Carent, her fourth husband.

William Carent was probably identical with him of the name who was mentioned as one of the feoffees in the following Charter of Robert Warre, relating to his Manor of Hestercombe.

Sciunt præsentēs et futuri quod ego Robertus Warre, armigeri, filius et heres Johannis Warre, armigeri, dedi, concessi et hac præsentī carta confirmavi Edmondo Marchio Dorset (1443, K.G., afterwards Duke of Somerset, 1448,) *Johanni Stourton, militi*, (created Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts.,) *Willelmo Bouchiers, Willelmo Carent*, (probably him with whom we are dealing,) *Willelmo Wadham*, (who might have been identical with the third husband of Katherine Payne,) *Johanni Blewet, Willelmo Fulford, clerico, Waltero Portman, Waltero Gorges, Ricardo Warre, Johanni Wadham, Waltero Blewet, Ricardo Lutrell, Ricardo Billcomb, Willelmo co. clontesher?*, *Thomæ Micheldever, Johanni Bishop de Taunton, Johanni Morgan, Johanni Walleis, clerico, Thomæ Warren, et Johanni Denis*, totum statum meum quem habeo de manerio de Hestercomb predicto die mercuris prox' post festum conceptionis beatæ Mariæ virginis anno regni regis H. 6. post conquest' 22.—sigillum Roberti Warre.

He was also one of the feoffees of his brother-in-law, Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, and he, with other feoffees of Lord Stourton, presented to several Advowsons belonging to the Stourton family.



It is shewn on pages 109-10 that John Carent of Silton, Co. Dorset, brother of the above William Carent, married Alice, widow of Walter Derby and William Bydyk, of Silton, whose wardship had been granted to Sir William Stourton. And it will have been seen that on the monument erected by William Carent in Henstridge Church referred to before, the arms of Stourton were set up by the side of Carent and Toomer.

The Stourtons and Carents had been long connected, and it is proved that Sir William Stourton held on the day he died certain property in Lye of William Carent, undoubtedly the father, who was living in 1422, which continued to be held of the same family by his descendants, the Lords Stourton. When Sir William Stourton died his only daughter, Margaret Stourton, was undoubtedly, if we have regard to his will, unmarried and an infant of about 10 or 11 years.

We have also referred to the armorial seals at Wells, Co. Somerset, which Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., perused and gave extracts therefrom of some Stourton entries of interest.

In deed 167, being letters of attorney dated 26th January, 1432, wherein Sir John Stourton, knight, (afterwards created Lord Stourton,) William Carent, (presumably his brother-in-law and the subject of our account,) Master Richard Stourton, clerk, and John Stourton, (senior,) of Preston, (both uncles of Sir John Stourton, 1st Lord Stourton, and Margaret Stourton, wife of William Carent, and half-brothers of Sir William Stourton,) had grant of seisen of certain lands in Melesburgh and Wokey-Hole in Wells-Forum, which had been conveyed to them by John Palton, Esquire, under his deed of 5th January then instant. It is said that William Carent's seal to this deed was obliterated and therefore was unable to be engraved.

In the conveyance numbered 182, dated the 30th October, 1440, 19 Henry VI., Sir John Stourton, knight, (afterwards 1st Lord Stourton,) and William Carent, (presumably identical with his brother-in-law,) conveyed lands in those places to John Reynald, and others. To this deed was a second seal which was circumscribed "*Sigillum Willelmi Carent*" and had within a six cusped panel a shield, with the arms of Carent, viz., *Three roundels chevrony*, of which an engraving is here reproduced from the illustration in Vol. VIII., of the *New Series* of the GENEALOGIST.



It will be seen that this seal is similar to the device in the arms engraved on William Carent's monument, erected in the Carent chapel on the north side of the chancel in Henstridge Church, Co. Somerset.

William Carent had an after remainder in the Pendomer property, which John Stourton, of Preston, settled on his daughter, Alice Stourton, by Katherine Payne, his third wife, who afterwards married, after the deaths of two intermediate husbands, the said William Carent. This remainder, as we have seen, was contingent on the issue of Alice Stourton failing, as well as certain other prior remainders becoming ineffectual,—which events did not happen, for the entail was barred by Alice Stourton's grandson, Henry Daubeney, who was created Earl of Bridgewater, and by whom the property was sold. Alice Stourton married (1) William Daubenny, Lord of Barrington, Co. Somerset, son and heir of Sir Giles Daubenny, knight, and (2) Robert Hill, Lord of the Manor of Houndston. The Pendomer property came through the Dummere family, and Collinson contended that Doomer (with variations) was identical with Toomer.

He was also identical with the William Carent, who was one of the feoffees in 9 Henry VI., of the Manor of Brimpton, Co. Somerset, which had then been settled so that the premises, subject to John and Alice Winford's interests therein for life, and default of heirs of their bodies, should pass to John Stourton, of Preston-Pluckenet, and his heirs in fee simple, which event happened, as the property eventually came to Jane Stourton, who brought the same on her marriage to her husband, John Sydenham, in whose descendants the estate vested for many generations.

William Carent had a charter in 25 and 26 Henry VI., relating to his Manor of Toomer and enclosure of 380 acres of land for purposes of a park in Henstridge, with the grant of the liberty of free-warren in Henstridge, Tornyate and Hewode, Co. Somerset.

He was steward of the lands and possessions of the Monastery of Shaftesbury, and acted as such in holding the several courts for Lady Edith Bonham and Lady Margaret St. John, during the period they were respectively Abbesses at Shaftesbury. In an account of William Stone, bailiff and collector for Margaret St. John in 11 Edward IV., he was shewn as steward, and as being an executor (with William, 2nd Lord Stourton) of Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton\*.

Before we conclude the life of Sir William Stourton, it may be as well to note that the citizens of Salisbury and those of Winchester were involved with the burgesses of Southampton in a dispute relative to the customs imposed at the Port of Southampton, when *William Storton*, presumably identical with Sir William Stourton, was retained to give counsel to the City of Salisbury, in consequence of the decisions arrived at at the Convocations held by that city on the 14th January, 1411, Wednesday, 25th March, 1411, and 25th January, 1412, in which certain citizens were elected to prosecute in the King's Bench, or elsewhere, the matter relative to the injuries alleged to have been done by the Mayor and Burgesses of Southampton, to the Mayors and Communities respectively of Salisbury and Winchester, by the exaction of the alleged unjust customs, said to be contrary to the liberties of those cities, and the composition alleged to have been made with Southampton. Without entering further into the merits of the matter, it will be sufficient here to shew that in the disbursements charged in the accounts of Walter Nandre, Mayor of Salisbury, in 1411, was one for the allowance of 40s. then paid by him, as the wages of the said *William Storton*, who was retained to give counsel to the City of Salisbury; and 10s. 10d. for the vesture of the said *William Storton*†.

In speaking of the Stourtons, Leland said "they were great benefactors to the Cathedral Church of Sarum, as appears by their coate of arms everywhere about the church, and in all the Prebends' Houses." So it is clear that Sir William Stourton was identical with the above William Storton, especially when it has been found he held lands all around the ancient city, and that both his son and grandson were closely connected with its history.

\* His will is not extant as far as can be ascertained.

† Corporation Ledger A. We find some of his descendants also members of the higher profession of the law.



Sir William Stourton was buried with his wife, in the church of the Carthusian Priory or Monastery, situated in the parish of Witham-Friary, Co. Somerset, as appears from the testamentary request in his will hereinafter extracted. The ancient friary or nunnery here was founded at an early date, and in 1181 the same was built and established as a monastery by Henry II., imprecating the wrath of Almighty God, and his own curse on the violator of this his pious donation, which was the superior of the Carthusian Order in England, where the Carthusians were supposed to have first settled in this country, the same being dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints. The parish church, which belonged to the ancient friary, was dedicated to St. Mary. The parish of Witham-Friary was formerly an extra-episcopal liberty, being in the hundred of Frome, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.W. from the parish of that name, and lies on the bank of that river. After Ludlow, in Sept., 1644, had besieged Stourton House, he marched on to Witham-Friary to make further destruction there.

The feast of St. Lambert in 1413 fell on Sunday, the 17th of September, "*Festo Sancti Lamberti, videlicet xvijo die mensis Septembris Anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> tertio decimo.*" As Sir William Stourton died on Monday after that feast in 1413, his death can be safely fixed as having occurred on the 18th September, in that year\*. Henry V., with a large assembly of nobles, was present in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, on the feast of St. Lambert in 1413, when "*Maister Richard Courtnei*" was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, "*a ful able man to that degre*" in the place of "*Alexaundir, Bischop of Norwich, (who) deied this yere.*"

The following is acopy of the Will of Sir William Stourton, Marche 27. :--

Anno ab incarnacōne D'ni n'ri J'hu Xpi Mill'imo ccccx<sup>mo</sup> xx<sup>mo</sup> die men's Julij. Ego *Will'm's Stourton* bone memorie et compos mentis mee condo test'm meu' in hunc modu'. In p'mis lego a'i'am meam Deo om'ipotentī p' int'cessionem b'te p'p'tue v'g'is mar' matris eiusd'm D'ni n'ri et scoz' Mich'is et Gabriel Archangeloz et oim scoz' Angeloz in luce scam de frend corpusqz meu putridum nudu sicut de me p'jecit in mudu ita nudu sepeliend panno lineo tantumodo ill'd coopiend except' infra septen claustrī de which'm† ord'is cartus ad libitū p'oris et co'uent eiusd'm. It'm volo qz die sepult'e mee ordinent quiqz cerei q'libz ponder vni<sup>9</sup> libre ad majus absqz herceo siue aliquo alio apparatu. It'm ordino qz vestura panni nigri distribuat *Joh'i filio meo et Margarete filie mee†* fribz sororibz et s'ventibz

This is conclusive that his will could not have been proved on the 12th.

† Priory and Convent of Witham, Co. Somerset.

These were the *only* children attributed by historians to Sir William Stourton by Elizabeth, his *only* wife, and the above is a clear confirmation of the correctness of that assertion.

meis tm. It'm ordino qz die sepultur' mee distribuat paupib secundu' discrec'o'm  
 exec' meoz. It'm volo q'd die sepult'e me offerat vnq panq rubens de auro ad  
 p'mi missam et alt panq de damascusco ad s'c'dam missam. It'm lego ei'd'm  
 p'ori et co'uentui vna pelue rotund de laton continen q'tuor lagenas ad minq p'  
 eor pedibz lauand. Et si contingat q'd visitatores eiusd'm ordinis voluint aliquo  
 modo eandem peluem accipe q tunc ead'm peluis vendat et peccunia in de pueniens  
 ad pios usus d'c'o Prior et conuent coutat. *It'm lego Joh'n'i filio meo vnu*  
*missale rubeum pcij xli.* It'm eid'm altum missale cooptum cu nigro serico pcij  
 xii marc. It'm lego eid'm filio vnu Psaltearm novu pcij v marc. It'm lego eid'm  
 gradale pc v marc. *It'm lego eid'm filio meo vnu Portoform quod habui de dono p'ris*  
*mei.* It'm lego eid'm vnu libru de fiscoco pc xls. It'm lego eid'm vnu legend  
 scoz de Anglie pc xls. It'm lego Rev'endo D'no meo et patri Cant' Archiep'o\*  
 vnu Ciphum cu cooptoris de auro. *It'm lego Margarete† filie mee ducentas libr' p'*  
*maritagio suo et si contingat p'd'c'am Margaretam obire non maritata q'd tunc p'd'c'e*  
*ducente libr' disponant p' exec' meos p' a'i'abz pentu uxoris mee et a'i'ab oim*  
*fidelii defuncto.* It'm volo q'd om'es svientes mei sint remunerati p' eor' laboribz  
 sm discrec'o'em exec' meor. It'm do' et lego om'ia alia bona mea et catalla no  
 legata exec' meis ad disponend p' a'i'a mea. Et ad istud test'm complend' et  
 exequend' ordino facio et constituo exec' meos Will'm Hankeford milite dilem  
 fr'em meu' Joh'em Stourton et Morganu Googh.

This will was proved by John Stourton, the brother, on the 22nd† September, 1413. Master Richard Stourton, their brother, administered to the goods of the said Morgan Googh, and had proof granted him of the above will on the 23rd September, the following day. He was then described as Rector of the Prebendal Church of Gillingham, and Hutchins referred to some old wooden seats, which remained in the Church of Gillingham, that had carved on them the device of the Stourton family.

Thus concludes "THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY" with which we commenced "THE HISTORY OF THE NOBLE HOUSE OF STOURTON, OF STOURTON, IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS." From this point we now continue the history with Sir John Stourton, the first Baron of Stourton.

\* Probably Thomas Fitz Alan, who had been Lord Chancellor, and was translated from York to Canterbury in 1396. Although he was afterwards charged with high treason and had to escape from the country, he was restored by Henry IV. as Archbishop and lived for many years.

† This would clearly prove that in 1410 when the will was made she was unmarried, as in fact one would suppose her to have been, as she was then of very early age. We have shewn previously that she married William Carent, when the legacy would have passed to her as provided by her father's will.

‡ A non-official copy gives the date as the 12th, but the above date is thought to be the correct one.

---

THE BARONY OF STOURTON.

---

SIR JOHN STOURTON, KNIGHT,  
Created Baron of Stourton,  
Co. Wilts.,  
In the Peerage of England, 13th May, 1448.





THE LETTERS PATENT CREATING THE BARONY OF  
STOURTON.\*

P' JOH'E STOURTON, BARONE DE STOURTON.

R' Om'ibz ad quos &c. sal't'm. Cum consonum & condignu' sit principum nobiles suis attendentes obsequiis iuxta suor' exigenciam m'itor' in status erig'e digniores & eo magis regiis honor extollit' quo plures sibi subsint nobiles honore statu & p'eminencia circumfulti hinc est q'd nos considerantes p'bitatem ac antiquam gen'is claritatem dil'ci & fidelis militis n'ri Joh'is Stourton necnon laudabilia obsequia que idem Joh'es tam carissimo p'ri n'ro defuncto q'm nob' impendit & nob' indies impendere non desistit ip'm Joh'em in Baronem & d'n'm Stourton de Stourton suis exigentibus meritis erigim' & p'ficimus & ei om'ia & om'imoda stilum nomen dignitatem sedem p'rogatiuam & p'eminencias statui Baronis quomodol't' p'tinent' damus & concedim' h'end' om'ia huiusmod' stilum nomen dignitatem sedem p'rogatiuam & p'eminenc' eidem Joh'i Stourton & heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeunt' Et volumus & concedim' q'd idem Joh'es Stourton n'o'iet' & nuncupet' d'ns & heredes sui p'd'ci no'ient' & nuncupent' d'ni Stourton de Stourton Et quia honoribz o'n'a sunt annexa de gr'a n'ra sp'ali & ex c'ta sciencia & mero motu n'ris & ut idem Joh'es & heredes sui p'd'ci o'n'a statui p'd'co incumbenc' facilius & honorificencius valeant supportare Concessimus eidem Joh'i Stourton om'ia t'ras ten' pastur' & boscum n'ra cum p'tin' infra forestam n'ram de Groueley in Com' Wiltes' Saluis tamen nob' & heredibz n'ris lib'a chacea n'ra ad damas n'ras & alias feras quascumq' infra eandem forestam ac sufficient' pastura & herbag' ad easdem & logea n'ra in eadem foresta edificata & alto bosco iuxta logeam illam crescent' continent' triginta acras qui nunq'm fuit copiciat' in australi parte de Grymesdyche h'end' & tenend' eadem t'ras ten' pastur' & boscum p'dict' eidem Joh'i Stourton & heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeunt' de nob' & heredibz n'ris p' redditum trium solidor' & quatuor denarior' nob' & heredibz n'ris annuatim ad festa Pasche & s'c'i mich'is p' equales porc'o'es p' manus vic' dict' Com' Wiltes p' tempore existen' soluend' absq' aliquo alio nob' &

\* Patent Roll (466), 26 Hen. VI., part ii., mem. 26.

heredibz n'ris inde reddendo vel faciend' Concessimus insup' eidem Joh'i Stourton & heredibz suis masculis p'd'c'is q'd ip'i ac huiusmodi heredes sui boscum p'd'c'm infra forestam p'd'c'am succidere p'stern'e & abinde cariare possint quociens & quando eis placu'it necnon lauras cum sepibz & fossatis infra eandem forestam ad eor' libitum p' copiis & recrescencia bosci in solo vbi huiusmodi boscus p' tempore succidet' impost'um lib'e fac'e valeant absq' aliqua licencia quouis modo de nob' & heredibz n'ris seu de ministris n'ris eiusdem foreste in hac parte impetrand' & absq' impedimento seu impetico'e n'ri heredum seu successor' n'ror' seu ministror' n'ror' quor'cumq' Et sciatis q'd cum nos p' l'ras n'ras patentes dat' sexto die Julij Anno regni n'ri vicesimo primo p' c'tam manucap'o'em com'iserimus Joh'i Jewe custodiam man'ii de Sevenhampton Denys cum p'tin' in Com' Som's' h'end' a festo s'c'i mich'is Arch'i tunc p'x' futur' vsq' ad finem septem annor' extunc p'x' sequen' & plenar' complet' reddendo inde nob' p' annu' p' custodia p'd'c'a nouem libras & quatuor solidos p'ut man'ium p'd'c'm extendebat' p' annu' & duos solidos & octo denarios vlt' de incremento ad festa Pasche & s'c'i Mich'is p' equales porc'o'es p'ut in eisdem l'ris patentibz plenius continet' Ac nos p' alias l'ras patentes dat' vicisimo octauo die marcij Anno regni n'ri vicesimo quarto considerant' bona & g'tuita s'uicia que dil'cus s'uiens n'r Thomas Mayn' nob' ante tempora illa impendit & impendet infutur' Concessim' eidem Thome ac Margarete adtunc vx'i eius man'ium p'd'c'm cum p'tin' h'end' & tenend' sibi immediat' post' t'minu' p'd'c'm complet' ad t'minu' vite eor' & alt'ius eor' diucius viuent' reddendo inde nob' & heredibz n'ris quatuor libras p' annu' ad festa Pasche & s'c'i mich'is p' equales porc'o'es p'ut in eisdem l'ris plenius continet' Nos considerantes bonu' g'tuitum notabile & diutinu' s'uiciu' quod dil'cus miles n'r Joh'es Stourton Thes' hospicij n'r'i nob' ante hec tempora impendit concessim' eidem Joh'i Stourton p'd'c'as quatuor libras annuas h'end' & p'cipiend' sibi & heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeunt' p' manus p'd'c'or' Thome & margarete annuatim a festo Pasche vltimo p't'ito ad t'minos Pasche & s'c'i Mich'is p' equales porc'o'es durante vita ip'or' Thome & margarete et ex mero motu gra' & sciencia n'ris p'd'c'is concessimus eidem Joh'i Stourton q'd man'ium p'd'c'm cum p'tin' quod p'd'c'i Thomas & margareta tenent ad t'minu' vite eor' et quod post mortem eordem Thome & margarete ad nos & heredes n'ros reu'ti deberet ad ip'm Joh'em Stourton remaneat h'end' eidem Joh'i Stourton &



heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeunt' de nob' & heredibz n'ris p' fidelitatem t'm p' om'ibz s'uiciis exact' & demand' immediate post mortem eordem Thome & margarete ac sursum reddic'o'em suam inde ad manus n'ras ac quacumq' forisf'cura status sui inde absq' aliquo alio nob' vel heredibz n'ris inde reddend' vel faciend' Et vlt'ius ex habunda'nt gra' n'ra concessim' & p' presentes concedim' eidem Joh'i Stourton hund'r'm n'r'm de Redelane in Com' Dors' necnon hund'ra n'ra de Wylyton Andredesfeld & Fremaners in Com' Som's ac om'es Cur' n'ras turnos leta & visus francipleg' infra eadem hund'ra tenend' & quiquid ad huiusmodi Cur' turnos leta & visus francipleg' p'tinet necnon om'ia exitus fines & am'ciamenta & alia p'ficua quecumq' in eisdem seu inde quouismodo forisfact' p'uenienc' seu em'genc' h'end' eidem Joh'i Stourton & heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeunt' reddendo inde nob' & heredibz n'ris tresdecim solidos & quatuor denarios ad festa Pasche & s'c'i Mich'is annuatim p' equales porc'o'es p' manus vic' Com' p'dco'r' p' tempore existen' p' om'ibz s'uiciis exact' & demand' & absq' alio nob' vel heredibz n'ris inde reddend' vel faciend' quousq' p' d'c'is hund'r'is iuxta verum valorem eordem p' nos vel heredes n'ros eidem Johi Stourton vel heredibz suis masculis aliunde fu'it actualit' recom-pensatum Concessimus eciam & p' p'sentes concedim' eidem Joh'i Stourton q'd ip'e & heredes sui masculi p'd'c'i h'eant om'ia fines penas redempc'o'es exitus forisfact' & am'ciament' tam om'i ho'i'm & tenenciu' resinenciu' & non residenciu' integre tenenciu' & non integre tenenciu' de nob' in capite aut alio modo tenenc' ac alior' residenc' quor'cumq' de & in feodis t'ris & ten' ac singulis locis infra balliuam & bedellariam de Westperet in Com' Som's licet ip'i ministri n'ri vel heredum n'ror' fu'int in quibus-cumq' Cur' n'ris & hered' n'ror' huiusmodi ho'ies tenentes aut resident' aut aliquem eor' tam coram nob' & heredibz n'ris q'm coram nob' & heredibz n'ris in Cancellar' n'ra & hered' n'ror' ac eciam coram Thes' & Baronibz n'ris de Saccario ac coram Justic' n'ris & hered' n'ror' itin'antibz ad co'muna pl'ita & pl'ita foreste et eciam coram Justic' n'ris & hered' n'ror' de Banco ac Justic' n'ris & hered' n'ror' ad assisas capiend' & gaolas delib'and' Ac eciam coram Justic' n'ris & hered' n'ror' ad felonias t'nsgression'es & malef'ca audiend' & t'minand' & ad inquirend' assign' ac coram Justic' n'ris & hered' n'ror' ad pacem conseruand' Ac eciam coram Senescall' & marescall' ac Coronatoribz hospicij n'ri & hered' n'ror' & cl'ico de m'cat' ac eciam coram aliis Justic' n'ris & hered'

nr'or' quibuscumq' fines & redempc'o'es fac'e & am'ciari ac huiusmodi penas seu forisf'curas adiudicare vel forisfac'e contig'it Ita q'd idem Joh'es Stourton & heredes sui masculi p'd'c'i p' manus Balliur' & ministror' suor' fines redempc'o'es penas & am'ciament' p'd'c'a ac exitus forisf'ca que ad nos & d'c'os heredes n'ros p'tinere pot'unt infra balliuam bedellariam p'dict' p' ext<sup>a</sup>ct' Sc<sup>a</sup>cij n'ri vel hered' nror' balliuis & ministr' eordem Joh'is Stourton & hered' suor' p'd'cor' delib'and' leuare p'cipere & h'ere possunt de t'ris ten' possessionibz bonis & catallis eordem ho'im & tenenc' ac alior' residenciu' quorcumq' infra easdem balliuam & bedellariam p'd'cas Et qd' bene liceat eis se inde po'n'e in seisinam Concessimus eciam & concedim' eidem Joh'i Stourton & heredibz suis masculis p'd'c'is q'd ip'i h'eant infra balliuam & bedellar' p'dict' catalla felonu' & fugitiuor' vtlagator' seu qualit'cumq' dampnator' felonu' de se ac alior' vtlagator' quor'cu'q' ex quacumqz causa thesaurum inventum ac catalla que vocant<sup>r</sup> Wayf' & Stray ac alia catalla quecumq' ex quacumq' causa seu qualit'cumqz' forisf'ca Et q'd bene liceat eidem Joh'i Stourton & heredibz suis p'd'c'is po'n'e se inde in seisinam licet huiusmodi bona & catalla p' nos & ministros n'ros prius capt' seu seisit' fu'int eo q'd exp'ssa mencio de vero valore annuo p'missor' seu alicuius ip'or' aut de aliis donis & concessionibz p' nos vel p'genitores n'ros eidem Joh'i Stourton p' antea fact' in p'sentibz fact' non existit aut aliquo alio statuto actu ordinac'o'e siue restric'o'e incont<sup>a</sup>rium fact' in aliquo non obstant' In cuius &c T. R. apud Westm' xiiij die maij.

p' ip'm Regem & de data p'd'c'a auctoritate parlamenti.

#### TRANSLATION OF LETTERS PATENT.\*

The King to all to whom, &c., greeting. Whereas it is meet and fitting that princes should raise the nobles engaged in their service to more exalted rank, according as their merits may require, and that the glory of the King is advanced in proportion to the number of nobles he has around him, bright with the lustre of glory and rank and distinction, therefore We, considering the worth and ancient renown of the family of our well-beloved and faithful Knight, Sir John Stourton, and also the meritorious

\* Patent Roll, 26 Hen. VI., part ii., mem. 26.

services which the said John has rendered both to our dearly-loved father, deceased, and to ourselves, and which he continues to render from day to day, have in accordance with his merits, raised and made the said John to be Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, and given and granted to him all and every description of style, name, dignity, seat, prerogative and distinctions whatsoever to the rank of Baron appertaining, to have all the said style, name, dignity, prerogative and distinctions to him, the said John Stourton and the heirs male of his body. And we will and grant that the said John Stourton shall be styled and called Lord, and that his heirs aforesaid shall be styled and called Lords Stourton of Stourton. And since honours entail great obligations, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, and in order that the said John and his heirs aforesaid may be enabled to bear the obligations incident to the aforesaid rank with the greater ease and dignity, we have granted to the said John Stourton all our lands, tenements, pastures and wood with their appurtenances within our forest of Groveley in the county of Wilts, Reserving, nevertheless, to ourselves and our heirs free chase of our deer and all other wild animals within the said forest, and sufficient pasture and herbage for the same, and our lodge built in the same forest and the lofty wood growing close to that lodge, containing 30 acres in the south part of Grymesdyche, which wood has never been cut, to have and to hold the said lands, tenements, pastures and wood to him the said John Stourton and the heirs male of his body from us and our heirs, by a yearly rent of three shillings and fourpence, to be paid annually to us and our heirs in equal portions at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas. by the hands of the sheriff of the said County of Wilts for the time being, without any other rent or service to us or our heirs. We have granted, moreover, to the said John Stourton and the heirs male of his body, that he and they, the heirs aforesaid, may cut, fell and carry away the said wood within our said forest as often and whenever it shall please them, and that they may freely afterwards make closes with fences and ditches within the said forest at their pleasure for the increase [?] and new growth of wood where the same wood may have been cut down for the time being, without having to obtain license for that purpose in any way from us, our heirs, or our bailiffs of the said forest, and without any let or hindrance from us, our heirs or any of our officers



whomsoever. And know ye that, whereas by our Letters Patent bearing date the sixth day of July in the twenty-first year of our reign, in return for a certain security, we committed to John Jewe the custody of the Manor of Sevenhampton Denys with its appurtenances in the County of Somerset, to have from Michaelmas then next to come to the end of the next seven years following and fully complete. Paying thence to us for the custody aforesaid nine pounds and four shillings each year as yearly return for the manor aforesaid, and two shillings and eight pence further from the increment, in equal portions at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, as in the aforesaid Letters Patent is more fully contained. And [whereas], by other Letters Patent bearing date the twenty-eighth day of March in the twenty-fourth year of our reign, in consideration of the good and unpaid services which our well-beloved servant Thomas Mayn had rendered to us in times past and would render in times to come, we granted to the said Thomas and to Margaret, his then wife, the aforesaid Manor with its appurtenances, to have and to hold to them [the said Thomas and Margaret] immediately after the aforesaid term should be complete, for the term of their lives and the life of the longer liver of them, paying thence to us and our heirs four pounds each year in equal portions at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, as in the said letters is more fully contained. Now, in consideration of the good, unpaid, noteworthy and long-continued service rendered to us in times past by our well-beloved Knight Sir John Stourton, Treasurer of our Household, we have granted to the said John Stourton the yearly four pounds aforesaid, to have and receive to himself and the heirs male of his body at the hands of the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret each year in equal portions at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, during the lives of the said Thomas and Margaret; and of our mere motion, grace and knowledge aforesaid we have granted to the said John Stourton that the aforesaid Manor with its appurtenances, which the said Thomas and Margaret hold for the term of their lives, and which after the death of the said Thomas and Margaret would of right revert to us and our heirs, shall remain to the said John Stourton, to have to himself and the heirs male of his body from us and our heirs by fealty only, in place of all services, exactions and demands, immediately after the death of the said Thomas and Margaret, and their surrender thereof into our hands, and also

their forfeiture of status, if any, with no other rent or service to be paid or rendered to us or our heirs. And further, out of our abundant grace, we have granted and by these presents do grant to the said John Stourton our Hundred of Redlane in the County of Dorset, and also our hundreds of Wylyton, Andredesfeld and Fremaners in the County of Somerset and all our Courts, tourns, leets and views of frankpledge in the said hundreds, and whatsoever to the said Courts, tourns, leets and views of frankpledge appertains, together with all issues, fines, amercements and other profits whatsoever in or from the same in any wise forfeited, proceeding or issuing, to have and hold to him, John Stourton, and the heirs male of his body, paying thence to us and our heirs thirteen shillings and fourpence each year in equal portions at the Feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, by the hands of the sheriffs of the Counties aforesaid for the time being, in place of all services, exactions and demands, and with no other rent or service to be paid or rendered to us and our heirs, until actual compensation shall have been made in other ways by us or our heirs to the said John Stourton or the heirs male of his body for the said hundreds, at the true value thereof. We have granted also and by these presents do grant to the said John Stourton, that he and his heirs male aforesaid shall have all fines, penalties, redemptions, issues, forfeitures and amercements of all men and tenants, resident and non-resident, holding wholly or in part from us in chief or otherwise, and of all residents whatsoever, of and in the fees, lands, tenements and other places in the Bailiwick and Beadlery of Westperet in the County of Somerset as though they were officers of us or our heirs, in whatever Courts of us or our heirs it may happen that these men, tenants or residents, or any one of them shall pay fines or make redemptions, or assign or forfeit these penalties and forfeitures, either before us and our heirs, or before us and our heirs in the Chancery of ourselves and our heirs, as also before the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer, and before the Itinerant Justices of us and our heirs, at common pleas and pleas of the forest, and before the Justices of the King's Bench, and for taking assizes and Gaol delivery of us and our heirs, and also before the Justices appointed to hear, determine and enquire concerning felonies, trespasses and crimes, and the Justices of the Peace of ourselves and our heirs, And also before the Seneschal, Marshal and Coroners of our Household and of our

heirs, and before the clerk of the Market, and any other of the Justices of us and our heirs ; So that the said John Stourton and his heirs male aforesaid shall be permitted to raise, receive and have, by the hands of their bailiffs and officers, the fines, redemptions penalties and amercements aforesaid, and the issues and forfeitures which would belong to us and our said heirs in the Bailiwick and Beadlery aforesaid by estreat of the Exchequer of us or our heirs to be delivered to the bailiffs and officers of the said John Stourton and his heirs aforesaid, from the lands, tenements, possessions, goods and chattles of the said men and tenants and other residents whatsoever within the aforesaid Bailiwick and Beadlery, And that they shall be at full liberty to take seisin thereof. We have also granted and do grant to the said John Stourton and his heirs male aforesaid that they shall have within the bailiwick and beadlery aforesaid the chattles of felons and fugitives, outlawed or condemned in any manner, suicides and all other outlaws whomsoever, for whatever cause, treasure trove, and chattles called " Waif and Stray," and all other chattles whatsoever forfeited for what cause and in what manner soever, And that the said John Stourton and his heirs aforesaid shall have full liberty to take seisin thereof, although such goods and chattles should have previously been taken or seized by us or our officers, although there is no express mention of the true yearly value of the above or of any of them, or of the other gifts and grants made to the said John Stourton by us or our predecessors in these presents [or] formerly, and any other statute, act, ordinance or restriction made to the contrary notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, &c. The King at Westminster the 13th day of May.

By the King himself and by the aforesaid authority of Parliament.



The Right Honourable Sir John Stourton, knight, P.C., Treasurer of the Royal Household, created Baron and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, only son and heir of Sir William Stourton, knight, Speaker of the House of Commons, knight in Parliament for the shires of Somerset, Wilts., and Dorset, and Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts., Great Easton, Co. Essex, Sopley, Co. Hants and of several other Manors, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir (or sole heir) of Sir John Moigne, knight, by Catherine (Belvale,) his wife. He was born in 1399 and was aged 14 years on the death of his father in 1413.

He inherited, on proof of his age in 9 Henry V., in right of his mother the large estates of the Moigne family, which descended (1) to the latter through the paternal line ; (2) the possessions which Sir John Moigne had inherited in right of his own wife, Catherine Moigne, as came to her by descent through the heir of the line of the Maundeviles of Marshwood, when he had livery of those lands as well as the possessions which came through his father, Sir William Stourton, deceased, as his son and heir, his homage being respited ; and (3) those estates which came to Sir John Stourton as heir under the second remainder contained in the charter of John Hame in the Gillingham property, after the failure of the line under the first remainder in the same charter.

The Barony of Stourton in the Peerage of England, was one of the sixteen Baronies granted by patent before the reign of Henry VIII., and was the ninth one so granted after the reign of Richard II., when the first English Barony by Letters Patent was created on the 10th October, 1387, and no more creations of Baronies were thus made until 1433, some fifty years afterwards.

The Stourton Barony alone exists out of the sixteen Baronies which were thus created before the reign of Henry VIII.

Coke said that previous to 11 Richard II. Barons "were called by *writ*" and "if a Baron be created by patent, he must of necessity have these words (his heirs) or the heirs male of his body, or the heirs of his body, &c., otherwise he hath no inheritance," thus differing from the creation of a Barony by *writ*, which had the inheritance therein without the word heir, yet, says Coke, may the king limit the general state of inheritance created by the law and custom of the realm, to the heirs male or heirs general of his body by the *writ*.

Thus from the ancient way of creating a Barony by *writ*, a man so created gained an inheritance, having therein a fee simple extending to his heirs general in the Barony without any expressed words of inheritance, and "if he be created

by Letters Patent, the state of inheritance must be limited by apt words, or else the grant is void." This would be limited to the life of the grantee, so that the patent had to contain words to direct the inheritance so as to become an hereditament, in which case the Barony was only inheritable by the lineal heirs or descendants of the person first ennobled, in which respect it differed from landed property held in fee simple.

It seems well settled that the creation of a Barony by Letters Patent was first known in 11 Richard II., 1387, when John de Beauchamp, of Holt, was then so created on the 10th October in that year, Lord of Beauchamp, Baron of Kidderminster, to him and the heirs male of his body, although since that time many Baronies have been created as well by *writ* without any regard to tenure or estate.

In the Wickcliffe rising against the English established church of Catholicism, we find Lord Stourton, then a knight, being commanded by the order of the Council to recapture and deliver to the order of the Constable of the Tower, Sir John Brakemond, knight, Marseline de Flise and Thomas Payne, then lately three of the clerks of Sir John Oldcastle, knight, a Baron of Cobham, which persons had then lately escaped from the Tower of London. Lord Stourton was most probably chosen by the council for this office on account of his strict adherence to the ancient faith of the Catholic church, as being an eminent person who was known to them as most likely to best perform his duties conscientiously, and restore the persons again into the safe custody of the Constable of the Tower. From the following entry of the Issues of the Exchequer, it will be seen how well he accomplished the task set before him, for he captured all three and delivered them to the Constable of the Tower, as he had been commanded to do by the Council.

Easter, 10 Henry V., 10th July.—To John Stourton. In money paid, &c., in part payment of £26 12s. 4d. which the Lord the King, with the consent of his council, commanded to be paid to the said John, to hold of his gift, for the costs and expenses incurred by him in the County of Somerset, for capturing Sir John Brakemond, knight, Marselin de Flise and Thomas Payne, late clerks and servants of Sir John Oldecastell, knight, who lately escaped from the Tower of London; which said John, Marselin, and Thomas, were taken back to the Tower aforesaid and delivered to the Constable there, by command of the said Council. By writ, &c.—£13 6s. 8d.

Lord Stourton was returned by the name of John Stourton, junior, as a knight of the shire of Wilts., on the 18th November, 1421, to a Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on the 1st day of the then next succeeding month. This was apparently just after his arriving at maturity.

He was again elected for the same county on the 3rd April, 1425, as John Stourton, to attend the Parliament then convened to meet at Westminster on the 30th of that month, as well as being returned for that shire on the 22nd April, 1432, to meet the Parliament summoned for the 12th May then next ensuing.

On the 11th October, 1423, he was elected as John Stourton, junior, to sit as a knight in Parliament for the County of Dorset, to the Parliament convened to meet at Westminster, on the 20th of that month.

We think, however, he was never returned for the shire of Somerset, although we give the entries under his name, and notwithstanding that the first entry relating to John Stourton as a member for that county gives his description as a knight, we think this was probably an error, but in each of the other entries John Stourton was described as "*senior*," which latter description we have seen was generally applied to his uncle of that name, who as has been found was always resident within the county of Somerset. We, nevertheless, extract the entries.

For Co. Somerset, John Stourton, *described as a knight*, was returned as a county member on the 9th October, 1419, to sit in the Parliament then convened to meet at Westminster five days afterwards on the 16th of the then present month. Lord Stourton would have then been under age if the date was correct.

Again, John Stourton, Esquire, described as *senior*, was returned for this shire on six other occasions, *viz.*: 4th November, 1420; 3rd November, 1421; 4th October, 1423; 21st January, 1426; 29th August, 1429; and 19th September, 1435.

The years 1421 and 1423 were when Lord Stourton was respectively returned for the shires of Wilts. and Dorset, so it is most unlikely that he would have been also returned as the county member for Somerset. John Stourton, the uncle, died in 1438-9, and in his will he called himself "*senior*," while *Newcourt* in his account of Great Easton Advowson described Lord Stourton as "*junior*."



He was ancestor—through his daughter, Margaret Stourton, by her husband, Sir George Darell, of Littlecote, Co. Wilts., knight,—of Edward VI., King of England, as evidenced from the following pedigree :—

*Sir John Stourton*, created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts. Lord and Patron of Stourton. Sheriff of Co. Wilts., Sheriff of Co. Gloucester, Treasurer of the Household. Served in the wars of France and Normandy. Died on St. Catherine's day, 1462. — *Margery Wadham*, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merryfield, Co. Somerset, knight. The Wadhams had long been connected with the Stourton family. See under John Stourton, of Preston, Co. Somerset.

*Margaret Stourton*, who is shewn by Hoare, Edmondson and Collins as a daughter of John, Lord Stourton, as well as by Harl. MS. 1074. — *Sir George Darell*, of Littlecote, Co. Wilts., knight. Keeper of the great wardrobe to Edward IV. Sheriff of Co. Wilts. 33 Henry VI., and 1, 5, and 9 Edward IV.

*Elizabeth Darell*. First wife. Besides her eldest son, she had a numerous family, her daughter, Margaret Seymour, having married Sir Nicholas Wadham. — *John Seymour*, who seated himself at Wolfhall, Co. Wilts., aged 14 years in 1464, 4 Edward IV., at the death of his grandfather, Sir John Seymour, knight.

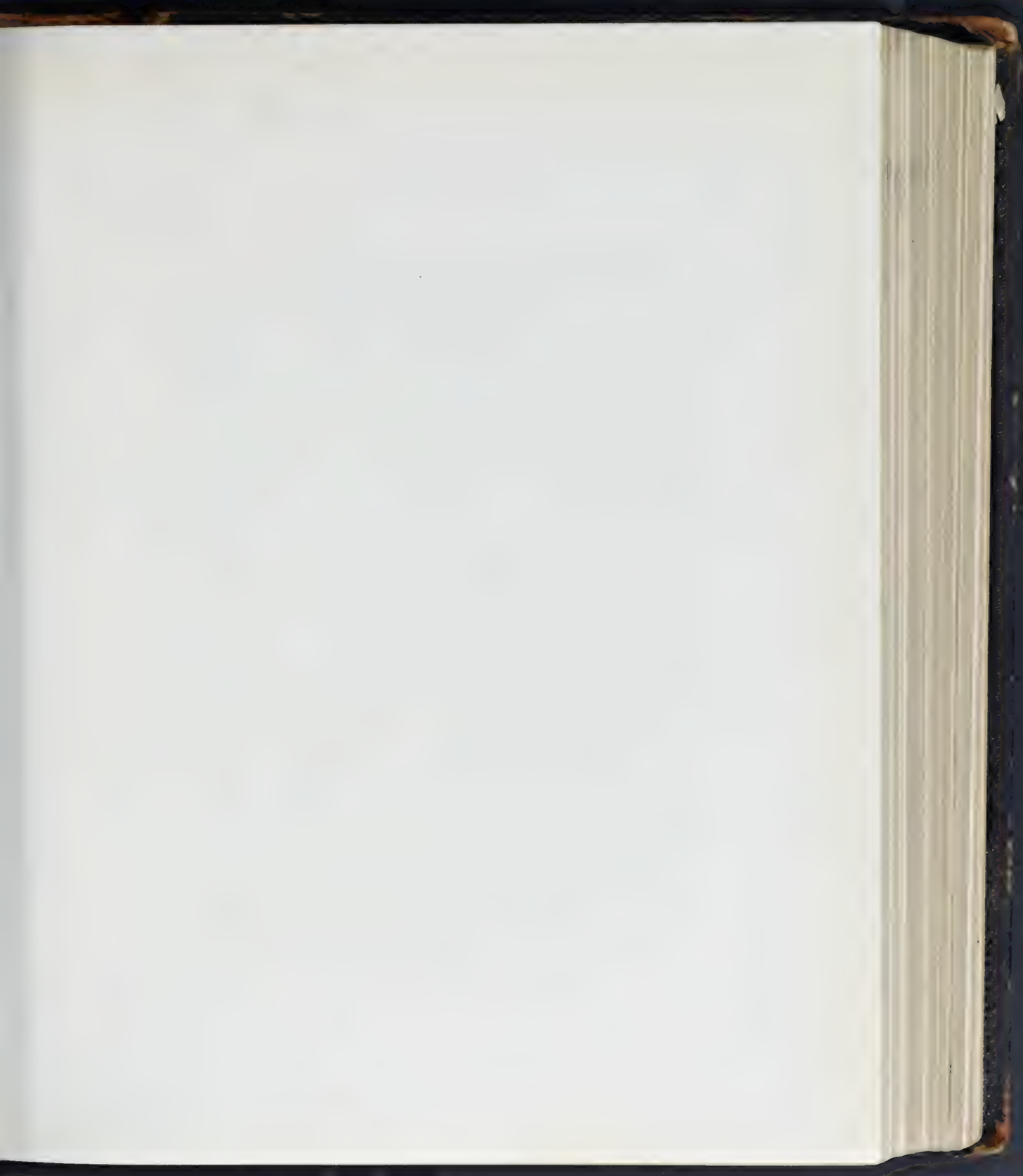
*Sir John Seymour*, of Wolfhall. Succeeded his father in 1491, knighted 1496. Made knight-banneret at siege of Tournay, 1513. Sheriff for Cos. Dorset, Somerset and Wilts. Constable of Bristol Castle for life. Died 21st Dec., [Sept.] 1536, aged 60 years and 7 months. Buried in Easton Priory Church, Co. Wilts., remains removed on dissolution and buried 30th Sept., 1590, in the chancel of the Church at Great Bedwin, Co. Wilts. — *Margaret Wentworth*. 2nd daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, K.B., of Nettlestead, Co. Suffolk, and Pontefract, Co. York, who died in 1501, seised of the Manors of Gedney, Goxhill, Chetham, Syberton, Kynaston, &c. She died in 1550 and was buried with her husband in the chancel of Great Bedwin Church.

*Jane Seymour*, 3rd consort. Sister to Edward, Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, K.G., executed by order of his nephew, Edward VI., 1552, and sister to Thomas, Lord Seymour, of Sudley, K.G., who married Queen Catherine, (Parr) widow of Henry VIII. She married 20th May, 1556, and died in childbed with her only child, 14th Oct., 1537. Buried in the Choir of the Church within Windsor Castle. — *Henry VIII.* By the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and of the Church of England and of Ireland, in Earth the Supreme Head. His Majesty was born at Greenwich 28th Jan., 1491, crowned 24th June, 1509, died at Whitehall on his birthday, 28th Jan., 1547, and was buried at Windsor.

*Edward VI.*, King of England, France and Ireland. Born at Hampton Court, 12th Oct., 1537, crowned 25th Feb., 1547, died at Greenwich, 6th July, 1553, unmarried, and was buried at Westminster.

Sir John Stourton, said "*Paul Plod*," was eminent in a public capacity at home. He was High Sheriff for the County of Wilts. during the 12th and 16th years of the reign of Henry VI., and for Gloucestershire during the 18th year of the same Monarch. He was summoned to Parliament in the 9th year of Edward IV's reign, 1470\*.

The first Baron Stourton had died some years previously, so this is erroneous.





ANCIENT GATEWAY AT STOURTON, CO. WILTS.  
*From a Photograph, 1890.*



Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the historian of part of Wiltshire, added in speaking of Lord Stourton, "that he served his Monarchs Henry V. and VI. with great ability in their foreign wars, as well as in public capacities at home and in his own country, for which services he was advanced in dignity and was created a Baron, with other emoluments, anno 1448."

Magna Britannia said "He was an active man (partisan) in the service of the York family" and that "his son and heir, William, shewed the same zeal for Edward IV. in opposing the Lancastrians, who were then stirring in Northumberland." Sweetman, in his "Historical Pamphlets" relating to Stourton and its neighbourhood, called him "a celebrated warrior," and he is generally described as having been possessed "with great ability and gallantry," and as "the most distinguished character of this ancient family." As we have previously remarked, it may have been partly due to the influence of his father with the royal house of Lancaster that this Lord Stourton found so much favour with Henry V. and Henry VI., but these favours did not, however, hinder Lord Stourton from supporting Edward IV. when Henry VI. was dethroned.

Leland ascribed to Lord Stourton that he built the castle at Stourton out of French prize money, but it is more likely to be the fact that he only added to and renovated the old mansion-house at Stourton, built by Sir Robert Stourton, his ancestor. In 6 Henry VI. there was a charter dated at Westminster, from the Crown granting and licensing John Stourton, of Stourton, Esquire, to enclose 1,000 acres of pasture, meadow, and woodlands, within his Manor of Stourton, Co. Wilts., and to impale and make thereof a park. The Crown by charter dated at Shene, Co. Surrey, on 2nd May, 19 Henry VI., granted and licensed to Sir John Stourton, knight, divers deer leaps in Stourton Park, then lately formed under above charter, and of the liberty of free-warren in all his demesne lands and woods of Stourton, as also for a fair to be held there yearly on the eve and feast of the "Invencionis sacræ crucis." The following are copies :—

"De parco includendo et faciendo. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem. Sciatus, quod de gratiâ nosrâ speciali concessimus, et licenciam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Johanni Stourton, de Stourton, armigero, quod ipse mille acras terræ, prati, pasture, et bosci, infrâ manerium suum de Stourton, in comitatu Wiltes, quæ extrâ metas forestæ nostræ existunt, ut dicitur includere et parcum inde facere, et terram, pratum, pasture, et boscum, illa sic inclusa, et parcum inde tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis ; imprimis, sine

molestatione vel impedimento nostri, vel heredum nostrorum justiciariornm, vicecomitum, et aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcunque. In cujus, &c., T.R. apud Westm'. xiiii die Junii, p. bre. de privato sigillo.

P' Johanne Stourton, milite.—Rex Archiepiscopis, &c., salutem.

Sciatus, quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus, et hâc cartâ nostrâ licenciam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni Stourton, militi, quod ipse et heredes sui, diversos saltus sive salebras in clausurâ parci sui apud Stourton, quociens et ubi sibi placuerit, pro feris ibi ingrediendis, liberè . . . . . possint, sine . . . . . sive impedimento nostri, aut heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, sive custodam forestariorum, viridariorum, aut aliorum officiariorum forestarumstrarum, quocunque statuto de forestâ, sive aliquibus aliis statutis, sive ordinationibus in contrarium factis, non obstantibus. Et ulterius de uberioris gratiâ nostrâ concessimus, pro nobis et dictis heredibus nostris, eidem Johanni, quod ipse et heredes sui predicti teneant liberam warennam in manerio suo de Stourton, et in omnibus . . . . . terris suis ibidem, ac in omnibus aliis terris, boscis, et pasturis, parcellis, ejusdem manerii, cum suis . . . . . quibuscunque, cum omnibus ad hujus warennam pertinentibus, itâ quod nullus intret manerium, terras, boscos, seu pasturas predictas, ad fugandum, seu aliquid in eisdem capiendum, sine licenciâ predicti Johannis aut heredum suorum sub . . . . . nostrâ decem librarum; quodque ipsi et heredes sui predicti teneant, quolibet anno, apud manerium suum predictum, unam feriam, tenendam semel in anno, videlicet, in vigiliâ et in festo invencionis sanctæ crucis, cum omnibus ad hujus feriam pertinentibus; dum tamen feria illa non sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum.

Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, quod predictus Johannes et heredes sui predicti saltus et salebras in clausurâ parci sui predicti, ex causâ predictâ, quociens et ubi sibi placuerit, facere possint, ac teneant liberam warennam in manerio, predictis boscis, et pasturis predictis; necnon unam feriam apud manerium suum predictum, tenendam semel in anno, in formâ predictâ, sibi et heredibus suis; imprimis, absque . . . . . nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, eschaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcunque. Hiis testibus verabiliter, I. Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Angliæ Primate; I. Barthom' et Wellen' Episcopo, Cancellario nostro carissimo, avunculo nostro; Humfredo Duce Gloucest'r; carissimis con-

sanguineis nostris Henr' Northumbr', W. Suff', Senescallo Hospicii nostri, comitibus; dilectis et fidelibus nostris Rad'o Cromwell, thes' Angliæ, Johanne Cornwaill, militibus; dilecto clerico nostro Willielmo Lynwod, custode privati sigilli nostri, et aliis. Dat' per manum nostram apud manerium nostrum de Shene, secundo die Maii, per ipsum Regem et de dat' predictâ auctoritate Parliamenti\*."

We find from the charter which we have set out under William Carent on page 161, relating to the Manor of Hestercombe, that Lord Stourton was named as one of the feoffees of Robert Warre. In addition thereto, and by way of explanation of that charter of Robert Warre, we give under the entry relating to Joan Stourton, daughter of Lord Stourton, many particulars concerning her and her husband, Richard Warre, whose marriage with her was confirmed by the Visitation for Co. Somerset. We recite the Inquisition of Robert Warre, the settlor of Hestercombe Manor, which proved that Lord Stourton and others were seised in their demesne as of fee of that Manor, and the Manor of Crafte-Warre, Co. Somerset, and being so seised thereof had devised the same to John Warre, Esquire, for life, with remainder to Richard Warre, (son and heir of Robert Warre,) and Joan, (Stourton) his wife, and their heirs. Richard Warre died on the 25th November, 1482, without issue. Robert Warre had died 8th July, 1465, and by his will had ordered his body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the Monastery of Athelney. We find at the dissolution that the Manor of Athelney in Purse Caundel, was divided in moieties, one belonging to the Abbey of Athelney and the other to that of Shaftesbury, both being granted, with the advowson of the church there, to William, 7th Lord Stourton.

According to the Armorial Seals at Wells, there was a very fine seal to a deed numbered 167, being Letters of Attorney of 26th January, 1432, of Sir John Stourton, whereby he, and William Carent, Master Richard Stourton, and John Stourton, of Preston, had granted to them seisen of lands in Melesburgh and Wookey Hole, in Wells Forum, which premises had been granted to them by John Palton, Esquire, by deed of 5th January, 1432. The shield was charged with a *bend, between six fountains for Stourton*, the fountains being represented by rings, not by wavy lines; the crest was *an antelope's head erased*. The legend was "S. JOHANNIS STOURTON." A sketch was given in the Genealogist† and is reproduced on the next page.

Rotuli Carta, 19 Henry VI.

† Contributed by Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A.





[AFTER SKETCH IN THE GENEALOGIST].

The next deed was a conveyance, dated 30th October, 1440, relating to the premises in the same places, and to which the armorial seal of Sir John Stourton as attached to the same was a circular one of plain form, somewhat less elaborate than the former one, the arms were *a bend, between six roundels, the wavy lines on which to shew they were fountains* were also wanting as in the above deed, while *the bend was cross hatched*, as if it were *sable* instead of the *field*; the shield being heater\* shaped. The small space left between it and the legend was filled by a simple curved line, the inscription was :—

“SIGILLUM \* JOHANIS \* STOURTON \* CHEVELIER.”



[AFTER SKETCH IN THE GENEALOGIST].

The deeds related to the building of Bishop Bubwith's almshouses in Wells, Co. Somerset, and the Inquisitions prove that John Stourton, Esquire, and others, between the 7th and 18th years of Henry VI., were trustees of considerable

\* Presumably the shape of a heater.

premises in Co. Somerset, for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew's in Wells\*. There appeared to have been 84 deeds, with 86 seals, relating to Bishop Bubwith's almshouses in Wells; and from a writing under the hand and seal of Thomas, Abbot of Malmesbury, on 15th March, 26th year of King Henry [1448], it appeared that Thomas Harryes, (according to his own admission to the said bishop at his Manor of Cowfold), never fully released under his hand and seal, as he should have done, all his right and claim, which he had had vested in him of the Manor of Mellesburgh and Wokehole, unto one John Stourton, of Preston†.

We note on page 85 that the Stourton arms remain in contemporary glass in the old chapel of Bishop Bubwith's almshouse in Wells.

Master Richard Stourton and John Stourton, of Stourton House, Preston, *were uncles* to John, 1st Lord Stourton, *not sons*, as stated by Mr. Jewers. They were half-brothers of Sir William Stourton, all sons of Sir John Stourton, grandfather of John, 1st Lord Stourton.

He built the nave, choir and chancel of the Conventual Church of Stavordale Priory, Co. Somerset, and was supposed to have been patron of that house as in some way descended from the founder, Sir William Zouch, who dedicated the same to the honour of St. James. The original Conventual Church was esteemed to have been the mother church to Wincanton.

The partly rebuilding and reconsecration by Sir John Stourton was done under a commission by John Stafford, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, of 4th June, 1443, and dedicated to St. James‡. It was a small Priory of Canons of the Order of St. Austin, but under the subordinate regulation of St. Victor.

When Sir John Stourton rebuilt and reconsecrated it, the same had by lapse of time fallen into decay. Between 19 and 23 Henry VI., Sir John Stourton,

\* See also under John Stourton, of Preston.

† Historical Manuscripts. It is also shewn that the Stourtons were long connected with Wells Cathedral; for the Chapter writing to the Dean in 1379, said he had sent John de Stourton to communicate with him on urgent business touching their Chapter, &c.; and in 1402, John Stourton witnessed the Composition between the Dean and Chapter of Wells and William Beauchamp, Lord of a moiety of Lillesdone and Stathe Manor, concerning fishery rights in the Tone, &c.

‡ Harl. MS. 6966, page 55, Hutton's Collections; Tanner's Notit. Monast.; Dugdale's Monast. Angl.; Notit. Monast. Somerset xxvii; Registry of Bath and Wells; Archer 664; Phelp's Somerset. This John Stafford is said by Sir William Dugdale to have been of the same stock as the Staffords of Hooke, and was brother consequently of Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, to whom Henry VI. granted Sevenhampton Denys Manor, Co. Somerset, which after his death was granted by that king to the above Sir John Stourton after his creation as Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts.

and others, passed a third part of the Manor of Thorne-Coffyn, with the appurtenances, also three tofts and other lands there, Co. Somerset, to hold to John, Prior of the Convent of Stavordale, and his successors in perpetuity.

Later on, in 1533, it was attached to the Monastery of Taunton, and at the dissolution it was dissolved and granted to the lineal descendant of Lord Stourton, *viz.*, to William, 7th Baron Stourton, passing to his son, Charles, 8th Baron, on whose attainder it escheated to the Crown, who granted the same to John Dier, of Roundhill. On 18th March, 1374, one of the Canons of the Priory of Stavordale, was to celebrate daily in the choir of the chapel of the blessed Virgin of SS. Peter and Paul and S. James, under the Campanile, within Stavordale Priory,—*intervalia*,—a mass to pray for the health of the souls of John de Stourton, (grandfather of Lord Stourton,) Alice, his wife; William de Stourton, and Johanne, his wife, parents of the said John de Stourton; also for the brothers and sisters of the said John de Stourton, and Letitia and Alicia, their wives.

Sweetman, in his historical guide relating to Wincanton, in a long account quoted from the works of previous writers, speaks of the Priory of Stavordale being shorn of its glory, but as remaining.

From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* it appears that the Priory of Taunton received from Wyncaulton (Wincanton) £8 by the sale of the tithes of grain and meadows, that the Priory then paid 3s. 4d. to the Bishop of Bath for a certain rent issuing from the Rectory of Wyncaulton, and in alms £12 4s. to four of the poor of Staffordell (Stavordale), by the ordination of John, Lord Zouch, John, Lord Sto(u)rton, William Yorke, late Prior of Taunton, and others.

The Ministers' Accounts at the dissolution give the following particulars relating to the then late Priory of Taunton.

Wyncaulton :—	Roundhill :—	Barowe :—
Assised rents £8 5s.	Farm of the Manor	Assised rents £8 6s. 6d.
Farm of Rectory £8.	House £9.	Perquisites of the Court 5s. 6d.

From the particulars for request of sale to William, 7th Lord Stourton, of the part possessions of the then late Priory of Taunton and Monastery of Wincanton, it appeared that the same covered rents and farms in Wincanton, Roundhill and Barowe.



They included the Rectory of Wincanton, together with the advowson of the church thereof, subject to paying the wages and stipend of some chaplain there yearly, for celebrating divine service in Wincanton Church, and 12s. 6d. for bread, wine and wax in the same church yearly. Also the capital messuage and mansion-house of Roundhill, with the appurtenances, then or late in the possession of John Dier, and described as formerly belonging to the then late Priory of Taunton, which included the Manor of Roundhill near Barrow, and lands in the hamlet of Barrow common and Charlton-Musgrove, then valued at £9 11s. 2d. yearly, belonging to the then late Priory of Taunton.

As bearing thereon the following extract from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* is important :—

## WYNCAULTON.

The assised rents of the customary tenants, £8 7s. 3d.					
out of which annually,					
To the Lord Henry Daubeney	-	-	10d.	£8 7s. 3d.	£8 15s. 7d.
So now clear	-	-	-		
Perquisites of the courts and other casualties	-	-		6s. 8d.	
Fines of lands	-	-	-	20d.	

## RUNDEHILL.

Assised rent of the farm of the Manor - - - £9.					
out of which annually,					
To the turn of the Sheriff of Co. Somerset	-	-		15d.	£8 14s. 9d.
A chief rent to John Boneham, Esquire,	-	-		3s.	
A chief rent to the heir of Chalket for land in Cleyanger	-	-		12d.	
So now clear	-	-	-	-	

## BARROW.

Assised rents of the customary tenants, £8 6s. 6d.					
out of which annually,					
To the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury, for lands					£8 8s. 11d.
in Batcombe	-	-	14d.	£8 3s. 11d.	
To the heirs of Rodney for land in Lovington,			17d.		
So now clear	-	-	-	-	
Perquisites of the courts and other casualties	-	-		5s.	

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in that part of his history which dealt with Old and New Sarum, in describing the constitution of the municipal government, and in presenting a general view of the conditions and habits of the citizens as displayed in their testaments and legal instruments, said, we have adverted to the general custom of forming confraternities of a religious character, as the means of a reciprocal communication of spiritual benefits.

We must not, however, omit (he proceeded,) the most important and valued confraternity of all, namely, that of the Cathedral Establishment, which was eagerly supported by the princes and nobles of the land, and into which admission was doubtless purchased by liberal donations.

The advantages (he tells us) which this privilege was supposed to convey, may be estimated from the forms of admission. The candidate or some other accredited person in his behalf, appeared in the Chapter House, and preferred his demand prostrate. Admission being given (he said) by a regular vote, the suppliant was addressed in the following words by the Dean, or received the formulary engrossed on parchment.

“In the name of God, Amen. We, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, with the assent and consent of our brotherhood, receive you into our confraternity. We will and grant, that you participate, as well in life as in death in all the masses, prayers, fastings, vigils, and every other meritorious work, which may be performed by us and our brotherhood, the Canons, Vicars, and other ministers of this church and its dependencies.” The candidate then rose, returned thanks, and respectfully saluted the Dean and Chapter. In 1430 Lord Stourton, then a knight, obtained this privilege.

When Henry VI. ascended the throne, his two uncles, John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford\*, Earl of Richmond, &c., and Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, had been appointed by his late father, Henry V., respectively as Regent of France and Regent of England, which Parliament superseded, appointing John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, protector or guardian of England during his residence here, with remainder to Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, while Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, and Henry, Bishop of Winchester, were constituted governors of their great-nephew, Henry VI. John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, after causing his nephew, Henry Plantagenet,

\* Called the celebrated Regent of France, a prince renowned for his skill in war, great wisdom, and prudence, whose career in France was marked by a series of brilliant achievements.

to be solemnly crowned as Henry VI., King of England, made application in the king's name for pecuniary aid from among the principal cities and towns of England,—*inter alia*,—of the inhabitants of Salisbury, in a letter in which Lord Stourton was mentioned as one of the Royal Commissioners, which letter was in the words and to the effect following :—

Dear and well-beloved,—As by the exploit of the voyage which, by the aid of our blessed Creator, we propose to make, in our own person, in the month of April (then) next, towards our kingdom of France, there to put a brief end and conclusion of our wars, according to our earnest desire, we must necessarily be provided in all haste with a notable sum of money, as more plainly will be shewn to you, by the Reverend Father in God, the Bishop of Bath, our treasurer, our faithful Sire de Hungerford, our treasurer, and our dear and faithful John Tuyn, chief baron of our exchequer, the Dean of Salisbury, *Humphry Stafford*, *Edmund Cheney*\*, William Goneville, *John Stourton*, knights, and *William Carell*†, Esquire, and our Sheriffs of Wilts., Somerset, and Dorset. These, by the advice and assent of our council, are assigned, jointly and severally, by letters of commission under our great seal, to conjoin and treat with you, for the loan of a notable sum of money, to be lent by you, in this our great necessity, and to procure to and for you, in our name, sufficient surety for repayment‡.

In 1446, owing to the prosperity and influence of the inhabitants of Salisbury, there were letters of privy seal addressed to the Mayor and Commonalty of Salisbury, to appear before the Royal Commissioners, the Dean of Salisbury, Robert Hungerford, *John Stourton*, and John Baynton, in order to treat for a loan of a farther sum of money§. In pursuance of that command we find that the Mayor and Commonalty of Salisbury did so appear before the Royal Commissioners, and through them offered the king, for his urgent affairs, the sum of fifty marks.

In an account of the Mayor of Salisbury about 1451-2, relating to the contribution then still levied on the City of Salisbury, were two items—the *Lord Stourton* 1s. 8d., and a messenger of *Lord Stourton*, who came from Calais, 5s.

See pedigrees on pages 44 and 52. In an ancient mass book at Salisbury Cathedral, commenced about the time of Edward IV., is a list of benefactors who were regularly commemorated in the prayers of the church, among whom were:—Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, Sir John Cheney, knight, Sir Francis Cheney, knight, and Dame Katherine Chidiok.

† Query if Carent.

‡ Copy in old French in the Corporation Ledger A., fol. 94, B.H.

§ Ledger A.B.



John, Lord Stourton, it is said in another entry, was still a Commissioner of the king at Salisbury\*. We have read how his father was called on to act as adviser to the Mayor and Commonalty of Salisbury.

On the 20th October, 1462, there was a commission of array addressed to Sir John Stourton, Sir Reginald Stourton, knights, and others, that notice had been received by the king of an intended invasion by the Scots and French, at the instigation of the great rebels of his own kingdom, and they were authorised to array and muster his liege subjects of the County of Wilts, according to directions for the security and defence of the state, with power to arrest and commit to custody rebellious or contumacious persons. In obedience to this injunction a convocation was held on Monday after the feast of the circumcision, January 3rd, 1463.

In the 25th year of the reign of Henry VI., that king granted to Lord Stourton, while a knight and also described as the Treasurer of the Royal Household, the Castle of Old Sarum, then said to be so ruinous that it yielded no benefit to the king, together with all the banks, ditches, walls and gardens belonging and appertaining thereto, to be held of the Crown by fealty at a yearly rental of 3s. 4d†.

These premises did not pass under the Inquisition of Lord Stourton, and what became of them is not known. Sir Richard Colt Hoare thought the grant was either revoked or not carried into effect, which is generally believed to have been the case.

Much uncertainty prevailed, according to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the history of Old Sarum subsequent to the reign of Henry VII. According to some authorities (he said,) it fell to the Crown by forfeiture, on the attainder of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, for the murder of the Hartgills; while according to others, it was recovered by John, 9th Lord Stourton, when he was restored in blood to his title and estates by Act of Parliament in 1575.

Under the Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton, he had a messuage called Buntisplace in New Sarum, while William, 2nd Lord Stourton, died seised of the same messuage, with other tenements in *Old* and *New* Sarum.

\* Ledger B., fol. 4 B.

† Patent, 25 Henry VI., part 1, membrane 3.

We now proceed to describe "*Stourton House*," or Fulham Hall or House, in Fulham, Co. Middlesex.

Lord Stourton having been created a peer of England, as Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., on the 13th May, 1448, undoubtedly looked about him to find a mansion near London, where he could reside and be at all times ready to attend the Court for purposes of State, and what more suitable position for that purpose could he have chosen the next year than that which he did in selecting a house on the north bank of the river Thames, close by the gardens of the Bishops of London, Lords of the Manor of Fulham, who usually made their principal summer residence at Fulham Palace.

This, although near London, only some four miles west thereof from Hyde Park corner, was a quiet and rural spot, surrounded by lovely scenery and with a splendid view, from the grounds, of the river Thames.

The house is believed to have been the messuage sold in 21 Richard II. (1397) to John Shirburne, clerk, by Richard Mede, and Joan, his wife\*. This John Shirburne, *alias* Shir(e)bo(u)rn(e) or Sherbo(u)rn(e), was probably identical with him of that name who was Archdeacon of Essex and who died in 1434, he having been buried at Fulham, where an epitaph was placed to his memory as recorded by Weever. It is thought he may have been son of William de Shirebourne, *alias* Ilberd, who was 'parson' or rector of Fulham from 1363 to 1413.

Another John Shireborne, (perhaps his son,) sold the messuage with a garden in Fulham, in the year 1449, to Sir John, 1st Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the peerage of England, and the property remained vested in the Lords Stourton, as a residence, until it was sold by William, 5th Lord Stourton, as shewn under his name.

There is no known *legal* evidence extant that the house was ever called *Stourton House*, its usual name was "*ffulham Hall*," indeed, in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Fulham, it is called by none other†. But it will be seen afterwards, from the extracts taken from the respective works of Lysons, Faulkner and Nichols, that down to the end of the eighteenth century the house was known as *Stourton House* to them traditionally as contemporary writers, and it seems well evidenced that they spoke of the site as being on the west side of Bear or Bridge Street.

\* Fines, London and Middlesex.

† Charles J. Fèret, Esquire, F.R.H.S.

The Stourton MS. Book throws no light on this property excepting from an entry :—

“Com’ Midd’

Westmynster ten’t’m ib’m. P’ offic’ 2 Ed 6.

ffulham Messuag’ ib’m. P’ offic’ 17 E. 4.

Su’ma p’ ann’ lxxij’ xvs vd.”

This is extracted out of a schedule of lands headed “A Note of all the Landes that wear heartofore the Lords Stourtons.” And the Inquisition taken after the death of Lord Stourton, proved he died seised of a *Messuage with a garden in Fulham, Co. Middlesex*. As to the descent thereof through his descendants, we shall have occasion to speak under their respective names.

In the time when Lord Stourton purchased the house and garden, the evidence rather leads one to suppose that there was no bridge across the Thames connecting Fulham with Putney on the Surrey bank of that river, and that the garden, which we read he then purchased with the house, might really have come right down from the house to the northern bank of the Thames in Fulham.

The first bridge we read of was made in 1642, when “the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, caused one to be built, on barges and lighters, across the Thames from Fulham to Putney, for the conveyance of his army and artillery into Surrey ; and the parliamentary army under Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered at Fulham in 1647.” This was probably only a temporary arrangement which lasted but a few years, perhaps not latter than 1660, when the Manor belonging to the See of London, which had been sold in 1647 by order of the parliamentary commissioners, was restored. So that the old plain wooden bridge, of which we shall speak as having been erected by Philips, carpenter to George II., was really the first one permanently erected, not only for horses, coaches, and all carriages, but even for foot-passengers, who all had to pay toll.

It is certain that at the time Lysons, Faulkner, and John Nichols wrote their various accounts of Stourton House, that it was then standing, although it is most probable that any grounds which were formerly attached to the house, between the latter and the river Thames, had been considerably altered since the period when the property was held by the Stourton family.

Lysons, writing in 1795, said in his *Environs of London*, on the authority of the Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton, that “in the year 1449, John Shirkbourn, and others, sold a house and garden at Fulham, then valued at 3s. 4d.



per annum, to John, (the first) Lord Stourton." Lysons added "It was, for several generations, the property and residence of his descendants." John Shirbourn, as we have said, was perhaps a son of the John Shirbourn who purchased the house.

But neither Lysons, nor any other writer, shewed any intermediate holder of the premises from the period when the Stourtons parted with the possession thereof and the time when William Sharp, Esquire, acquired the property.

Our chief object, however, is to identify the site of Stourton House and grounds, but we understand that there are very full details of the history of the house from the time of the Commonwealth, when a portion of the waste of the Manor, which lay behind *Fulham Hall*, was built over, four houses for the use of the watermen of Fulham, being erected upon it\*.

John Nichols, in his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*†, writing in 1812, (a year previous to Faulkner's history of the parish,) said "William Sharp, Esquire, after a long life actively passed in the arduous professional duties of a first-rate surgeon, is now passing the tranquil evening of life in a delightful retirement on the banks of his old favourite river, the Thames, in a beautiful villa nearly adjoining to the gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham Palace."

Of him Lysons said that Stourton House was "now (1795) of William Sharp, Esquire, who has made considerable improvement upon the premises and built a beautiful cottage near the water side," "which, (added Faulkner in 1813,) communicated with the house and garden by a subterranean passage made under the narrow way called *Church Lane*."

Between Stourton House and the Swan a passage led westwards along the south side of the churchyard. This was Church Lane or Passage. Just west of the Swan was a cottage, afterwards known as *Egmont Villa* or "*Hook's House*," from the residence there of that versatile genius of evil memory, Theodore Hook‡. The site of this cottage was in the year 1780 leased by Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop§ of London, to the above William Sharp. The "*beautiful cottage*" as Lysons termed it, was built by him for the use of his only daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas John Lloyd-Baker, Esquire, of Hardwicke Court, near Gloucester. In a top room of this cottage, Granville Sharpe (the philanthropist, well known for his

In the possession of Charles J. Fèret, Esquire, F.R.H.S.

† Volume I., page 445.

Born in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square, London, on the 22nd September, 1788, died at his house at Fulham, on the 24th August, 1841, and was buried in Fulham Churchyard.

Formerly Prebendary of Durham, and Lord Bishop of St. Davids and of Oxford, 1766.

exertions in the cause of negro emancipation, and brother of William Sharp,) used to work. The subway was made by William Sharp under Church Lane from Fulham House to the cottage, subsequently called Egmont Villa\*.

Mr. Fèret adds "*Hook's cottage is down . . . .* In the days of the Sharps it was a place of some fashion . . . . William Sharp (who was a surgeon) was a great friend of George III. and his Queen . . . . He kept his barge down at Fulham by his cottage, and used to entertain the King and Queen at musical gatherings on board his vessel."

John Nichols, writing again in 1814†, said William Sharp, Esquire, "*retired to Fulham, where he purchased Stourton House, (so-called from having been the property of the noble family of that name,) now Fulham House, adjoining the Bridge.*"

It would appear from Lyson's statement in 1795, that this house and garden were then known by tradition as Stourton House *only*, through the fact of the Lords Stourton having possessed the property as a residence, for in 1811, when he supplemented his account, he said "William Sharp, Esquire, died in 1810. Stourton House, *now usually called Fulham House*‡, is in the possession of his widow."

When Faulkner published his history in 1813, some two years afterwards, he opened his account in the following manner, "*Stourton House, now called Fulham House, adjoining the bridge.*" He merely quoted the title of the house from Lysons, but added, at the time he wrote, that it "was the property of Mrs. Sharp§, the widow of the late William Sharp||, Esquire, who resided there with his brother,

On the information of Charles J. Fèret, Esquire, F.R.H.S., communicated to Henry W. Aldred.

† Volume VIII., page 391. ‡ Observe he called it Stourton House only in 1795.

§ Daughter of Mr. Thomas Barwick, a respectable wholesale linen-draper in Friday Street, London.

From an Inscription on a monument at Fulham, we read that "William Sharp, Esq., late of Fulham House, in | this parish, died March 17th, 1810, aged 81." A discourse occasioned by his death as delivered at Fulham Church, on Sunday, 25th March, 1810, by the Reverend John Owen, M.A., Rector of Paglesham, Co. Essex, and Curate and Lecturer of Fulham, was printed in a Pamphlet of 38 pages; and the substance thereof was reproduced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1810,—Vol. 80, part II., page 450. His death was also entered in the same magazine for that year,—Vol. 80, part I., page 396,—as follows:— At Fulham, aged 81, William Sharp, Esquire, a very eminent surgeon in the Old Jewry, and assistant-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a younger son of Thomas Sharp, D.D., (by a daughter of Sir George Wheeler.) Archdeacon of Northumberland, Prebendary of York, Durham and Southwell, Rector of Rothbury in Northumberland, and younger son of John Sharp, D.D., Archbishop of York, from 1691 to 1713-14. The grandfather, Archbishop Sharp who was said to have been at one time Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Dean of Norwich, left behind him some sermons in manuscript, which were published in 1754, after his death, in 7 volumes, and the force of the Popish argument combated by him lay in these two points, "We cannot shew a visible church that hath, from Christ's time to the Reformation, opposed the Church of Rome in those doctrines and practices wherein we differ from her," and "There was a time when all Christian Churches were in communion with the Church of Rome." The conclusion from hence,—from which *Indagator* took exception in a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814, (Vol. 84, part II., page 21.)—is "that therefore the present Church of Rome is the only true Church of Christ upon Earth."

Granville Sharp, Esquire," who died the 16th July, 1813, "at the house of his sister (in-law,) Mrs. William Sharp, of Fulham," as evidenced by the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (Vol. 83, part II., page 89, and Vol. 88, part II., page 49,) wherein occur memoirs and portrait of him.

Observe that Lysons said the cottage built by William Sharp was *near the water side*. John Nichols and Faulkner said the house itself *adjoined the bridge*. We understand, however, that "in ancient times it *may have extended* to the river, but since the time of William and Mary, the Swan Inn stood between Fulham house and the river\*."

Faulkner, writing to "Mr. Urban," the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (Vol. 84, part I., page 41,) from Chelsea, on the 9th May, 1814, in speaking of Granville Sharp, said "The last time I saw him was in the month of April, 1812, at his brother's† house in Fulham, having then occasion to consult him upon some particulars concerning the History of Fulham, at that time in progress for publication." Thus Mr. Faulkner proved *he knew the situation of the house before it was pulled down‡*. The old plain wooden bridge which formerly crossed the Thames from Fulham to Putney, where the house was said by John Nichols and Faulkner *to have adjoined the bridge*, was the one we read of as having been so inconveniently constructed by Philips, carpenter to George II., that it greatly obstructed the navigation.

In ancient times the main street through the old 'town' of Fulham was known as Bear Street. It ran from the west end of the London or Fulham Road southwards to the river Thames, at which point a ferry plied to Putney. When, in 1729, a bridge was built, that portion of Bear Street which lay between Church Street on the north, and the bridge on the south, was designated Bridge Street. Stourton or Fulham House *lay on the west side* of Bear (afterwards Bridge) Street, *just to the north of the Swan Inn*, a tavern which faced the river *next to the bridge on the West§*.

Croker, in his "Walk from London to Fulham," said Stourton House *was pulled down about 1835*, and John Place (small cottages) erected in 1844, is on the site. John Place, he stated, has also disappeared. Mr. Fèret states that Croker is altogether wrong in saying the house was pulled down in 1835, but he appears

On the authority of Charles J. Fèret, Esq., F.R.H.S.

† This is not quite correct, for William Sharp had then been dead 2 years.—See note page 184.

‡ He continued his letter by speaking very highly of Granville Sharp, shewing his remains were deposited in the family vault in Fulham churchyard, and giving a copy of the Inscription to his memory.

§ On the Information of Charles J. Fèret, Esquire, F.R.H.S., communicated to Henry W. Aldred.



to support Croker's statement that John Place was built in 1844 on a portion of the site of Stourton House. *The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales*, said, in the entry under Fulham, that "Stourton House, now taken down, belonged to the Stourtons, passed to the Sharps, and was the death place of Granville Sharp."

Walford, however, contradicted all previous writers, and especially the statement of Croker, and he gives this account\*, "*Passing to the east side of Bridge Street we find several old houses, which have the appearance of having once 'seen better days'; whilst of others a recollection alone remains in the names given to the locality where they once stood.*"

He then proceeded to say that "*Stourton House, afterwards called Fulham House, close by the foot of the bridge†, is said to have been a residence of the Lords Stourton three centuries ago.*" Next is Ranelagh House, the grounds of which are prettily laid out, and extend from Hurlingham Lane down to the river side.

Although we have given Walford's account‡ along with those of the other writers, we find that he was entirely wrong in his identification of the real Stourton House, afterwards Fulham Hall or House, and he would have us believe that the existing house was the "*residence of the Lords Stourton three centuries ago.*" As we have seen, Stourton house stood on the west side of Bridge Street next to the old bridge, and the present Fulham House was never called Stourton House as he has erroneously stated it to have been.

Walford's error arose in this way. On the east side of Bear Street was an ancient house known as Passors, so called from a family of that name (*temp.* Richard II.,) people who had doubtless got their name from their occupation as ferrymen§. Now, when old Fulham House (*i.e.*, our Stourton House,) was pulled down, the house on the opposite side of Bear Street, took up the name of Fulham House. This latter house was not only standing in 1893, when Walford mistook its history, but is there now||. Mr. Fèret adds "I have been all over it and know the history of the site from Richard II. to now." Then he states that "Ranelagh House, just eastwards of Passors is now (February, 1897,)

\* Edward Walford, Vol. VI., Thornbury's Old and New London, published in 1893.

† Since removed.

‡ This has been done with the view of being able to prove his error in these pages, to prevent any future confusion that might otherwise arise if not corrected.

§ Comp. L.L., passasori for passager.

|| This is confirmed from a personal visit recently made to Fulham by Henry W. Aldred.

down, but of course neither the present *Fulham House* nor *Ranelagh House* had the remotest connection with the *Stourtons*, whose property, as I say, was to the west, not to the east, of the ferry or bridge of 1729."

Although the position of the '*Swan*' is well known to have faced the Thames on the west side of Bear or Bridge Street, at the south-east corner of Church Lane, some of the maps\* in the British Museum have erroneously placed this inn as being on the east side of Bear Street, where the "Eight Bells" stands, and the latter sign has been wrongly given to the Swan Inn. Anyone, therefore, not knowing the exact position of these inns, would have been mistaken in the same way as Walford was, for supposing he had followed a map which falsely stated that the "*Swan*" was where the "Eight Bells" really is, on the east side of Bear Street, and seeing that a "*Fulham House*" stood by its side, would naturally conclude that it was identical with *Stourton House*, or *Fulham Hall* or *House*, the residence of the Lords *Stourton*.

In 1817, old *Fulham House*, formerly belonging to the Lords *Stourton*, was taken by William Townsend, and was lastly occupied by his sister, Mrs. Mary Barnard, the widow of the Reverend Benjamin Barnard, prebend of Peterborough.

In 1841 the house was advertised for sale, and was purchased by Mr. Henry Scarth, who, on the death of Mrs. Barnard, who had lived there till she died on the 16th April, 1842, had the house demolished and the building material sold. Thus we see the last of *Stourton House*.

The site of *Stourton House*, which was from the Grand Theatre (now, 1897, building,) to *Cambridge House* mentioned below, was allotted and leased respectively to William Chasemore, John Faulkner, and others.

In 1843, *Cambridge House*, which still (February, 1897,) stands, was erected by William Chasemore, on what had been the site of Mrs. Barnard's stables, and the new house was called by William Chasemore, *Holly House*, which he let on going to Horsham, the succeeding tenant renaming it *Cambridge House*.

Anyone making an excursion to the south end of Fulham High Street (Bear Street) and looking out for *Cambridge House*, will soon gather the position of *Stourton House*.

\* Ordnance Map of London and Suburbs, (Geo. W. Bacon, F.R.G.S.,) which shews the site of the old and new bridges, and reverses the two inns.

In 1843-4, John Chasemore built on his piece of the same site some poor tenements, called after his christian name, John's Place. The maps\* shew where John Place was erected.

The Acts and Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, throw considerable light on the life of Lord Stourton, not only from an historical and political point of view, but from a personal one, as shewing the high esteem in which his services were held. Lord Stourton was mentioned both as an Esquire, a Knight and a Baron in the Peerage of England in most of the State documents of his time, and thus we have some very interesting accounts of his life. He was evidently a powerful nobleman in his day, in direct contact with the Court, an esteemed adviser of the Crown, and among the chief noble citizens of England.

As early as 8 Henry VI., when distinguished by knighthood, he was retained by Indenture to serve the English monarch in his French wars, with four men at arms, including himself, and twelve archers on horseback, receiving two shillings by the day for himself, 12d. a piece for his men at arms, with the reward then customary, and sixpence a piece for each of his archers.

On the 20th June, 13 Henry VI., 1435, Johan *Sturton, senior*†, and Sir Johan *Storeton*, was mentioned in a list of names contained in a parchment writing headed "*Copia nomu tradit' in offic' privati sigilli per Dominum H. Glouc',*" which parchment writing immediately followed a license, which agreed that each of the king's ambassadors, who were about to proceed to Arras, to treat for peace with France, should take with them gold and silver, plate and jewels, as stated in the schedule thereto. Although this parchment writing was delivered into the Privy Seal by the Duke of Gloucester, the object with which it was compiled was never ascertained.

Sir Harris Nicolas said, that from the rank and number of the personages who were present at the memorable Convention of Arras, and the importance of the affairs there discussed, it was one of the most celebrated events in our history. Cardinal Beaufort, who was present at the Congress, on the 8th July then following, had full power granted him to give letters of safe conduct for the purposes of that convention, as set out in Vol. X. of Rymer's *Fœdera*, page 616, which volume

\* Stanford's map of London, 1877. This makes the "Swan" and "Eight Bells" correct and shews the site of John's Place.

† The first or both might really have related to Lord Stourton's uncle, John Stourton, of Preston, as he was then living, although the uncle was never a knight.



also shewed the amount of gold and silver, plate and jewels, which the English Ambassadors were permitted to take with them. Sir Harris Nicolas stated that the English government appeared to have been actuated by an earnest desire to obtain a permanent peace with Charles VII; with which object power was given to the Cardinal, and to the other Ambassadors, to treat for a marriage between Henry, and the eldest or any other daughter of his adversary. The date of the instrument giving the Ambassadors power to treat for that alliance was not stated; and although it was entered on the French Rolls for the 14 Henry VI., there could be little doubt, according to Sir Harris Nicolas, that it was issued soon after the appointment of the English Ambassadors to the Council at Arras, on the above date, as the Duke of Burgundy was also one of the personages who were to negotiate the marriage.

By the following appointment of Henry VI., dated at a Great Privy Council held at the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem fast by London, on Wednesday, 13th November, 16th year of his reign, we find Lord Stourton, as Sir John Stourton, knight, being chosen and deputed to be one of his Privy Councillors with a grant of £40 yearly.

On the Wednysday, xiiij day of Novembre, the yere of the regne of King Henri the VIth, the xvith, at th'Ospital of Saint Johan of Jerusalem fast by London, by the Kyng in his greate Counseil beyng there present, for the grete love and trust that he hath, among others, to *Johan Sturton, Knyght*, hath chosen and deputed him to be one of his Prive Counseill and graunted to the seide *Sir John Stourton*, knight, xli<sup>li</sup> per annum.

On the 14th February, 14 Henry VI., 1436, writs were issued by order of the Privy Council requesting loans of money from the peers and other persons named, to enable the king to send an army into France, under the command of the Duke of York in the month of April, then following, and among the persons so addressed was :—

S' Joh'n Stourton—xli<sup>li</sup>.

In this year of the reign of Henry VI., we find Lord Stourton, as a knight, was specifically retained to serve the king in the wars of France and Normandy, with four men at arms and one hundred and eleven archers.

On the 18th April, 15 Henry VI., 1437, he, as Johan Stourton, was one of the persons who agreed to go on an embassy to France, in reference undoubtedly to the treating for peace with the French monarch.

He attended the sitting of the Privy Council on the 21st October, 16 Henry VI., 1437, which had assembled at Shene to advise the king on several state matters, *viz.*, the monition which the Council of Basle had then lately decreed against the Pope and certain Cardinals, Presidents of that Council, which was then thought likely to engender a schism, so that the king wished to have the advice of his Council how to act therein; also as to the Council's advice on the subject of the Duke of Orleans, who had been granted permission at his own expense in the previous May to go into Normandy, but which he did not avail himself of, as he had then been unable to procure the necessary funds; and also in what manner the expenses of the government might thence forward be provided for. But on the 24th then instant, the Duke of Orleans was brought up to London in custody of Sir Reginald Cobham, before the king at Shene, to consult on certain matters as to a probable peace with France.

Lord Stourton, as a knight, was shewn to have been appointed at a great council, held at the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, fast by London, on 13th November, 1437, to be one of the king's Privy Council.

On the 14th November, the next day, Henry VI., at the sitting of the Privy Council, then held at the Hospital of St. John beside London, granted to Lord Stourton, as Sir John Stourton, knight, £40 yearly in recompense of his costs, charges and labours which he should suffer through attending at all times the sittings of the king's Council, and on the next day he was found attending the sitting of the Council.

On the 16th November then instant (1437), Lord Stourton, as Sir John Stourton, knight, attended another sitting of the Privy Council which then met at Westminster.

Two days later he appeared to have been appointed with Cromwell as a commissioner of musters with very special directions.

Then we find the following entry concerning him two years afterwards respecting his custody of the Duke of Orleans:—

In Michaelmas term, 18 Henry VI., on the 24th November,—To Garter, king-at-arms, sent by the advice and assent of the King's Council, to the County of Somerset, to confer with the Duke of Orleans, there in the custody of Sir John Stourton, knight, upon certain especial matters concerning the Lord the King and his council.—In money paid to him as an especial reward for his costs and expenses in going and returning upon the business aforesaid.—By writ, &c., £2.

And here we make a break in order to incorporate some matter of interest regarding what "Paul Plod" said in respect of Lord Stourton and the Duke of Orleans.

John de Stourton, said "Paul Plod," succeeded his father, and this nobleman was considered the most illustrious of the family, and to whom the estate at Stourton was indebted for many of its privileges\*. During the brilliant wars in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., he served, continued "Paul Plod," with conspicuous ability. These wars originated in the reign of Henry IV., by the King of France asserting that the deposition of Richard of England had put an end to the truce which had previously existed between the two countries. But the hostilities did not take a decided shape till the power of the French government became a point of contest between the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Burgundy, which contest was occasioned by the French King, Charles VI., having relapsed into a state of imbecility and being therefore unable to govern the kingdom. Henry, at first, supported Burgundy, but afterwards Orleans; but this policy had the natural effect one would expect, that of incurring the combined hostility of the two Dukes, who ravaged Normandy, and then withdrew to Guienne. Henry V., however, took a more decisive course than his father, as the brilliant battle of Agincourt amply testified, when the French, with six times as many soldiers as the English, were completely defeated, ten thousand of their army being slain. During the reign of Henry VI., the war was continued with success by the English, the two principal commanders being the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Salisbury. After their death, however, the English cause rapidly declined, till all the French possessions, except Calais, were lost.

In 1429, *Monstrelet's Annales de France* said, "The Duke of Orleans, then a prisoner in England, learning the progress of the English, and the deplorable state of France, requested that his territories of Orleans, including the city then besieged, might be allowed a truce, be held neutral, and for greater security be sequestered into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy. To the king's council in England this request seemed reasonable, and they agreed to desist from prosecuting the war on the territories of one who had not offended them, and was himself incapacitated from affording any defence . . . . but the Duke of Bedford dryly answered 'that he was not at all disposed to beat the bushes, while others seized the game.'"

This appears to be culled from Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Wiltshire.



The Duke of Orleans, who still remained a prisoner in England in 1440, ever since the battle of Agincourt, was a prince of extensive territory and great political influence. Henry V. on his deathbed, recommended that he should not be released, until his son, Henry VI., came of age, and was capable of administering his own kingdom. However, the ransom asked for the Duke was eventually raised and paid, and in 1446 the Duke of Orleans was released after a confinement of 25 years, 1415-1440. The amount of ransom is varied by the authorities, for Ranken says 300,000 crowns; Daniel has 54,000 nobles=£36,000 sterling modern money; some say 10,000 nobles=200,000 crowns.

Lord Stourton was appointed, in 19 Henry VI., as one of the Plenipotentiaries to treat at Calais with those of France about a peace and the releasing of the Duke of Orleans.

In January, 1439, Sir Harris Nicolas stated that Cardinal Beaufort was sent to the Marches of Calais, to confer with the Duchess of Burgundy and the Ambassadors of the French Monarch, when it was agreed that the two sovereigns should send a solemn embassy to that place to negotiate a peace, and that the Duke of Orleans should be present on the occasion\*. On the 23rd May, 1439, a commission was formed consisting of several high state noblemen, ecclesiastics and knights, including Lord Stourton as a knight, to treat for peace with the French Monarch. It appeared, said Sir Harris Nicolas, from the Journal, that—for the causes there stated—the original commission was superseded, and that the commission under which the Ambassadors acted was not issued until after the 9th July, 1439, though it bore the same date as the first commission. By the latter and operative commission, he proceeded to say, they were empowered in general terms to treat with the '*Adversary of France*' or his Ambassadors, for a final termination of hostilities. This document he sets out in extenso† from Rymer's *Fœdera*‡. Whereas in a former commission, he tells us, the Ambassadors were empowered to treat with '*Charles of Valois*,' who had, it was said, against God and Justice, contended for the king's crown and realm of France. Cardinal Beaufort, who had been authorised on the 1st May to go to Calais, and to take with him any quantity of money and plate, received a commission on the 25th then instant, which stated that the king, at the special instance of the Pope and other princes, and with the hope of preventing the effusion of human blood, had appointed him his solemn Ambassador, with power to treat with the *Adversary of*

\* *Fœdera*, x., p. 718-28. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, ii., 158 b.

† Vol. V., pages 349-52.

‡ Vol. X., pages 728-30, as extracted from the French Rolls for 17 Henry VI., m. 4.

*France*, respecting his right and title to the crown and realm of France, and all other hereditary rights whatsoever, to admit into the king's fealty all such rebels as were willing to return to their allegiance, to grant letters of pardon to them, and to appoint such other Ambassadors to treat with those of Charles as he might think proper\*. During the negotiation Beaufort, said Sir Harris Nicolas, acted as mediator on the part of England in conjunction with Isabella, Duchess of Burgundy, as mediator on the part of the French between the parties, and was invested with full powers from his government upon the most important objects of the mission. Sir Harris Nicolas sets out† the document shewing appointment of the French Ambassadors, naming them as they appear in the original commission of Charles, King of France, bearing date from "Ryem le sep<sup>me</sup> jour Davrill' l'an de grace mill' ccccxxxix, apres Pasques et de n're reygne le xvije". The Duchess of Burgundy was daughter of John, King of Portugal, by Philippa, sister of Henry IV. of England, and cousin to Henry VI., his grandson. Sir Harris Nicolas gives‡ a notice of her arrival in England, towards the close of 1429, previous to her marriage with Philip, Duke of Burgundy, and sets out a pedigree of her descent in support of her kinship to the royal house of Lancaster. Sir John Stourton, with the other Ambassadors, landed at Calais on the 26th June, 1439, and on the 28th, the English received the French legation and accompanied them to Calais, and two days were occupied in settling the proceedings. Sir Harris Nicolas enters very fully into the whole subject, which is dealt with by almost every historian, but it will suffice to say that the French Ambassadors visited Cardinal Beaufort on the 30th for the purpose of taking their leave, and before their departure they swore before the altar in his oratory, that they would not do or procure any injury to be done to the English Ambassadors, or their retinue, during the negotiation, and Sir Harris Nicolas sets out§ fully a copy of the manner of taking the oath, then probably usual on such occasions. The original commission was dated at the king's manor of Kennington, Co. Surrey, the 23rd of May, 1439, and was extracted by Nicolas from the French Rolls|| for that year, in which Lord Stourton was described as *Johannis Stourton, militis*. It appeared Sir John Stourton remained at Calais for the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, who was not permitted to leave Calais, and of the town, as the Duke was not allowed to be present at the convention on Monday, the 6th of July, which took place at the hour of nine in the morning of that day, for a design to rescue was apprehended. Sir John Stourton, as the keeper of the Duke of Orleans, reported that when the Duke learnt that he was not to be present at the

\* *Fœdera*, X., 732.

† Vol. V., 346-9.

‡ Vol. IV., p. iii.

§ Vol. V., 337.

|| 17 Henry VI., m. 6.

convention, he remarked, "*that if he did not go the others would do nought but beat the wind.*" The spot selected for the convention was seven miles from Calais, on the road to Gravelines, and about one mile from the Castle of Oye. The English Ambassadors proceeded there on horseback, with a retinue of 260 persons, and Sir Harris Nicolas related very fully what subsequently took place, showing that the fear of the Duke of Orleans being rescued, caused the sentinels at Calais to be increased and other measures to be taken for the security of the town.

Lord Stourton, when a knight, attended the sitting of the Privy Council on the 14th October, 1441, in the king's presence then held in the Green Chamber at Westminster; as he attended again another sitting of the Privy Council on the 26th of that month in the Star Chamber there.

In 1442, he was found attending the sittings of the Privy Council, respectively held in the king's parlour and great chamber at Shene, on the 21st and 22nd August, in that year.

On the 24th of the same month and year, he attended another sitting of the Privy Council then held in the king's great chamber at Shene, when the Lords of the Council then promised the sums required in the defence of Guienne if an army was sent there. While on the 28th and 29th August then instant, he attended the sittings of that Council in the king's presence in his great chamber at Kennington, Co. Surrey.

He attended the sitting of the Privy Council on the 9th November following, when orders to the Commissioners to be appointed in France to take general musters of all the troops in the field and garrisons were issued, with the proviso in case of any deficiency thereof, sufficient men might be sent out without loss of time, as it would be useless to send £24,000 to France if there were no Englishmen there to receive it; and the Duke of Gloucester was to be treated with to ascertain how that Calais might be kept with as little charge as possible.

On the 12th November, Sir Johan Stourton was appointed at the Council which met at the Hospital of St. John's near Clerkenwell, to be also of the Council, for they that were of the Council before were to be of the Council now, to have the same power as had been given to the Privy Council in the reign of Henry IV. and approved by Parliament, being sworn to advise the king truly and to keep his council secret. In the Cottonian MSS. the proceedings are set out at great length, and Sir John Stourton was one of the nineteen persons then appointed as above to be of Henry's Privy Council.



On the 4th March, 1443, he was to be directed to pay into the exchequer the money which he had promised to lend to the king, and on the 5th and 6th March, Sir John Stourton was to be appointed with the Earl of Somerset to commune with him on Saturday then next, on certain matters on the king's behalf, and it was especially commanded that a privy seal be made to the Earl to give faith and credence to Sir John Stourton, knight, as to what he should say on the king's behalf.

He attended the sittings in the Council Chamber of the Parliament then held at Westminster, on the 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, (the Secret Chamber,) 28th, (the Star Chamber,) 29th (same) May, and 3rd and 4th June, 1443.

In May we find the following mandate for accounting with Sir John Stourton, respecting the expenses of the Duke of Orleans, 18th May, 1443.

Henri by the Grace of God Kyng of Englande and of Fraunce and Lord of Irelande to the Tresorere Barons and Chamberlains of oure Eschequiere greting, For asmuche as oure righte trusty & welbelovede knyghte, John Stourtone by oure now late comaundement hadde the kepyng of the Duc of Orlyaunce fro the ix day of Juyl, the yere of oure Regne xvj [1438] unto ye viij day of May the yere of oure said Regne xvij takyng for the day for his costages and expenses xiijs iiijd as our Righte trusty and righte welbelovede Cousin th erle of Suffolk toke before hym for the sayd keping, and after that the said Johne, by oure comaundement, remoevede, in oure ambassade withe the saide duc, from Stourtone, the duelling place of the saide Johan, the saide viii day of May, unto the seewarde, and soo unto oure towne of Caleis, and to the Marches there, unto the xiiii day of Octobre thenne nexte folowyng, the whiche day the saide Johne retourned unto Stourtone aforesaid, the whiche tyme it was appointede by us and oure counsail that he sholde take of us, by the day, during the said tyme of his remoevinge, abidinge and retournynge iijli xiijs iiijd. And fro the same xiiij day of Octobre the saide Johne hadde the keping of the said duc unto the x day of Feverere thanne next folowing, taking by day, during that time xiijs iiijd.

And it is soo that the saide Johne hadde receyvede of us, by the handes of you, oure saide tresorere certaine monnoye in assignement, in partie of paiement of the saide covenantz the whiche is sette upone hym by waye of apprest. We wol therfore and charge you that ye accounte duely withe the said Johne or withe an other persone convenable in his name, by the oth of oon of theim, or of the othere, aswel of the monnoie that he hadde receyvede in this behalf, as of the dayes

that the saide duc hathe be soo in his kepinge, makyng unto hym due allowaunce by the othe aforesaid of xiijs iiijd for every day fro the saide ix day of Julij the saide yere of oure regne xvj unto the viij day of May thenne nexte folowing. And that ye also allowe unto the said Johne, and by the said othe, xiijs iiijd for every day in the whiche he was riding with the said duc, bringing the same duc to divers townes and places withinne the same tyme, over thabovesaide xiijs iiijd for every day aforesaide, before asked, in likewise as it was allowede to oure saide cousin. And of alle that that by the saide accountes shal be founde due unto the said Johne, we wol that ye, oure saide tresourere and chamberlains, make unto hym paiement, or sufficeant assignement, as reason wol.

Yevene undre oure Prive Seal at Westminster, the xvij day of May, the yere of our regne xxj.

Benet.

(Dorso) Irrotulatur termino Paschæ, anno xxj rotulo xiiij.

Prætextu hujus brevis computatum est ad scaccarium compotorum cum Johanne Stourtone milite infrascripto, tam de denariis per ipsum receptis, quam de custubus et expensis ducis Orlensis, nuper in custodia sua existentis, ad xiijs iiijd per diem, a ix die Julii, anno xvj regis hujus, quo die idem Johannes cepit ipsum ducem Orlensem in custodiam suam, usque viij diem Maii, anno ejusdem regis xvij, scilicet, per cccij dies. Qui quidem computus irrotulator rotulo xx compotorum J. Et debentur ei per compotum prædictum iiij<sup>xx</sup> xv li.

Inde recepit per assignationem, termino Michaelis anno xxij. lxxiiijli xvijs vijd. [Stevenson's H. VI.]

So unfavourable was the aspect of affairs at the commencement of 1443, that there seemed little hope, said Sir Harris Nicolas, of furnishing the necessary troops for the defence of Guienne and Normandy, so that at the Council held on the 6th February, a debate arose in the king's presence as to whether both places or either place should be safeguarded by an army to be sent for the relief. Sir John Stourton was in favour of Normandy, as being the nearest province, as the one which ought to be first attended to, while Cromwell thought if both could be done it would be proper, but if impossible, then that relief should be sent to the one that most required safeguarding, and after a full debate of the subject by the Council present, the determination was to send a large army to Guienne. Sir John Stourton was sent early in March to confer with the Earl of Somerset, who had undertaken the

command of the army with reluctance, respecting his appointment as commander of the army in Guienne. The Duke of Suffolk received two commissions, one for France generally and the other for Guienne.

Lord Stourton, as a knight, was present at the Council held before the king in his secret chamber at Westminster, on the 1st February, 1445, when the Duke of Suffolk addressed the king and Council as to his great knowledge of the king's adversaries in France, as to his long conversation with the Duke of Orleans, and his Grace's desire to excuse himself from attending an embassy to France.

In the same year we have the following interesting entry regarding Sir John Stourton and the Duke of Orleans,

In Michaelmas term, 23 Henry VI., on the 25th November.—To Sir John Stourton, knight.—In money paid to him by assignment made this day by the hands of Hugh Fenn, in part payment of £95 due to him, &c., for the costs and expenses of the Duke of Orleans, then late in his custody, at 13s. 4d. per day, *viz.*, from the 9th July, in the 16th year of the present king, on which day the said John first took the said Duke of Orleans into his custody, until the 8th of May, in the 17th year of the said king, as appears by his account at the Exchequer, &c., in roll 20 of Accounts.—By writ, &c., £73 17s. 7d.

Lord Stourton at this period was in high favour with Henry VI., and we find that he, as Sir John Stourton, knight, had confirmation in fee simple, by the patent\* of Henry VI., in the 26th year of his reign, of all the bailiwick and bedelary in the County of Somerset, which was from the Oriental part of Pert†, with the full liberties, rights and easements belonging to the same, and also formerly the woods, lands, and pastures of the king called *Brewcombe*, within the forest of *Selwode*‡, in the same county, to be holden in chief of the Crown, by the annual rent of three shillings.

Brewcombe is now known as Bruton, and the town, which is pleasantly situated at the base of a steep hill, appears to have derived its name through being on the site along the side of a romantic *combe*, watered by the river *Breu*, that rises in the adjoining forest of Selwood. William de Mohun erected in the reign

26 Henry VI., part I., membrane 25. † *Query* the east of the river Parret.

‡ See note I., page 26, in reference to Selwood Forest being identical with Bruton Forest, so called by John Aubrey in his description of Stourton House and Park.



of Stephen, a priory for Black Canons, upon the ruins of the abbey founded here by Algar, Earl of Cornwall, in 1005, for monks of the Benedictine Order. William de Mohun's priory was afterwards raised into an abbey and almost rebuilt.

Bruton comprised the tithing of Redlynch, which was described as a chapelry in the parish and hundred of Bruton. Under Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, we find mention of the "*Stourton Chamber*" in the house at Redlynch, belonging to Sir James Fitz James, of a family which was long seated at Redlynch in Bruton.

Robert Stourton, great-uncle of Lord Stourton, was Canon and Prior of the Priory of Bruton, and his brother, Roger Stourton, of Horningsham, had the grant in chief of the custody, bailiwick and stewardship of Selwood Forest. Their father was buried in the north aisle of Bruton Church.

King Henry VI., wishing to confer on him some distinction for his distinguished and eminent services as a statesman and a soldier, decided to raise him from a commoner to a Peer of England. The king accordingly by his Letters Patent\* dated the 13th day of May in the 25th year of his reign, 1448, advanced Sir John Stourton, knight, in consideration of his faithful services both to his late father, Henry V. and to himself, to the dignity and honour of a Baron of England, and created him *Baron and Lord of Stourton, Co. Wilts*, to hold in *special tail*, which was *namely to the heirs male of his body*.

From 11th June, 1449, Lord Stourton, appeared as a Baron in the peerage of England, when he was summoned and attended the various sittings of the Privy Council.

In pursuance of Lord Stourton's creation by patent as a Baron in the peerage of England, we find he was not only summoned among the Barons to attend the sittings of Parliament, but that he actually sat in Parliament as a Lord and a Peer of England.

We find Lord Stourton was in the following instances summoned among the peers to attend the sittings of Parliament. (i) On the 2nd January, 27 Henry VI., to the Parliament convened for the 12th February then next ensuing, *as Johanni Stourton, Militi*. (ii.) Again on the 23rd September, 28 Henry VI., to the Parliament to be holden on the 6th November then following, *as Johanni*

\* Patent, 26 Henry VI., part II., membrane 26. Sir Harris Nicolas says the patent was limited to the heirs male of the body of Lord Stourton. G.E.C. says the limitation extended to the heirs male of the body of the grantee. Which confirm the limitation in the patent.

*Stourton, Domino Stourton, Militi.* (iii.) Also on the 5th of September, 29 Henry VI., to the Parliament to be held in "Festo S. Leonardi" next ensuing, as *Johanni Stourton, Militi, Domino de Stourton.* (iv.) On the 20th of January, 31 Henry VI., to the Parliament appointed for the 6th of March then following, as *Johanni Stourton, Domino de Stourton, Militi.* (v.) On the 26th of May, 33 Henry VI., to the Parliament convened for the 9th of July then next ensuing, as *Johanni Stourton, de Stourton, Militi.* (vi.) On the 9th of October, 38 Henry VI., to the Parliament to be holden on the 20th of November then next following, as *Johanni de Stourton, Militi.* And (vii.) on the 24th of May, 1 Edward IV., to the Parliament convened to meet on the 6th of July then next ensuing, as *Johanni Stourton, de Stourton, Chevalier.*

The following proofs appear in the Rolls of Parliament, showing that Lord Stourton actually sat as a Lord of Parliament among the Barons of England. (i.) On Tuesday, the 17th of March, 1450, 28 Henry VI., his name appears amongst the Barons as "*Stourton.*" (ii.) On the 15th of March, 1454, 32 Henry VI., also among the Barons as "*Stourton, Milite.*" (iii.) In the year 1455, 33 Henry VI., as "*Dominus de Stourton.*" (iv.) In the same year on the 23rd of July, as "*Dominus Stourton.*" And (v.) In 1459, 38 Henry VI., as "*Dominus Stourton.*" There were probably also other occasions on which he sat as a Lord of Parliament, and it is very possible he sat in every Parliament to which he was summoned.

Sir Harris Nicolas says: "A solemn Investiture by the Sovereign formerly accompanied the grant of the Dignity, and there are numerous accounts of the performance of such a ceremony, from 1 Edward VI. to 13 James I., when it was declared by the legal authorities that the delivery of the Letters Patent was sufficient, and in modern Patents of Creation the ceremony of Investiture is dispensed with in express words. . . . On the occasion of a Baron's Investiture the person to be ennobled entered the King's presence between two Barons, preceded by another Baron bearing the Robes of Estate, and by Garter bearing the Patent; the Patent was read by the Secretary of State, and at the word *Creavimus* the King put on the new-made Baron the Robe of Estate, and afterwards delivered to him his Patent."

Sir Harris Nicolas printed a long argument on the difference between an attainder for *high treason* and an attainder for *felony*, contending that for the latter offence "an entailed Dignity is not forfeited," and in support he cited that "in the case of Charles, (8th) Lord Stourton (which Dignity he inherited under Letters Patent granted to his ancestor, Sir John Stourton, in 26 Henry VI.,

creating him Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, *to him and the heirs male of his body*), it appears that the Dignity was not then considered forfeited by the attainder for felony; for though that nobleman was convicted of murder, and hanged in 1557, his son, (John, 9th Lord Stourton) was summoned to Parliament, though not till nearly twenty years after,\* without any Act of Restoration† in blood or honours having ever been passed; a Bill to that effect was brought into Parliament, but not till after he had taken his seat."

Mr. William Cruise in his Treatise on Dignities and Titles of Honour, said an "intailed Dignity is not forfeited by attainder of felony, *except during the life of the person attainted*. . . . For the statute 26 Henry VIII., c. 13, by which estates tail are made forfeitable for high treason, does not extend to attainders for felony."

He then showed that "Sir John Stourton was created Baron Stourton in 26 Henry VI., by Letters Patent, to him and the heirs male of his body. . . . The Dignity descended to Charles, seventh (8th) Lord Stourton, who was convicted of murder, and hanged in 1557. . . . He left three sons. . . . John, the eldest, received a Writ of Summons to Parliament on the 11th of February, 1575, and was placed immediately above Lord Latymer, *in the seat of his ancestor*. . . . In Dugdale's "Baronage," it is said that this John was restored in blood by Act of Parliament; but this is a mistake, for though an Act was brought in for the restitution of blood of John, Lord Stourton, yet that was on the 7th of March following, on which day it appears from the Journals that Lord Stourton sat in the House; so that the object of the Act must have been to enable Lord Stourton to derive pedigree through his father, and the Act never passed."

The Act was clearly introduced for the purpose of restitution of blood; it was unanimously agreed to by the House of Lords, and actually signed by Queen Elizabeth. Although the Peers thought that the Queen and the Upper House were alone able to deal with a member of their house, and this without any intervention of the Commons, yet for some reason the Act was sent by them to the Lower House, the members of which wished, probably because Lord Stourton was a Catholic in whom they pretended to have no faith, to add a clause whereby he was deprived of the power to enter and seize lands which had belonged to his father, but which were then in other hands.

\* The explanation of this delay was no more than the minority of John, 9th Lord Stourton. He was summoned to Parliament almost immediately after he became of full age.

† Queen Elizabeth had actually signed the Act, the Lords had approved of the same, although the Commons had insisted on certain saving clauses which they had not incorporated in similar Acts approved of by them previously.



King Henry VI. at the same time also granted to Lord Stourton all the lands, tenements, pastures and woods, within the forest of Groveley, Co. Wilts, with license and liberty to cut down wood within the said forest.

From the Bishop's records we learn that Henry VI. had directed certain letters to be addressed to Lord Stourton, respecting the tithes of the under-wood in Groveley Forest, afterwards generally called Grovely Woods, which occupied a long narrow tract of the high ground between the valleys of the Nadder and the Wily, both tributaries of the Wiltshire and Hampshire Avon. The king said :—

Right trusty and wel beloved, we grete you ; and forasmoche as we understand that our noble progenitours have graunted *unto the Dean and Chanons of our cathedral church of Sarisbury*, among other things, alle the tethes of our forest of *Pancet*, and the membres thereof, we therefore desyre and pray you, and allso wolle and charge you, *insomoch as ye have of our graunt*, as it is saide, *a membre of the said forest called Graveley*, that ye wylle delyver unto the said Dean and Chanons the tethes of underwode fallen, and to be falled withyn the said place, and alle other manner of tethes longyng unto theym of the said place, accordyng unto thayr said graunte in that behalf without any fayl. Yeven under our signet at oure *Maner of Claryndon*.

The ancient forest of Pancet, *alias* Penchett or Ponsett, was near Salisbury, and was afterwards better known as Clarendon Park and Woods.

This grant also included the Manor of Sevenhampton Denys, with the appurtenances, Co. Somerset, to hold to Lord Stourton of the Crown in chief, which Manor, with the appurtenances appertaining thereto, had been granted to Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, in chief, and of which he had died possessed in 20 Henry VI. Sir William Dugdale identified him as having been of the same stock as the Staffords of Hooke, brother of John Stafford, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, under whose commission Lord Stourton partly rebuilt and reconsecrated the Conventual Church of Stavordale, and as father, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Maltravers, knight, of Sir William Stafford, who married Katherine Chidioc as shewn in the pedigrees on pages 44 and 52.

Lord Stourton did not apparently hold the Manor of the Crown in chief for any length of time, as it was not recorded among his possessions when he died, and Edward IV. granted the same by Letters patent in the 22nd year of his reign to the Abbey of Glastonbury, by way of exchange for 240 acres of land, which the Abbot of Glastonbury then ceded to the king for enlarging his park at Blagden, Co. Dorset.

Lord Stourton likewise had grant, under the same Letters Patent, of the hundred of Red-Lane, in the extreme north of the County of Dorset, and from the evidences already shewn this hundred included and bordered many of the Stourton possessions. Silton, where we have found Sir William Stourton was Lord and Patron, was within it, as was Todbere, where in the windows of the Manor-Farm-House part of the Stourton arms were down to 1830 found engraved. Buckhorn-Weston, one of the Stourton possessions derived through the Moigne family, was also a scattered parish belonging to this hundred.

The grant also comprised the hundreds of Williton, Andrefeld and Freemaners, Co. Somerset, by the annual rent of 13/4, together with all the fines, amercements, &c., cattle of felons, &c., and all their rights, members, and appurtenances, within the bailiwick or bedelary of West Peret, to hold of the crown in chief, which premises remained vested in Lord Stourton's descendants until the end of the 17th century, when they passed by sale to the then family steward in that county, Mr. Gore.

In the Stourton MS. Book they were returned in one schedule as the bailiwick or bedelary of Freemans, West Perrott, Williton and Andresfeld, at £2, and stated to be held in possession, which entry was confirmed in other accounts in the same book.

On the 17th March, 28 Henry VI., he is found as one of those Barons who were present when the sentence on the Duke of Suffolk was passed, and was among those who protested against the same.

In the same year he was in the commission for the defending of Calais, and the next one he was appointed, with Ralph Butler, Lord Sudeley, K.G., who died 2nd May, 1473, to conduct men-at-arms and archers thither for the safeguard of Calais and places thereabouts.

On the 16th April, 1454, Lord Stourton was summoned among the Barons to attend the sitting of the Privy Council to be held at the Palace of Westminster, on the 6th May then next ensuing, to deal especially with the safeguarding of the town of Calais and the marshes there.

From the 24th to 25th May then instant, he was included among the peers who attended the sittings of the Privy Council to transact the business which came before the Council.

Thus we find that Lord Stourton had been appointed on the 3rd April, 1454, for three years then next ensuing, to the safeguarding of the sea, with the benefit of the subsidies coming and going, from which he was discharged at his own request the year following. There was a mandate for the payment to him and others of 2,000 marks for the keeping of the sea, of which we give the text :—

A.D. 1454, May 28.—Henri, by the grace of God King of Englande and of Fraunce, and lorde of Irelande, to the tresorer and chamberlains of our exchequer, gretyng.

For asmoche as we, havynge consideracion of the greet charges, expenses and costes that oure righte trusty and welbeloved cousins, righte trusty and welbeloved, and trusty and welbeloved, the erles of Salisbury, Oxonforde, Shrouesbury, Worcestre and Wiltshire, the lordes Fitzwarene and *Stourtone*, and Robert Veer, knyghte, the which been withholdene towards us for the keping of the see for the term of iij yere, with certaine nombre of people and under certaine fourme expressede in th'enditures made betwixt us and thaim in this behalf, shal have and bere for that cause, have graunted unto thaim, by waye of yifte, the somme of m<sup>l</sup> m<sup>l</sup> marc, we wol and charge you that unto thaim you do make payment or sufficient assignement, of the same m<sup>l</sup> m<sup>l</sup> marc, to have of oure yifte, by way of rewarde for the said cause.

Yevene under oure Prive Seal, at Westminstre, the xxviiij day of May, the yere of oure regne xxxij.

Langport.

(Dorso) Persolutem per assignationem xxv die Maii, hoc termino per manus Johannis Wode *videlicet* M<sup>l</sup> M<sup>l</sup> marc.

Mandate for the payment of money for the keeping of the sea.

Henri, by the Grace of God King of Englande and of France, and lorde of Irelande, tresorer and chamberlains of oure Eschequier, greting.

For asmoche as oure righte trusty and welbeloved cousins, right trusty and welbeloved, and trusty and welbelovede, th'erles of Salisbury, Oxonforde, Shrouesbury, Worcestre and Wiltshire, the lordes Fitz-warene and *Stourtone*, and Robert Veer, knight, have take upone thaim the keping of the see, from the thridde day of Aprille last passed for iij yere ensuyng, they to have, for the saide cause, the subsidie of tonnage and poundage graunted unto us at oure last parlement, as it



is more at large conteigned in th'indentures made in that behalf. And sithe it is soo that the saide subsidie in oure port of Sandwiche is by auctorite of parlement assigned for the payment of the capitaignes and souldours of oure towne of Caleis that have and now be, the whiche by estimacione shal drawe yerely to the somme of viicli we wol therefore, and charge you, that unto the saide erles, lordes and knyghte, and everiche of thaim overlyving other, ye make payment or sufficient assignement, yerely, during the said iij yere, of viicli in recompense of the saide subsidie withine oure saide port of Sandewiche, as it above reherced.

Yevene undre oure Prive Seel, at Westminstre, the xxviiij day, the year of oure reigne xxxij [28 May, 1454].

Langport.

(Dorso) Inde recepit iij<sup>to</sup> die Junii, anno xxxij<sup>o</sup> per assignationem, per manus Johannis Wode, vijcli.

Lord Stourton was again summoned on the 24th July, 1454, among the Barons, to attend a great council to assemble at the Palace of Westminster on the 21st October then following.

On the 13th November then next ensuing, he was present at a great council at Westminster, when the ordinances and appointments made for the king's honourable household for the 23rd year of his reign were concluded.

He as a Baron was on a commission appointed 10th November, 1455, empowering, Richard, Duke of York, to hold the Parliament in the king's absence at the Palace of Westminster two days afterwards, with full powers and by assent of the Council to end and dissolve the same.

His name likewise appeared as a Baron among the proceedings and ordinances of the Council from the 10th November, 1455, to 24th January, 1456.

He was summoned among the Barons on the 29th November, 1457, to attend a great council convened to meet at the Palace of Westminster, on the 27th January then next ensuing, as he was again on the latter date to attend another great council at the town of Coventry, to begin the 14th of the following month.

He was again summoned on the 26th August, 1458, to attend a sitting of the Council to be holden at Westminster, the 11th October then next.

In the year 1459 we find he swore his allegiance to Henry VI. as Dominus Stourton.

He was present at the sitting of the Council held at Westminster on the 11th of November, 1460, when Henry charged the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to pay the costs and expenses of Master George Holland, who had to arrange certain matters beyond the sea.

He witnessed, as Johanne Stourton de Stourton, the Creation dated at Reading, on the 6th of March, 31 Henry VI., of Edmund Tudor, as Earl of Richmond, and Jasper Tudor, as Earl of Pembroke, respectively half-brothers to Henry VI. Lord Stourton's aunt, Edith Stourton, was grandmother to Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who was father of Henry VII. See page 74 for copy of an interesting pedigree in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton.

He, as Johanne Stourton (Knight), was one of the witnesses to a Charter of Henry VI., on the creation of Edward, his "most entierly belovyd first begotyn sonne and heire apparaunt, Prince of Wales, and Erle of the Counte Palatyne of Chester," dated the 15th day of March, 32 Henry VI.

In the reign of Henry VI. he appears to have also sat on two committees for the appointment of a new Lord Chancellor of England, on the 2nd of April, 32 Henry VI., as Sir John Stourton, knight, and on the 23rd of March, the next year, as John, Lord Stourton.

Henry VI., in the 33rd year of his reign, appointed him, as Dominus de Stourton, to sit on the committee for the defence of Calais and Berwick.

He was appointed on the 17th of November, 34 Henry VI., to sit on the committee for conferring with the Lord Protector.

He was undoubtedly identical with Le Sire de Stourton, who was appointed on the 4th of November, 1 Edward IV., as a trier of petitions in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1 Edward IV., 1461, it was provided that "eny Acte made or to be made in this (then) present Parlement, extend not nor in eny wise be prejudiciall, *inter alia*, to *John Stourton, knyght, and William Caraunt* in, of, and for eny Londes and Tentres that they or eny of theym have or had of the feoffement of John, late Duc of Somerset, which Londes and Ten'tes, late were *Oweyn of Glyndourdrye*, in Northwales and Southwales, for performyng of the wille of the same Duc as for the same Londes and Tentres or eny part of theym."

Lord Stourton, by Margery, his *only* wife (who was under age in 1411), daughter of Sir John Wadham,\* knight, of Merefield, Co. Somerset, one of the Puisne Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, 1388-1397, by Joan Wrottesley, his wife, had issue :†

i.—The Right Honourable William, Lord Stourton, who succeeded his father as the 2nd Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the Peerage of England, and of whom afterwards.

ii.—Sir Reginald Stourton, knight, who married Margaret, *widow*‡ of Sir Alexander Hody, of Bower, Co. Somerset, knight, M.P. for that county in 1443, 1448, 1449, 1454. The Inquisition Post-Mortem of Sir Alexander Hody was taken at Yeovil, 26th of October, 1 Edward IV., and it was then found that Sir Alexander had held the Manors of Westbourne, Everley, Wemedon, Tokeswill, and other landed property in Co. Somerset, *in right of Margaret, his wife*, and that under his feoffment of 5th July, 38 Henry VI., *she was entitled for her life* to other considerable manorial estates in that county and in the County of Dorset. From the same Inquisition it is found that Sir Alexander Hody died *sine prole* the 16th of May, 1461, and that John Hody, son and heir of Sir John Hody, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, brother of Sir Alexander Hody, was his kinsman and next heir, and aged 26 years and upwards. Sir John Hody, the brother of Sir Alexander Hody, made his will the 17th of December, 1441, to which William Carent, as we have seen, was an executor. It will also be seen from the Warre pedigree in the Visitation for Co. Somerset, and the Hody pedigree in Hutchin's "Dorset," that the Warre and Hody families intermarried. It will be seen later that Joan Stourton, sister of Sir Reginald Stourton, married Richard Warre of Hestercomb. On the 11th of February, 1445, an Alexander Hody was a party to a deed respecting the Manor of Codecombe, Co. Somerset; and a grantee to a Charter of 5th of May, 1452, respecting lands in Canyngton, Co. Somerset.§ Collins, Edmondson, and others, asserted that Margaret,|| wife of Sir Reginald Stourton, was *widow*, not *daughter*, of Alexander Hody. Sir Reginald Stourton was appointed by the King on the 20th of October, 1462, a Commissioner to array and muster the King's liege subjects of Co. Wilts, in consequence of notice having been received of an

\* Will of Sir John Wadham, knight, of Brakescomb, Co. Devon, A<sup>o</sup> 1412, 25 *Marche*.

† Charles H. Athill, Esquire, Richmond Herald, states that it was *not the custom to describe, at this period, the younger children of a Peer as "the Honourable."*

‡ Not *daughter*, as contended by Hoare.

§ Add. Charters, B.M., 20,228 and 20,226.

|| Inq. P.M., 5-6 Henry VII., "Margarete que fuit uxor Reginaldi Stourton—Soms et Wilts."



intended invasion by the Scots and French at the instigation of the great rebels of his kingdom. He witnessed a deed in 1 Edward IV. under the hand and seal of Thomas Mallet, son of Hugh Mallet, relating to the Manor of Sutton Mallet, &c.

Hoare ascribed to him two sons, John and Nicholas Stourton, who died young and *sine prole*, whom Edmondson and Collins said were his brothers. But Harleian MS. 1074 shewed William, 2nd Lord Stourton, and Sir Reginald Stourton as the only two sons of John, 1st Lord Stourton, although the other authorities alleged there were (with John and Nicholas Stourton) four sons. They all agreed that Sir Reginald Stourton had a daughter, who married Oliver Calminow, *alias* Carminow. Sir Reginald Stourton is also mentioned under William, 2nd Lord Stourton.

iii.—John Stourton, who obiit *sine prole*, and a son (with his brother Nicholas) of John, 1st Lord Stourton, according to Edmondson and Collins, but son (with his brother Nicholas,) of Sir Reginald Stourton, in Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree.

iv.—Nicholas Stourton, obiit *sine prole*, confirmed as in the case of his brother, John Stourton, but neither he nor his brother John, were shewn as sons of John, 1st Lord Stourton, in Harl. MS. 1074.

v.—Margaret Stourton, married Sir George Darell, of Littlecote, Co. Wilts, knight. Sheriff of Wilts 33 Henry VI., and 1, 5 and 9 Edward IV. Heir of his mother, Elizabeth Darell, wife of William Darell, Esquire, and daughter of Thomas Calston, Esquire, of Littlecote, and thus acquired that estate, which was sold by his descendant to Sir John Popham. His mother died 18th June, 4 Edward IV., seised of Podriggebury Manor, then held of Elizabeth Venour, as of her Manor of Westbury in Offeley, Sir George Darell being then 36 years and upwards, and seised in fee thereof, which he granted by charter 14th February, 13 Edward IV., to Thomas, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, in fee simple, and died on Monday before the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary then last. With his brother-in-law, Sir Reginald Stourton, he was appointed by the king on the 20th October, 1462, a commissioner to array and muster the king's liege subjects of Co. Wilts, in consequence of notice having then been received of an intended invasion by the Scots and French at the instigation of the great rebels of his kingdom. Sir George Darell was keeper of the great wardrobe to King Edward IV. Their daughter :—

Elizabeth Darell, married, as his first wife, Sir John Seymour, knight, who was an infant 14 years old in 1464, at the death of his grandfather, Sir John Seymour, knight, of Evinswinden, who was aged 20 years in 1420. The latter's son and heir, John Seymour, predeceased his father, and was, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Coker, of Laurence-Lydiard, Co. Somerset, father of the above-mentioned Sir John Seymour, knight, who seated himself at Wolfhall\*, Co. Wilts, and their son :—

Sir John Seymour, knight, of Wolfhall, succeeded his father in 1491. He was a commander against the Lord Audley and the Cornish rebels at Blackheath, Co. Kent, 12 Henry VII., when he was knighted by the king in the field of battle for his valiant deportment. For serving Henry VIII. in his wars in France and Flanders, he was made a knight-banneret in 1512 for his conduct at the siege of Therouenne Tournay and the ensuing battle of the Spurs. In the 7th and 18th of Henry VIII., he was Sheriff of the Counties of Dorset and Somerset, as he was in the 10th and 16th for Co. Wilts. In 1517, being then a knight of the king's body, he had the Constablership of Bristol Castle conferred on him for his own life, and that of Edward, his son. In 1520, he attended the king to his great interview with Francis, King of France, between Guisnes and Ardres, having in his retinue one chaplain, eleven servants, and eight led horses. In 1522, when the Emperor Charles V. came into England, he was appointed to attend Henry VIII. at Canterbury, on the 27th May, in order to his solemn reception. In 1530, he was appointed, with others in Co. Wilts, to enquire into the possessions of Cardinal Wolsey. In 1532, he was made a groom of the bedchamber at the second interview with the King of France at Boulogne. He died 21st December†, 1536, aged 60 years and 7 months, and was buried in Easton Priory Church, Co. Wilts, but on the dissolution, his remains were removed and buried 30th September, 1590, in the chancel of the church of Great Bedwin, Co. Wilts. He married Margaret Wentworth, second daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, K.B., of Nettlestead, Co. Suffolk, (which estate he had inherited on the death of his grandmother,

The Seymours as Lords of Wolfhall, were bailiffs and guardians of Savernake Forest, by right of inheritance from *temp.* Henry II., and their hunter's horn of a mighty bigness, and tipped with silver, was preserved in the Duke of Somerset's family. The Manors of Borebach and Conelesfeld, Co. Wilts, were held in capite by the tenure and service of keeping the bail of the above forest and *La Verne* farm therein, and by the service of finding a man, armed with a coat of mail, when the king had the tenant beyond the sea, &c.

† Some give the date as September.

Lady Roos, on the 20th April, 1478,) and of Pontefract, Co. York. She died in the year 1550, and her body was buried with her late husband in the chancel of the church of Great Bedwin aforesaid. Their eldest daughter :—

Jane Seymour, was married on the 20th May, 1536, *the day following the beheading of Queen Anne Boleyn, to Henry VIII., son of Henry VII.,* and styled “by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in Earth the Supreme Head.” He was called “*His Majesty*” in lieu of, as applied to former monarchs, “*Sovereign Royal Highness.*” He was born at Greenwich, 28th January, 1491, crowned 24th June, 1509, died at Whitehall on his birthday, 28th January, 1547, and was buried at Windsor. His royal consort, Queen Jane, is reputed by historians to have been not only the fairest, but the discreetest of all the wives of Henry VIII. When she died at Hampton Court in childbirth on the 14th October, 1537, with her only child, Edward, it is recorded that her death was greatly lamented by the whole realm, which so much afflicted Henry VIII., that he kept himself in mourning the festival time of the following Christmas, and continued a widower more than three years afterwards. She was buried in the choir of the church within Windsor Castle. Her only issue by Henry VIII., was a son and heir :—

Edward VI., who succeeded his father at his death as king, and was styled in the same manner as Henry VIII. had been. He was born at Hampton Court, 12th October, 1537, two days before his mother's death, crowned 25th February, 1547, died at Greenwich, (then a royal manor and where his father was born,) on the 6th July, 1553, unmarried and was buried at Westminster.

vi.—Jane (or Joan) Stourton, married Richard Warre, of Hestercombe, Co. Somerset, Esquire\*. In an Inquisition taken at Bridgewater, 30th October, 1465, after the death of Robert Warre, Lord of the Manor of Hestercombe, who had died the 8th July, 1465, (Sheriff of the Counties of Dorset and Somerset in 1457, whose

\*She is called Johan in the visitation for Co. Somerset, 1623.



will was dated the 7th July, proved on the 5th August, 1465, wherein he had bequeathed his body to be buried in the Conventual Church of the Monastery of Athelney,) the jury found that Sir John Stourton, afterwards created Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, (and others,) had been seized in his demesne as of fee of the Manors of Hestercombe and Crafte-Warre, with the appurtenances, Co. Somerset, and that having been so seized as aforesaid, he (and others,) had demised the same manorial estates to John Warre\*, Esquire, for life, with remainder after his death to Richard Warre, of Hestercombe, (son and heir of Robert Warre, aged 40 years and upwards at his father's death,) and Joan, his wife, daughter of the said Sir John, afterwards Lord Stourton, and their heirs, which Manor of Hestercombe was specifically stated to have been then held of William, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and that of Crafte-Warre was also specified as being held of Sir William Poulet, knight. Richard Warre, the above son and heir, and husband of Joan Stourton, was found to have died the 25th November, 1482, and the jury found he had died without issue of his body on the body of Joan (Stourton,) his wife, as proved by the Inquisition taken after his death at Heghbrugge, on Wednesday then next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, the 15th October, 1483, and that his cousin, Richard Warre, then aged 15 years, who was grandson of Robert Warre, then late of Chippelagh, who was brother of John Warre, then late of Hestercombe, who was grandfather of Richard Warre, the deceased, was his heir to the Manor of Hestercombe, then stated to have been held of the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

The deed of Robert Warre, Esquire, Lord of Hestercombe, son and heir of the above John Warre, Esquire, then late of the same place, was dated in the 22 Henry VI., and has been set out (page 161) in the account which we have given of William Carent, husband of Margaret Stourton, *only* sister of John, 1st Lord Stourton.

*Richard Warre, of Hestercombe, Co. Somerset, visitation for that county.* = *Joane, daughter and heir of John Combe, of Dalwood, Co Dorset.*

*John Warre, of Hestercombe. Called father of Robert Warre in his son's Charter of Hestercombe Manor.* = *Joane, daughter of Walter Stapleton, of Brashford.*

a

*Robert Warre, of Chippelagh. Called grandfather of Richard Warre, and brother of John Warre, of Hestercombe.* = *Thomazine, daughter and heir of Thomas Chipley.*

b

\* Query whether his father or cousin.

a |  
Robert Warre, Lord of=Christian, sister to Ric-  
Hestercombe and hard Hanford.  
Warre-Crafte, Co. Som-  
erset. Son and heir.  
Died 7th July, 1465\*.

b |  
John Warre, of Chippe=Joan†, daughter of  
lagh. Shewn to be fa- Philip Mowbanke.  
ther of Sir Richard  
Warre, knight, by the  
visitation for Co. Som-  
erset.

Richard Warre, of Hes=Joan†, daughter of Sir  
tercombe. Died sine John Stourton, knight,  
prole 25th November, created Baron of Stour-  
1482. ton, Co. Wilts.

Sir Richard Warre,  
knight. Cousin and heir  
to Richard Warre, of  
Hestercombe. Aged 15  
years 25th November,  
1482.

John, Lord Stourton, died on *St. Catherine's day*, the 25th day of November, 1462, and the Inquisitions taken after his death shew he died seized of considerable manors, advowsons, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the Counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Gloucester, Southampton, Essex, London, Middlesex and Wilts, leaving William Stourton, his son and next heir, aged 32 years, who succeeded his father in the peerage as William, 2nd Lord Stourton.

#### COUNTY DEVON†:—

The Manor of Velham *alias* Pelham,  
holden of the Honor of Plympton.

The Stourton MS. Book said "*Vcaleholme alias Plymholme*" was valued at £13 19s. 2d. by the year. In another item it was called the "*Maner de Velehome*" with the value attached as £13 9s. 2d.

In the same book there was an entry "*Yempston et Plympton terr'*, £1 4s. 4d.," and in another "*Terr' et ten'ta in Plympton*, 14s. 4d.," which would make the property in Yempston assessed at 10s.

The whole of the property was assessed in one item:—*Devon—It'm Maner' de Vealehome et Yemstom cum terr' in Plympton*, £15 9s. 2d., which would shew an increase in the assessment of 5s. 8d.

#### COUNTY SOMERSET:—

The Manors of Marston Bigot and Marston Parva.

We have shewn his father died possessed of the former Manor as of the Manor of Wanstre, and the latter Manor with the advowson of the chapelry there

See his Charter of Hestercombe Manor, page 161. Will of Robert Warre, Esquire, of Kyngeston, Co. Somerset, A<sup>o</sup> 1465, 10 *Godyn*.

† Will of Joan Warre, of Ilmyster, Co. Somerset, A<sup>o</sup> 1499, 38 *Horne*.

• Pole's Devon says:—Katherine, daughter of Thomas Pyne, who lived in *temp.* of Richard II., by Margery, his wife, daughter and heiress of Peter de Jenelton, of Speckington, married (1) John Stourton, of Preston, and (2) William Carent. We have shewn she had two other husbands.

holden of the Manor of East Camel. Lord Stourton and the 2nd Lord Stourton held the former Manor of Margaret Hull by service unknown, and the latter Manor of Henry Stafford, and Margery, his wife, in her right by unknown service.

28 messuages, 2 water mills, 30 acres of arable land,  
60 acres of pasture and 40 acres of furze and heath,  
in Frome, Lye and Colford.

His father died possessed of a meadow called Somdyesmeade in Frome-braunch, holden of the Manor of Frome.

Also 7 messuages, with lands and rents in Fromebraunch.

As well as 10 messuages and 10 acres of land in Lye, holden of the Manor of Lye.

From the above holdings of which Lord Stourton held at his death, it would appear he possessed larger estates than those his father died seized of, although it is thought those his father held were part of those mentioned in this Inquisition.

William, 2nd Lord Stourton, held in 3 Edward IV. :—

<i>Places :</i>	<i>Messuages :</i>	<i>Pastures :</i>	<i>Mills :</i>	<i>Lands :</i>	<i>Furze :</i>	<i>Heath</i>
Colford.	4.	20 acres.	2.		20 acres.	
Lye.	10.	20 „		20 acres.		20 acres.
Frome	14.	20 „		20 „		
Together	28.	60 acres.	2.	40 acres.	20 acres.	20 acres.

These premises appear identical with those he (William,) succeeded to under his father's Inquisition as above, excepting by the substitution of 40 acres of land for 30 acres of arable land. The services by which these lands were held appear to have been then unknown, but those in Colford were held of Margery Hungerford, those in Lye of William Carent, and those in Frome of Robert Leversege.

3 messuages, 1 carucate\* of land in Norton-Mygrove  
and Kilmington.

This appears to be the same extent of land of which Sir William Stourton died possessed, as being holden by him of the Manor of Norton, of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, as Lord Stourton also held them.

Carucata terræ, Coke says "may contain meadow, pasture and wood."



The bailiwick or bedelary of Westperrott.

His father held the bedelary of Westperrott. We have seen that Henry VI. granted Lord Stourton considerable more premises than those which his father held. These were holden of the king in chief by knight service.

4 messuages and 1 carucate of land in Othereye.

The same quantity as Lord Stourton inherited from his father, and were holden by Lord Stourton of the Earl of Salisbury.

#### COUNTY DORSET :—

The Manors of Rysheton and Brodewey.

Hutchins pointed to Lord Stourton as holding a moiety of the Manor of Broadway only, and that the same was held of the Manor of Devillish. The father had held a moiety only with considerable other property in Broadway.

The Prioresses of Clerkenwell had anciently right of presentation here.

See a subsequent entry of a moiety of the Manor of Broadway under the same Inquisition in this county.

Messuages, lands, &c., in Sturminster Marshall.

Hutchins said Lord Stourton held a carucate of land and 10 acres here.

The Stourton MS. Book has entry, "*Sturmyster Marshall Manor, £4 6s. 1d.,*" by the year and as being held in "*possession.*"

Also "*Terr' et ten'ta in Sturmister Marshall, £4 6s. 1d.*" This would appear that the property was really lands and tenements in Sturminster-Marshall. A similar item appears in another schedule, the place being written as "*Stourmister Marshall.*"

*Assignatio dotis Margarete, uxori prefati Johannis de Stourton in com' predicto.*

The Manor of Weston.

Was this Buckhorn-Weston? of which Sir William Stourton held the whole or part at his death, as of the Manor of Estcoker.

In 30 Henry VI., John Hernige held on the day he died, one toft, 24 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 5 acres of wood in Buckers-Weston, of John, Lord Stourton, by what service the jurors did not then know.

This Manor included a little farm in Pelsam, about a mile south-west of Buckhorn-Weston, which was held by Lord Stourton.

Presentments :—

- 1422, Oct. 7.—Sir John Stourton, knight, presented John Braben.
- 1430, Nov. 17.—Again, with his feoffees\*, presented William Turner.
- 1444, Jan. 20.—Sir John Stourton, knight, presented Richard Collingbourne.
- 1447, Aug. 1.—Sir John Stourton, knight, presented John Fish.
- 1448, July 25.—John, Lord Stourton, presented Thomas Shaftesbury.

The Moiety of the Manor of Brodeway.

This he held of Robert Latimer as of his Manor of Divellish. Under Sir William Stourton we give many particulars concerning this estate.

In Lord Stourton's Inquisition both the Manor and moiety of the Manor are mentioned. On reference to the Inquisition of Sir John Wadham it would appear he had no holding here. It seems that Lord Stourton held the entire Manor. See *ante* the first item for Co. Dorset in this Inquisition†.

Several messuages and lands in Gillingham.

Hutchins said he held 170 acres of land here. We have before shewn that he inherited considerable lands here from his mother's family, and that he was forester of the fee forestary and park of Gillingham, belonging to the Lord King of England.

In the Stourton MS. Book this property was incorporated in one item with lands and tenements in Motcombe and the above office of forester, being together valued at £20 per annum.

Under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton we have seen he had 8/- of rent in Motcombe, holden of the Manor of Gillingham, and Hutchins alleged he held the Manor of Gillingham at his death, but this is not borne out by the evidence of the facts.

In another item in the same book, lands and tenements in Gillingham and Motcombe were valued at £12 16s. 4d., which would lead one to assume that the difference between this amount and the £20 represented the value of the office of forester.

For particulars of them see under Stourton Manor and Advowson *post*.

† See MS. Collections of the Wadhams and the descent of their lands from an exhaustive research, in the possession of Henry W. Aldred.

The Manor and Advowson of the Church of Ore.

This was undoubtedly identical with Ower-Moigne, of which we have given such a long account under Sir William Stourton, shewing it was for many generations an inheritance of the Moignes, and passed through the female heir, Lord Stourton's mother, on her marriage with Sir William Stourton.

It was an estate invariably settled for the benefit of the younger members of the Stourton family, and we find many branches resided here.

On a brass plate at the bottom of the window on the north side of this church above an altar tomb was formerly, if not now, this Inscription :—

“ Here lyeth John Sturton, Esquier, the which decessyd the xiiij day of January, the yere of our Lord M<sup>ve</sup>vi ; the which John causyd this wyndowe to be made the yere aforesaid. On whose soul Jesus have mercy.”

This date is given as 1506 and appears to be the earliest known Inscription within the church of Ower-Moigne.

The registers shew many entries relating to the Stourton family, and the earliest date seems to be in 1569, when Giles Stourton, gent., married Jane Gifford on the 22nd August.

1456, 24th Feb.—John, Lord Stourton, presented John Byrt.

Messuages and lands in Lostone.

Hutchins said Lord Stourton held at his death, 1 messuage and 204 acres of land in Loffeton. Other Inquisitions say 1 messuage and 100 acres of land and pasture in Luffeton.

The hundred of Coukesdyche.

The Inquisition of Sir William Stourton pointed to him dying possessed of a moiety of this hundred, but Hutchins said he held the whole. This would prove Lord Stourton inherited his estate here from his father.

The hundred of Coukesdiche is shewn in the Stourton MS. as being held in possession, and valued at £3 6s. 8d. by the year. In another item it was coupled with the Manor of Tarrant-Villers, both being stated to be held of the Manor of Cranbourne.



## COUNTY GLOUCESTER :—

The Manor of Schipton-Moigne, with Advowson of the Church and other lands there\*.

This we have proved came through the family of Lord Stourton's mother, which the father inherited in right of his wife, although it did not pass under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton.

One messuage with a curtilage called Hullecourt in Schipton-Moigne.

These also came through the Moigne family.

Tenements in Workyesplace and Pedeworthys\*.

As did these also.

The Manor of Hamvelle *alias* Veleham.

This estate was holden of the Manor of Berkeley, and the first item in the Stourton MS. Book relating to property here, said "*Ham et Veale juxta Barkeley terr' et ten'ta ib'm—£5 15s. 6d.*" This shewed lands and tenements only.

Another item, giving the same yearly return, had "*Hame vele juxta Barkeley*" but no qualification to prove what was the nature of the holding. While a third, with the same value, said "*It'm terr' in Hame et Veale juxta Barkley cum p'tinen'.*"

It must not be confused with another holding of the family called Vealeholme *alias* Plymholme in Co. Devon.

Atkins, the *historian* of Co. Gloucester, said this Lord Stourton died seized of *Hamvelli alias Vetham near Berkeley*.

## COUNTY HANTS :—

The Manors of Ibbesley and Sopley.

Woodward, the *historian* of Co. Hants, said "At the beginning of Edward IV's reign, Sir John Stourton, of Stourton, held the Manors of Ibbesley, Lower Burgate and Sopley†." And speaking of Sopley† said it "afterwards belonged

\* These lands in Schipton-Moigne were 40 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 20s. in rent, 1 water mill, 1 toft called Cookysplace *alias* Workysplace, 1 other toft, 1 virgate of land, and one tenement called Pedworthis-place.

† Volume III., page 14.      ‡ Same Volume, page 101.

to John, (son of William de Stourton, Speaker of the House of Commons as successor to Thomas Chaucer, Sheriff of Hants in 1 Henry V., in the years 1408, 1409, 1412, 1413,) who May 13th, 1448, was made Baron de Stourton."

It is shewn from the Letters Patent of Henry VI. in 1440, that Sir John Stourton, with his vassals and tenants of the Manor and Village of Ibbesley, within the New Forest, in Co. Hants, enjoyed certain privileges and exemptions under a charter, of which there is no enrolment extant, granted in 1270 by Henry III. to John de la Bere, and that in right of that charter the Ibbesley dogs were not subject to expeditation, while the Ibbesley hogs and beasts had free pannage and pasturage in the New Forest\*.

We have already shewn that Sir William Stourton held considerable premises in Hibbesley and Gorley, and that he was not Lord of Lower-Burgate, but that certain premises which he possessed were holden of that Manor.

13 messuages, 100 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow, and £1 of cummin in rent, in Frogham and Rudbroke.

Woodward also noticed in his history that Lord Stourton died possessed thereof, and on a comparison with Sir William Stourton's Inquisition, it will be seen that they exactly corresponded with those which Lord Stourton inherited from his father. But La Hyde was shewn as one of the places in which the premises were situated, and that all three places were in the parish of Fordingbridge. They were holden of the Manor of Nether-Burgate, which Manor Woodward thought was held by Lord Stourton and his father.

#### Rents charged on the Manor of Ludschelfe.

Woodward likewise noticed this property as "the revenues of Ludschelfe Manor," as belonging to Lord Stourton. We think we have clearly shewn it was part of the Moigne inheritance which passed from that family to the Stourtons, although the same did not pass under Sir William Stourton's Inquisition.

#### Messuages at Basingstoke.

Woodward also admitted these premises as belonging to Lord Stourton. The father had died possessed of the rents charged on the Manor of Basing.

Patent 19 Henry VI., part I., membrane 24. Woodward quoted this without shewing his authority.

Holdings at La Hide, Lyndhurst, Barnabelclose  
and Grettenham.

Woodward also included these as part of the possessions of Lord Stourton. It will be observed that La Hide is included here instead of with Frogham and Rudbroke, as was always the case, as evidenced by the Stourton MS. Book.

In this Book it is shewn :—

- |      |                                      |   |   |         |
|------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| (1.) | <i>Lyndhurst terr'.</i>              | - | - | 3s. 4d. |
| (2.) | <i>Terr' et ten'ta in Lyndhurst.</i> |   |   | 3s. 4d. |
| (3.) | <i>It'm terr' in Lyndhurst.</i>      | - |   | 3s. 4d. |

COUNTY ESSEX :—

The Manor and Advowson of the Church of Estanes  
ad Montem *alias* Eston atte Mount.

An estate already shewn to have been inherited from the Moignes.

Presentments :—

1427, Jan. 5.—John Stourton, junior, presented Robert Dobbes.

1431, Aug. 2.—William Carent, and others\*, }  
feoffees for Sir John Stourton, knight, } presented William Stokes.

1437, March 8.—Same again presented John Wymond.

John Wymond held the rectory for 40 years, and on his death, William, 2nd Lord Stourton, presented to this rectory the same year as he died.

CITY OF LONDON :—

Messuages in the Parish of St. John's in Walbrook.

Stow's Survey of London clearly defined this parish. He shewed this parish church to have been "called St. John upon Walbrooke, because the west end thereof is on the very bank of Walbrooke, by Horseshew Bridge, in Horseshew Bridge Street."

COUNTY MIDDLESEX :—

Message with garden in Fulham.

We have already shewn† Lord Stourton purchased this property in 1449, and that down to the end of the eighteenth century it was called by historians Stourton House. It was situated on the west side of Bear or Bridge Street.

\* See full list of feoffees under Stourton, Co. Wilts. † Pages 181 to 188.



When it was purchased the gardens perhaps occupied the whole of the land between Stourton House and the river Thames, but in the time of William and Mary, the Swan had been built between Fulham Hall and the Thames. William Sharp caused a subterranean passage he had made under Church Lane, to be connected with the house, from a cottage he built by the west side of the Swan. See some important additions under the 2nd Lord Stourton.

#### COUNTY WILTS :—

The Manor and Advowson of the Church of Stourton.

These probably included the other premises in Stourton of which we have found Lord Stourton's father had died seized, and which we thought might have formed part of the ancient demesnes in Stourton on which Stourton House was built.

This Manor Lord Stourton held of William le Zouch, 5th Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, as of his Manor of Castle Cary, Co. Somerset, by homage and fealty by service of one knight's fee, and suit of Court at the Castle of Cary from three weeks to three weeks.

#### Presentments :—

1428.—John Stourton, Esq., presented Walter Wadham.

1430.—Sir John Stourton, knight, Sir Robert Shottesbroke, knight, Sir Thomas Kingeston, knight, John Stourton, of Preston, William Carent, John Hody, Richard Elton, Thomas Hussey, Robert Squybbe, Robert Collingbourne and Gilbert Wake, presented John Braban, who had been presented to Buckhorn Weston in 1422.

1435.—The feoffees of Sir John Stourton, knight, presented William Ashe.

1445.—Sir John Stourton, knight, presented William Pole.

1451.—John, Lord Stourton, or his feoffees for him, presented John Winford.

#### Messuages and lands in Mere and Maydenbradley.

These most likely were the same premises which he inherited in these places from his father, in whose Inquisition they were enumerated.

The premises in Mere probably included those in Mere-Woodland, Overselles, Netherselles, and Wolverton, also the prebendary Manor of Mere.

Those in Maydenbradley perhaps comprised the premises in Hill-Deverell and Fouleyate, as they were all classed in one item in Sir William Stourton's Inquisition.

On the 11th September, 27 Henry VI., the jury found that Sir Walter Hungerford, knight, had died 9th August then last, seized *interalia* of the advowson of the priory and church of Maydenbradley, Co. Wilts, leaving Sir Robert Hungerford, his son and heir, aged 40 years, whom it was found on the 30th June, 37 Henry VI., had died 18 May then last, seized *interalia* of the same premises, which he held of Sir William Botreaux, knight, Lord of Botreaux, leaving Sir Robert, Lord Hungerford, his son and heir, aged 30.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in speaking of the Parish Church of Mere, dedicated to the honour of St. Michael the Archangel, shewed that in small shields were painted the arms of Carent, Hungerford, Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, Berkeley, Stourton, and Wadham, on the north side of a screen of carved open work, which separated the choir from the nave in that church. These, he thought, were designed *probably* as memorials of the several benefactors thereof. He thought also that the fact of Sir William Stourton having held the office of Steward of the Principality of Wales, accounted for the Prince's bearings, and from the marriages of William Carent with Margaret Stourton, and John, 3rd Lord Stourton with Katherine Berkeley, drew a conclusion in his mind for the arms of Carent and Berkeley being there. It will also have been seen that Sir Ralph Stourton, ancestor of Lord Stourton, had married Alice, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley.

He proved by the charters and registers preserved at Salisbury, that John de Mere founded a chantry to the honour of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary about 1325\*. He was, however, erroneous in saying that Sir William Stourton, father of John, 1st Lord Stourton, was buried here†. He shewed that the register of Bishop Chandler identified this chantry with that of "*Berkeley*" in the same church. John de Mere confirmed the chantry, which he founded on the north side of St. Michael's at Mere, to God and the blessed Virgin Mary in perpetuity, endowing the same with lands in Mere and Seals, which William Wymond augmented with lands in Stourton and Mere.

See page 53.

† He was buried according to his will in the Priory at Witham, Co. Somerset. He presumably meant William, 2nd Lord Stourton. See under William and John, 2nd and 3rd Lords Stourton.

On the 15th October, 21 Henry VI., Lord Stourton, as a knight, was one of the witnesses to the charter, then dated at Maydenbradley, of Henry atte Mere, granting and confirming unto John Nete, merchant, all those lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Maydenbradley, which Walter Hornby held as tenant for a term of years, to hold to John Nete, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief Lords of the fee.

The Manor of Powlesholt.

This passed to him under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton in 1413, and was comprised in the property which was entailed under the charter of Lord Stourton of the 2nd April, 19 Henry VI.

*The Magna Britannia* shewed that Poulshot, Pouleshot, Pawlesholt or Poulesholt, in the hundred of Melksham, was the Lordship and Estate of William de Stourton, whose family was in great repute anciently in this county, for he was knight of the shire for the county 8 Henry V., and John de Stourton the year following, who is spoken of as High Sheriff in 5, 12 and 16 Henry VI. The descent of the Manor is shewn from Sir William Stourton down to John, 3rd Lord Stourton, his great-grandson. It is said that Lord Stourton was created a Baron "for his great and faithful services to that king (Henry VI.) and his father in the French wars."

The Manor of Little Langford Donnys with the  
Advowson of the Church.

Under the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton we find he was possessed of considerable property in Little Langford, although he was not holding the Manor at his death.

*The Magna Britannia* confirmed that Lord Stourton held this Manor at his death.

It was sometimes returned as "Donnys Langford" Manor without the prefix "Little" and was valued per year at £11 12s. 1d.; separately returned from Dangen's Manor in Little Langford valued annually at £9 16s.

The property in this Inquisition may have included both Manors.

At a short distance north of the church dedicated to St. Nicholas, was in Hoare's time a dilapidated bridge (called *Chantry*,) over the river Wily, and a gate, leading from the common to the enclosed lands, then bore the name of



"*Stourton gate*," and "*Stourton Hall*" was close to a small wood adjoining called Grovely. See grant from Henry VI. *ante*, of Grovely Wood, which was formerly extra parochial but now a parish.

In 1443, Lord Stourton as a knight, with Robert Long\*, Esq., presented to Little Langford Rectory *hac vice feoffat'* of William Daungens, late Lord there, whose family had been patrons thereof from 1324 to 1435, and where Richard de Stourton was rector 27th February, 1295. In this church a chantry was founded by John de Langford, to which chapelry Lord Stourton's second son, Sir Reginald Stourton, knight, presented in 1456, and Lord Stourton's grandson, William, 5th Lord Stourton, presented in 1502.

#### The Manor of Bekanton.

*The Magna Britannia* defined this estate as Bainton or Bakaniton in the hundred of Worwelsdon, and that Lord Stourton died seized of and left it to Sir William Stourton, his son and heir, with the Lordship of West Ashton in the same hundred, and other great estates.

#### The Manor of Winterbourne and Maddington.

We have already dealt at some length with this estate, and have clearly proved the same was inherited by Sir William Stourton from the Moigne family.

*The Magna Britannia* said that Maddenton or Madington was the Lordship and Estate of John, Lord Stourton, who died seized of it 2 Edward IV., leaving it, with many other estates, to his son and heir, Sir William Stourton, knight, who soon after had the livery of them.

#### The Manor of Penley.

The Stourton MS. Book returned this property as valued at £12 by the year, and as being held in possession. It passed under a fine as late as Michaelmas, 22-23 Elizabeth, to which John, 9th Lord Stourton, was a deforciant.

This estate was in the parish and hundred of Westbury, and was distinct from the large possessions inherited in the same parish by William, 2nd Lord Stourton, in right of his wife, Margaret Chidiock†.

\* For particulars of him see Cope MSS. in possession of Henry W. Aldred.

† *Vide* MS. collections of the Chidiocks in the possession of Henry W. Aldred, shewing descent of their lands to the Stourtons and Arundels.

## The Manor of Ablyngton.

*The Magna Britannia* said that Ablyngton was the Lordship of John, Lord Stourton, who died possessed of it, and left it with other estates, to William, Lord Stourton, his son, who accompanied King Edward IV. in leading his army against the Lancastrians, who were beginning to make head against him in Northumberland. Of his faithful adherence to Edward IV. we give some particulars under the life of the 2nd Lord.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare said he did not find by the *Institutiones* that this family (the Stourtons) ever presented to this church, nor did it appear to have long continued in any one family.

In the Stourton MS. Book the Manor is called Abbington *alias* Ablington, and valued at £16 11s. 4d. by the year.

It appears to have remained in the possession of the Lords Stourton until *temp.* Edward VI., when it was sold by William, 7th Lord Stourton, to Thomas Long, who levied a fine in respect of the same in Easter term, 2 Edward VI.

## The Manor of Aulton.

This property was returned as the Manor of Alton in the Stourton MS. Book at £9 by the year.

*The Magna Britannia* said that Alton or Aulton was the Lordship and Estate of John, Lord Stourton, and shewed it to have been in the hundred of Amesbury.

1 messuage and 8 virgates of land in Poterne, Merstone and Wertone.

On reference to Sir William Stourton's Inquisition it will be found he held 8 messuages, 8 virgates of land, and 8 acres of meadow in the above places and Poulesholt. If we assume that out of these premises 7 messuages and 8 acres of meadow were in Poulesholt, it consequently followed that Lord Stourton inherited the above premises from his father, who held the same of the Manor of Asserton. It is more likely that the Poulesholt property was accidentally omitted from Lord Stourton's Inquisition, as the entire lands were included in his son's Inquisition in correspondence with the entry in that of Sir William Stourton.

The estate in Poterne comprised a mill, 2 cottages, 60 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 1 acre of woodland, with the appurtenances.

## Mill and land in Hurst.

This property was valued at £1 6s. 8d. per annum, and was mentioned in the schedules of land belonging to the Lords Stourton. The property presumably laid midway between Steeple-Ashton and Great-Cheverell, just about the spot where Hurst farms are now situated.

This estate was included in the property entailed by charter of the 2nd April, 19 Henry VI.

## Messuages and lands in Cheverell-Magna.

In the Stourton MS. Book this property was valued as land only, and as land and pasture, at £1 6s. od. per annum. It appears to have been a portion of the property which was entailed by charter of 2nd April, 19 Henry VI. This estate was just south-east of the Hurst property.

7 messuages, 4 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow,  
and 40 acres of pasture in Westashton, Steeple-  
ashton, Henton and Bulkyngton.

These premises undoubtedly descended to Lord Stourton from his father. The estates in these places which passed under Sir William Stourton's Inquisition were incorporated in one item with those in Little Langford, and if we exclude therefrom 20 acres of meadow, 160 acres of pasture and 40 acres of wood, as being the property in Little Langford, we have those shewn above as coming to Lord Stourton under his father's Inquisition.

Stourton-farm still lies just by the west side of Steeple Ashton, of which Great Hinton is a tithing. West Ashton was formerly a tithing of Steeple Ashton, out of which place it was afterwards formed into an ecclesiastical and civil parish. Bulkington was a tithing of the parish of Keevil, which is just north of Steeple Ashton. This estate therefore was situated in one centre.

## A messuage called Buntisplace in New Sarum.

It would seem that the family had a tenement here as a residence. From the Stourton MS. Book we learn from an entry :—

"Sarum veter' et	terr' et ten'ta	-	-	£4 13s. 4d.
Sar' nova.	} one ten't only in possession."			

Again a similar item with the exception of "one ten't only in possession."



Another item is as follows :—

*Wiltes'—It'm terr' et ten'ta in Stowford et*  
*Newton necnon terr' et ten'ta in* } £6 15s. 8d.  
*veter' Sar' et nova Sar'*

Again, “*Messuag' vocat Bluntesplace et al' ten'ta in nova Sar' et veter' Sar'.*”

Seeing that Lord Stourton was so closely connected with the history of Salisbury, and held such considerable estates around the city, a residence in the incorporated city of Wiltshire seems very probable.

Leland has remarked the Stourtons “were great benefactors to the Cathedral Church of Sarum, as appears by their coate of arms everywhere about the church, and in all the Prebends' Houses.”

Lands in Wilton, Stoford, Newton, Quidamton,  
Avyn, Chessyngbury and Stanmere.

These we have thought formed part of the Avon rents, and probably came through the Moigne family.

We find the property was valued by the year as follows :—

Land and tenement in Wilton	-	-	-	£0	9s.	od.
Land and pasture in Stoford*	-	-	-	£0	16s.	od.
Land and pasture in Newton	-	-	-	£0	9s.	od.
Land in Avon with the free chapel there	-	-	-	£2	13s.	4d.
Land and pasture in Chessyngbury	-	-	-	£0	7s.	od.
Moiety of the farm with arable, meadow and pasture lands in Stanmere†	-	-	-	£1	8s.	2d.

The value of the Quidhampton property was not returned, it was situated in a tithing of Foulstone, a village adjoining Wilton.

Wilton is 3 miles north-west from Salisbury. Newton or South Newton is 2 miles north from Wilton, Stoford is a tithing of South Newton, and Avon is just south of the latter.

\* The property here with Newton was eventually increased in quantity or value, as some of the schedules returned the joint holding in these places at £6 15s. 8d.

† The property here was sometimes returned with that at Merston at £2 18s. 2d.

The Right Honourable William, Lord Stourton, 2nd Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, son and heir of Sir John Stourton, knight, of Stourton aforesaid, who had been created Baron of Stourton by Letters Patent on the 13th May, 1448, by Margaret, (or Margery) his only wife, daughter of Sir John Wadham, knight, of Merryfield, Co. Somerset, one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Lord Stourton succeeded his father in the Stourton peerage on St. Catherine's day, 25th November, 1462\*. He inherited the vast estates which his father succeeded to, some of which descended paternally, as coming from Sir William Stourton, and some through his wife, Elizabeth Moigne; and those which John, Lord Stourton, inherited under the charter of John Hame, and by purchase, as well as by favour of Henry VI. He was born about 1432, and was aged 30 years on the 25th November, 1462, and in the same year he had livery of his father's estates, but his homage was respited, and before the expiration of that year he attended Edward IV. in his army against the Lancastrians in Northumberland, they having begun to gather a considerable body in that county. *Magna Britannia* said this Lord Stourton was as zealous and active a man as his father had been in the service of the York family, and that he accompanied the king, Edward IV., in leading his army against the Lancastrians.

He was an executor, with his uncle, William Carent, of his father, but the will is not, as far as is known, extant.

We find he was returned as a county member for Dorset to sit in the Lower House of Parliament on the following dates:—

On the 30th January, 1447, as *Willielmus Stourton*, *armiger*, summoned to sit in the Parliament to meet at Cambridge, and by fresh writs at Bury St. Edmonds on the 10th February, 1447.

Again on the 22nd September, 1460, as *Willielmus Stourton*, *de Russheton*, *miles*, and summoned to meet the Parliament convened to meet at Westminster, on the 7th October, 1460.

Tarent-Rushton or Tarent-Vilers, Co. Dorset, where we find Lord Stourton was described of when returned as above as the member for that shire, was then the seat of his Lordship, and under his Inquisition we prove that he and his wife were joint patrons to that church during the lifetime of his father, John, 1st Lord Stourton.

\* It is said by many that a peer cannot succeed his predecessor in title until after the latter is actually buried.

This estate was settled as the jointure of Margaret, Lady Stourton, who after the death of her first husband, William, 2nd Lord Stourton, presented with her second husband, Sir John Cheyné or Cheyney, knight, Lord Cheyney, K.G., who died *sine prole* on the 30th May, 1499.

In 10 Henry VI., John, Lord Stourton, when a knight, had released to him, and his heirs, one moiety of Tarent-Vilers, *alias* Tarent-Rushton, (the other moiety being vested in him,) with 5 messuages, 4 carucates and 183 acres of land in Tarent-Vilers, Tarent-Rushton, Tarent-Preston and Loneton, Co. Dorset, and the following presentments to the church were made by John, Lord Stourton, as under :—

1420, May 15th,	} John Stourton, Esquire, presented	Walter Fish.
,, June 20th,		John Braben.
1423, May 13th,	} John Stourton, Esquire, presented	John Stock.
1428, Dec. 20th,		William Stanley.
1430, April 2nd,	Sir John Stourton, knight, presented John Paslew.	
1433, July 12th,	William Carent, Thomas Huse, and others, his feoffees for him, presented William Gay.	

After William Stourton's succession to the Barony, we find he received writs of summons on the following dates and by the descriptions therein contained, to attend the sittings of Parliament among the Barons of England.

The 7th September, 9 Edward IV., then dated from Westminster, *to Willielmo Stourton, de Stourton, Chevalier*, to attend the Parliament convened to meet at York on the 22nd day of September then instant.

On the 15th October, 9-10 Edward IV., (said to be the 49 Henry VI.,) as *Willielmo Stourton, de Stourton, Chevalier*, to meet the Parliament at Westminster on the 26th November next ensuing.

Again on the 19th August, 12 Edward IV., as *Willielmo Stourton, de Stourton, Chevalier*, to meet the Parliament at Westminster, on the 6th October then following that date.

In pursuance whereof he undoubtedly took his seat in the Upper House of Parliament among the Barons of England.



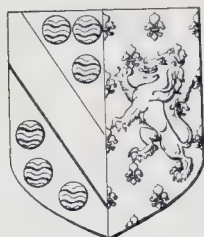
He married Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Chidiok, knight, of Chidiok and Caundle, Co. Dorset, whom that humorous antiquary, Leland, thus speaks of, "Antioche dwellyd or had lande yn Staple Bridge paroch, and there is Antioche Wood . . . . His Landes cam to Chidiok, and from hym onto Greate Arundel, of Cornehul, and the Stourtons\* Lordes by Partition. Chidiok dwellid by Bryporte at Chidiok, and ther is a Castelle or a fair House that from Chidiok cam to Great Arundelle in Partition . . . And the Chidiokes dwelt sumtyme at Caundle . . . . This Maner place is now the Lorde Stourton's by Partition of Landes bytwixte Arundale and hym of Chidiokes Heires."

The old castle at Stourton-Caundel, so named to distinguish it from the moiety held in the same place by the Arundells, is said to have been built by the Chidioks or Stourtons, it was afterwards used by the Stourtons as a removing and jointure house, eventually becoming ruined and the chapel thereto belonging being turned into a barn. *Magna Britannia* said Stourton was a little town in the hundred of Sherburn, and anciently the seat of the Lords Stourton.

As the Stourtons inherited considerable estates from the Chidioks, it may be as well to note that the Inquisition of (1) Sir John Chidiok, was taken 28 Henry VI., and (2) that of Katherine, his wife, daughter of Ralph Lumley, was taken 1 Edward IV. ; shewing that their coheirs were their two daughters, (1) Margaret, who married William, 2nd Lord Stourton *as above*, and (2) Katherine, who married (1) Sir William Stafford, knight (father by her of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devon,) and (2) Sir John Arundell, knight, a valiant commander under Henry VI. in France, ancestor by her, of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, Co. Cornwall, who married Anne, widow of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and daughter of Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby.

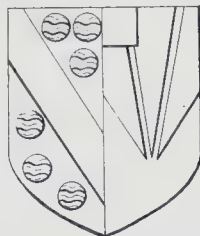
Sir John Chidiok held at his death one-third part of the Manor of Clopton-Bury, Co. Kent; one-fourth part of the Manor and Advowson of Westbury, afterwards called Westbury-Stourton and Westbury-Arundell, the Manors and Advowsons of Hilprynton, Aven and Inmere, with one-fourth part of the hundred of Westbury, Co. Wilts; the Manors of Pytney and Werne, with 2 messuages, 10 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow in those places, of the king in chief by knight service, *viz.*, one-tenth part of one knight's fee, which Ralph Bushe,

\* In a MS. Collection of the possessions of the Chidiok family in the custody of Henry W. Aldred, it is shewn the number of estates which passed from that family to the Stourtons and Arundells.

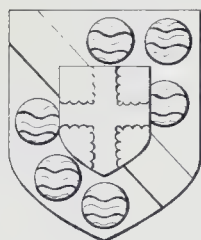


ARMS OF STOURTON impaling  
BEAUMONT, namely—"Azure, semé-  
de-lis and a lion rampant, or."

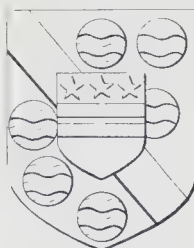
Sir JOHN STOURTON married (firstly) CATHERINE, daughter of Henry, Lord Beaumont  
(see page 80); and (secondly) JOAN, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset (see page 80)



ARMS OF STOURTON impaling  
BASSET, namely "Or, three piles in  
point, gules, a canton ermine.

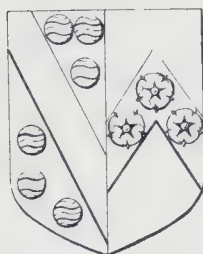


ARMS OF STOURTON and in  
pretence those of MOIGNE, as given  
in the 1688 pedigree, and as elsewhere  
quoted, namely—"Or, a cross engrailed  
sable."



ARMS OF STOURTON and in  
pretence those of MOIGNE, as they  
appear to have been most frequently  
used, and subsequently quartered by the  
family, namely "Argent, two bars, and  
in chief three mullets sable

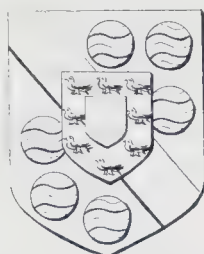
Sir WILLIAM STOURTON married ELIZABETH  
daughter and co-heir of Sir John Moigne. See pages 103, 104



ARMS OF STOURTON impaling  
those of WADHAM, namely—"Or, on  
a chevron sable, three roses argent."

JOHN, 1st LORD STOURTON, married  
MARGERY, daughter of Sir John Wadham.

(see page 20)



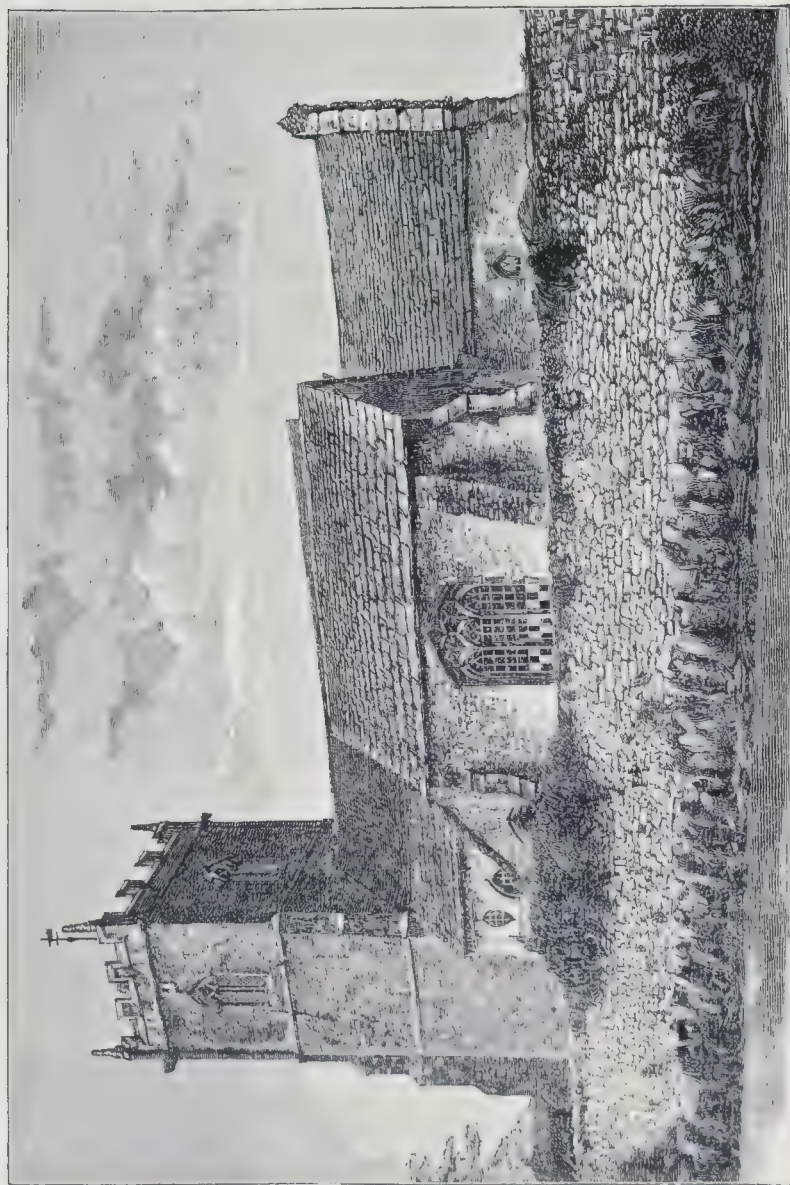
ARMS OF STOURTON and in  
pretence those of CHIDIOCK, namely  
—"Gules, an inescutcheon within an  
orle of martlets argent."

[WILLIAM, 2nd LORD STOURTON,  
married MARGARET, elder daughter and  
co-heir of Sir John Chidock. See page

128







STOURTON-CAUNDLE CHURCH, CO. DORSET.

*From a Photograph 1895.*

Esquire, appears to have held in like manner in 20 Henry VI., the reversion of the premises after his death belonging to John Chidiok; the Manor of Ilbrewer of the king in chief by the same service; the Manor of Alwinsley\* and 10 acres of land there of Richard, Duke of York, by service unknown; one messuage and one carucate of land in Perrott, and 5 messuages, 1 toft, 210 acres of land and meadow in Hardington, of William Wadham, by service unknown; the Manor of Kingston-juxta-Yevell, and 10 acres of land in Kingston, which Sir Thomas Broke, knight, and Joan, his wife, held of the said John Chidiok, son of Sir John Chidiok, knight, by his demise for their lives at £20 yearly, the reversion to come after their deaths to John Chidiok and his heirs, who held of the king in chief by knight service†, Co. Somerset‡; the Manors of Chidiok (held of Richard, Duke of York,) Buckham, Candel-Haddon, More-Kirchil, Lidlinch, Baret *alias* Hydys, East Charlborough and Wyke, two parts of Maiden Newton; 3 acres of land in Caundell-Haddon, 5s. 4d. of rent in Sherborne, 47 acres of land (Hutchins has 240 acres) and 4 acres of meadow in Antioche and Candel-Marsh, 6 messuages and 100 acres (Hutchins says 106 acres) of land in Sherborne, Woburn and Thornford, 20 messuages, 4 tofts, and two water mills in Bridport, Co. Dorset.

The property passing from Katherine Chidiok, formerly wife of Sir John Chidiok, knight, and daughter of Sir Ralph Lumley, were the Manors of Chidiok, Buckham, Candel-Haddon, Marshwood and More-Crichil, 240 acres of meadow and pasture in Sherborne, Antioch, &c., Co. Dorset; the Manor of Aylwinshey, also 20 acres of land there, which she held of the king as of his Manor of Marshwood, as parcel of the possessions of the Earl of Marche, by fealty and rent of one red rose; the Manor of Kingston, also 10 acres of land

In 13 Henry VI., Alianor, wife of John Chidiok, held in her right the Manor of Aylwinshey of Richard, Duke of York, by service unknown, and John Chidiok was her son and next heir.

† Sir Thomas Broke, knight, died 5 Henry V., holding this Manor by the demise of John Chidiok, who is said to have held of William Carent by unknown service. When Sir John Chidiok's Inquisition was taken in 2 Henry VI., it is shewn he died seized of the Manor, which Sir Thomas Broke, knight, then deceased, and Joan, his wife, held for their lives at the annual rent of £20 of Sir John Chidiok. In 15 Henry VI., on the death of Joan, formerly wife of Sir Thomas Broke, knight, it was proved she had held the Manor of Kingston-juxta-Mudford of the king in chief by service of a tenth part of one knight's fee, and 1 messuage, 60 acres of land and 12 acres of meadow in Kingston, of William Bonvill, as of his Manor of Sokedenys by service unknown. In 16 Edward IV., William Carent held the Manor of Marsh and 6 tenements, 100 acres of land and meadow in Yevell and Kingston-juxta-Yevell of the Abbess of Shene by unknown service.

In 22 Henry VI., Sir Thomas Beauchamp, knight, held on the day he died the Manor of Whitelakington, Co. Somerset, of Sir John Chidiok, knight, by knight service, and the jurors found that Alice, wife of John Speke, was his heir. In 2 Edward IV., Joan, who was formerly wife of John Champernowne, held on the day she died the Manor of Cudworth, with the appurtenances, Co. Somerset, and 6 carucates of land in Lodney, which was parcel of that Manor in the same county, of John Chidiok, as of his Manor of Chelburgh, by what service the jurors did not then know, and John Speke was her heir. This appears to have been a Chidiok inheritance from *temp.* 7 Richard II.

there, which she held of Galfrids Uphey by unknown service, when Katherine, wife of John Arundell, and Margaret, wife of William Stourton, were her daughters and next heirs.

Sir John Chidiok was son and heir of Sir John Chidiok, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Ivo Fitz-Waryne, by Maud, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John d'Argentine.

Lord Stourton quartered his arms, 1 and 4, with those of Mohun—2, Or, a cross engrailed sable, and Chidiok—3, Gules, an escutcheon within an Orle of Martlets argent\*. The Chidiok arms were likewise shewn in the first compartment, with those of Stourton and Berkeley, of Beverston, in the second and third compartments, on the upper part of the old chimney piece taken from Stourton House, Co. Wilts, and afterwards fixed up in the "King's Arms" at Shaftesbury, as given in the illustration on page 27.

We have shewn on page 49 how a portion of the Manor of Westbury, called Westbury-Stourton, came through the Pavely family to that of St. Loe, hence to the Chidioks and eventually to the 2nd Lord Stourton and his descendants. Westbury-Stourton appears to have been a moiety of the fourth part of the ancient Pavely Manor in that parish, and was so designated to distinguish it from the three remaining portions which descended from the same source.

On page 52 we prove by a scaled pedigree there shewn, that Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, now of Allerton Park, is one of the coheirs to the Barony of Fitz Warine if any barony exists.

A portion of the Pavely possessions which passed to the Stourton family, were :

The Manor of Westbury-Stourton, so called after the Stourton family, which Manor of Westbury-Stourton remained vested in them until purchased by the Hungerford family.

There were also hereditaments and premises in Westbury, Leigh, Bratton, &c., Bitham House, within and all appertaining to Stourton-Westbury Manor, which were sold by the Stourtons to William Brouncker, Esquire, of Earl Stoke.

Harl. MS. 1074, which formed one shield, another shield shewn was Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets, sable, over which was written "Wylliam Moyne." The crest of the flagellating monk (as Hoare called William Moyne) was assumed by the Stourtons.



In the same parish the Stourtons held other property, *viz.*, the Manor of Upper Penley, including the Mansion House of Penley, and a large farm which the family sold to George Turner, Esquire.

Also the Middle Penley-Estate, including Brook-Mill, with the farm attached to it, part of Brook Manor in Westbury, which was sold to the Earl of Marlborough and the Houltons of Farleigh Castle.

But it is said none of the Penley estate, although in Westbury, came through the alliance with the Chidiocks to the Stourtons.

In 2 Henry V., Ivo Fitzwarren held the Manor of Lidlinch or Lydlinch, Co. Dorset, in chief of the Bishop of Sarum. By a record *sans* date John Chidiock, chevalier, and the heir of John Beaufoys, held here one knight's fee equally divided, which was then lately Roger Fitz Roger's and Reginald de Sercey's, held in chief of the Bishop of Sarum. In 28 Henry VI., John Chidiock held it as before. By another record *sans* date, William Stourton, chevalier, our Lord Stourton, held a knight's fee, as John Chidiock and John Beauboys did before, which belonged formerly to Roger Fitz-Roger and Reginald de Sercey. In 35 Henry VI., David Servington died seized of the Manor of Lydlinche, then valued at 40s., and holden of the Lord Bishop of Sarum, but there was no mention of any advowson here in that office. In another record *sans* date he is said to have held here half a fee, then late of John Beauboys', in chief of the Bishop of Sarum, and was probably lessee under the Stourtons. The Manor was held by *Thomas Chafin* at his death in 35 Elizabeth, of the Bishop of Sarum in socage, and 12d. rent, *and suit to the hundred Court of Sherborne*. In 1645, Lord Stourton's old rents of this Manor, with the members of Hide, Heydon and Ramesbury, then valued at £48 per annum, were sequestered. The anonymous author of a description of some places in Co. Dorset, writing about 1579 (Cottonian Library, Julius F. 6., p. 366,) said "the noble manor of Lidlinch has a very good benefice, and a fatte, endewed with a bewtifull house and a good parson named [John] Whytel [who was presented in 1570 and died in 1588, formerly rector of Chesilborne,] and lerned that the Lord and patron thereof is John, (9th) Lord Sturton; and there are *no arms in the churche, but only in the steeple* . . . . the Lord Sturton's is placed with Stafford, as I take it." The Lords Stourton presented from 1450 to 1570, when in 1588 Thomas Chafin, Esquire, *pro hac vice* was patron\*.

\* From information partly obtained by Hutchins. The fact of the Stourton arms being placed in the steeple of Lidlinch Church with those of Stafford, clearly indicates that they were so placed by William, 2nd Lord Stourton, as he and Sir William Stafford had married the two sole heirs of Sir John Chidiock, who held the Manor here of the Bishop of Salisbury. William, 2nd Lord Stourton, was, as we have seen, a noted personage at Salisbury.

The Acts and Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England give but few instances of Lord Stourton as a Privy Councillor, for Sir Harris Nicolas comments on the lost of many records relating to the Privy Council during a portion of Lord Stourton's life.

As *Willielmus Stourton, Miles*, he was one of the knights mentioned in the letter from the king to the keeper of the privy seal, dated 16th April, *query* year, commanding him to summon the knights and esquires to attend the Council on 21st May then following.

As *William Stourton*, he was, with the *Lord Stourton*, (his father,) summoned among the knights the king wrote to on the 5th December, 1455, informing him that he had sent the Duke of York into Devonshire for the purpose of quelling the disturbance in that county, and commanding William Stourton to render the Duke all the aid in his power.

In 1455, on the 22nd May, the memorable battle of St. Albans had been fought, in which the Yorkists slew several thousand Lancastrians, including several nobles, when Henry VI. fell into the hands of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and 6 years afterwards the king's reign was terminated in favour of Edward IV.

It may be assumed that from the year 1452, when the power of Henry VI. as a sovereign began to waver, that John, Lord Stourton, and his two elder sons, William and Reginald, were all found as strong and faithful adherents to the cause of Edward.

Between that year and 1477, the year William, 2nd Lord Stourton died, there were fought the memorable battles of St. Albans, Bloreheath, Northampton, Wakefield, Towton, St. Albans again, Mortimer's Cross, Hexham, Banbury, Stamford, Barnet and Tewkesbury.

In the year John, 1st Lord Stourton died, we have found both he and his son Reginald, as well as his son-in-law, Sir George Darell, were faithful adherents of Edward's cause. For they, all three, were appointed commissioners of array to prepare in mustering King Edward's liege subjects of Co. Wilts, for the purpose of repulsing the invasion of the Scots and French, who wished to weaken the English Monarchy to gain their own ends. *Magna Britannia* stated John, 1st

Lord Stourton, "was an active man (partisan) in the service of the York family," and that "his son and heir, William, shewed the same zeal for Edward IV. in opposing the Lancastrians, who were then stirring in Northumberland."

Although, as we have shewn under the lives of John, 1st Lord Stourton, and his father, Sir William Stourton, the Stourtons had much to thank the House of Lancaster for in raising the family to the peerage among the Barons of England, and granting to the 1st Lord many other considerable emoluments; still John and William, Lords Stourton, allowed no personal interest to stand in their way when they thought they owed a duty to their country by rendering what aid was in their power in supporting the sovereignty of Edward IV. In this other members of the family likewise joined them.

So that Edward not only received their support in the County of Wilts and other adjoining counties, but also in his Privy Council and in Parliament, as well as in active service in his wars against the supporters of Henry VI.

In Salisbury we find William, Lord Stourton, a strong and faithful adherent of Edward IV., and are able to give many interesting particulars of the support he rendered that king. We find his name mentioned in many of the royal patents for that period, as being sent by the personal injunctions of Edward as one of the royal commissioners of his council to transact duties of a peculiar nature and to restore peace and tranquility to divers subjects where disunion among them existed.

With him at Salisbury were included Sir Maurice Berkeley, knight of his body, who was undoubtedly the father-in-law of his son, John, 3rd Lord Stourton.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, whose daughter, Katherine, became wife of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, was father of Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, who died in 1486 *sine prole*, and Katherine, Lady Stourton, was his sister and heir.

This Sir William Berkeley married Katherine, daughter of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, and was heir of his father (among other estates,) to the Manor of Great Kingston, Co. Dorset, which was holden of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence. After his death Katherine (Stourton,) his widow, became wife of William, or we think *Henry*, Lord Grey, of Codnor, and she, as Katherine, Lady Grey, was Lady of the above Manor, and as such she, about the 18th November, 1503, granted to her brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, the right of patronage *pro hac vice*, who then presented William Turner to the rectory there.



The other royal commissioner, with William, Lord Stourton and Sir Maurice Berkeley, was John Cheney, then one of the Esquires of the body of King Edward. We are inclined to think he became eventually the second husband of Margaret, widow of our William, Lord Stourton, and consequently identical with the John, Lord Cheyney, K.G., who died *sine prole* on the 30th May, 1499.

After the death of John, 1st Lord Stourton, we find his son, William, 2nd Lord Stourton, not only sitting as a special commissioner at Salisbury at the trial and conviction of Sir Henry Courtenay, knight, brother to Thomas, Earl of Devon; and Thomas, Lord Hungerford, of Rowde, near Devizes, who "were arrested in consequence of an attempt to excite an insurrection at Salisbury, and in other parts of Wiltshire, and committed to the Sheriff's prison," but actually acted in the controversy between the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the Mayor and Commonalty of Salisbury.

In the Commission he was called "*Will' Stourton, de Stourton, mil'\**."

At a convocation held the 8th March, 9 Edward IV., of the Mayor and Commonalty of Salisbury, the Mayor declared the coming of those Lords of the Council, which included Lord Stourton†, for the purpose of settling all controversies then pending between the Bishop and Commonalty of Salisbury, and the sum of £27 was advanced by that municipal body, to defray—*intervalia*—the expenses of Lord Stourton, and the other Lords of the Council accompanying him to Salisbury the week following as shewn by the Corporation Ledger, in which there was an account, giving the charges for the Lenten diet of Lord Stourton, and his co-royal commissioners. The items for their dinner included 5s. for bread, 4s. 6d. for three covells of ale, 15d. for 11 lagenæ of ale, 24s. 4d. for red and white wine.

In the accounts set out in the Corporation Ledger B., was an item "for wine and pippins, sent to my Lord of Stourton and my Lady his wife, 2s."

The dispute between the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the citizens thereof, was eventually entrusted, for the purpose of restoring peace and tranquillity to the city and to settle the long pending litigation, to the arbitratorship of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, Sir Maurice Berkeley, knight, and John Cheney, Esquire of Edward's body.

Rot. Parl., Vol. VI., page 306.

† Corporation Ledger B., fol. 86, B.

On the 18th November, 1471, the king, on their award, issued his Privy Seal from his Palace of Westminster, while on the 19th December following, there was issued "to our trusty and well beloved the Mayor, his brethren and commons of our City of Sarum, and to each of them" from his Court at the same palace, the king's mandate to carry out the wishes of "our right trusty and well beloved Lord Stourton, our trusty and right well beloved knight of our body, Sir Maurice Berkeley, and our trusty well beloved John Cheney, one of the Esquires of our body."

The Rolls of Parliament\* shew fully the case of the attainment of Thomas, Lord Hungerford, on which Lord Stourton sat as a special commissioner to try him and the above Henry Courtenay. It appeared that Lord Stourton, as Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, knight, was appointed one of the commissioners by Letters Patent, 8 Edward IV., to try Sir Thomas Hungerford, late of Rowdon, in Chippenham, Co. Wilts, knight, and Henry Courtenay, late of Estmylle, Co. Hants, Esquire, as false traitors in proposing to deprive the king of his royal power, and to make Henry VI. or Edward, Prince of Wales, (son of Margaret, then lately called Queen of England, who was alleged to be King Edward's greatest enemy,) King of England on the 21st May, in the eighth year of Edward's reign, at Salisbury and elsewhere in Co. Wilts, and for conspiring to aid Margaret, and her son, Edward, in entering this kingdom and deposing Edward IV.

Lord Stourton sat as one of the king's special commissioners on their trial at the Sessions holden in the City of New Salisbury, on Monday then next after the feast of St. Hilary in that year, for which offence both Sir Henry Courtenay and Sir Thomas Hungerford were found guilty and afterwards suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The entrustment of bringing those prisoners to the bar for trial was conferred on Sir George Darell, knight, then Sheriff of Co. Wilts, brother-in-law of this Lord Stourton.

The Hungerfords were seated at Heytesbury, Co. Wilts, and they and the Stourtons were connected for many generations. Lord Stourton, as Willielmo, Domino Stourton, was one of the witnesses to the original foundation charter of the Hospital at Heytesbury, which was dated there on the 4th April, 1472, his being the third attestation, coming after Willielmo, Counte Arundell, and Ricardo, Domino de Warre, but preceding those of Hungerford, Berkeley, Willoughby, Long, Mompesson, Tropnell, Bonham, &c., which tended to prove the promi-

\* Vol. VI., pages 305 and 306.

ence of the Stourtons in Co. Wilts at this date. In another deed dated there on the 8th April, 1472, Lord Stourton headed the witnesses as Willielmo, Dominus Stourton.

Thus we find William, Lord Stourton's daughter Katherine Stourton, and his son-in-law, Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, were holding property of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, and that Lord Stourton's son, William, 5th Lord Stourton, who was mentioned in the will of the said Sir William Berkeley and presented for his sister, Katherine, Lady Grey, to the rectory of Great Kingston in 1503, for one turn only, married Lady Katherine de la Pole, niece to Edward IV., Richard III. and this Duke of Clarence.

The third husband of Katherine, his sister, widow of Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, and Henry, Lord Grey, was stated by many historians to have been Lord William de la Pole, said to have been son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk\*, and if so was brother to Lady Katherine de la Pole, first wife of William, 5th Lord Stourton. But no such son is recorded as Lord William de la Pole of John, Duke of Suffolk.

The Stourtons apparently gained much favour with the Yorkists for their support of that House, and it will have been observed from the tracings we have given of the blending of the two Royal Houses in the marriage of Edward IV's daughter, Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, with Henry VII., that the latter king as the head of the House of Lancaster was descended from the Stourtons, so that this family has a peculiar interest in the history of the country at this period.

There can be no question that William, 2nd Lord Stourton, not only played a very important part in the political troubles of Edward's reign, but remained a faithful and active subject of that king. His brother, Sir Reginald Stourton, knight, clearly supported Edward's policy and remained for many years one of his most staunch adherents, especially in Co. Somerset, for he was seated at West Boure in that county. When Edward's power in September, 1470, began to give way, and that king was forced to fly to Holland for safety, Sir Reginald Stourton was suspected of having given his adherence to Henry VI., when he had been taken from the Tower and placed upon the Throne and Parliament had declared Edward to have been an usurper and a traitor. So that after Henry VI. had been expelled by Edward from the Throne, Sir Reginald Stourton was him-

\* It is possible Katherine Stourton had only two husbands, and that the marriage of her brother had been confused with her's, for observe the same christian names.



self declared a traitor on the 25th April, 1471, for the part he had played with George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, who had acted under the influence of his father-in-law, Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick, in dethroning for a short time his brother Edward. However, Sir Reginald Stourton became reconciled again to Edward by receiving that king's pardon on the 6th May, 10 Edward IV., and on the 13th November, the next year, and the name of Reynald or Reginald Stourton is found on the patent roll for 1 and 2 Richard III., with John, 3rd Lord Stourton, of whom we read that on the 18th April, 1475, he, as *the Lord Sturton's son and heir*, was among those who were inducted to the honour of knighthood as Knights of the Bath made by Edward IV., after the custom of England in the time of peace.

It was rather curious that Edward IV. should have chosen one brother to sit as a royal commissioner on two traitors, who were proclaimed about the same time as Sir Reginald Stourton, while the latter had been suspected of having engaged in the same matter which William, Lord Stourton, was called on at Salisbury to try. It only went to prove that Edward IV. reposed the greatest confidence in Lord Stourton at that period.

On page 122 we shew a tracing of some of the ancestors and descendants of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and we give below a further tracing in augmentation of our prior account of his descendants, in which we shew the connection by marriage of William, 5th Lord Stourton, with his grand-daughter, and the supposed marriage of Lord Stourton's sister with Lord William de la Pole.

*Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of York, Regent of France and Protector of England, slain 31st December, 1460. Descended from King Edward III.

=*Lady Cecily Neville*, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. She died 31st May, 1495.

1. *Edward IV.*, King of England.
2. *Edmund*, called Earl of Rutland.
3. *George*, Duke of Clarence, K.G.
4. *Richard III.*, King of England.

*Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet*, = *John de la Pole*, Duke of Suffolk. Son and heir of William, Duke of Suffolk, by Alice Chaucer, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Chaucer, of Ewelme, Co. Oxford, by Matilda, his wife, daughter of Sir John Burshersh, of Ewelme. Aged 7 years in 1449\*.

a

\* See History of Benhall, Co. Suffolk, (Aldred). The Hist. MSS. make Thomas Chaucer son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet. Alice Chaucer was widow of Sir John Phelip, knight, and Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

..... } a  
 Lord William de la Pole, = Katherine Stourton, sister  
 said to have been third of William, 5th Lord  
 husband to Katherine Stourton.  
 Stourton.

William, Lord Stourton, = Lady Katherine de la Pole,  
 5th Baron of Stourton, eldest daughter. First  
 Co. Wilts. D.S.P. wife of Lord Stourton.  
 D.S.P.

Lord Stourton, with others, released and quit-claimed the Manor of Milebourne-Deverell, *alias* Mileborne-Cary, with 6 messuages, a water mill, 80 acres of land, 200 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of meadow, in Mileborne and Mileborne-Cary; 2 acres of meadow in Rokemedes, in Kingesbere, Co. Dorset, in favour of Sir John Colshull, knight, Elizabeth, his wife, Sir Robert Willoughby, knight, and Thomas Strangways and Alianor, his wife, cousins and heirs of Humphrey Stafford, which release and quit-claim was duly acknowledged in the king's Chancery on the 14th February, 1489.

In 5 Edward IV., Robert Warr held the Manor of Dalwood, Co. Dorset, by unknown service, of Sir William Stourton, knight, presumably our Lord Stourton. Was this Robert Warr identical with the Lord of Hestercombe, whose son, Richard Warre, married Lord Stourton's sister, Joan Stourton?

Lord Stourton, had, by Margaret (Chidiok,) his wife, the following issue :—

i.—The Right Honourable John, Lord Stourton, who succeeded his father, William, 2nd Lord Stourton, as 3rd Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, and of whom afterwards.

ii.—The Right Honourable William, Lord Stourton, who succeeded his nephew, Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, only son and heir of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, as 5th Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, and of whom afterwards.

iii.—The Right Honourable Edward, Lord Stourton, who succeeded his brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, as 6th Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, and of whom afterwards.

iv.—Ralph Stourton, who is shewn as 4th son in Harleian Manuscript 1074, but omitted from the other pedigrees.

v.—John Stourton, the *second* of the name\*, mentioned in the same manuscript. On a brass plate at the bottom of the window, on the north side above an altar tomb, in the parish church of Ower-Moigne, Co. Dorset, was formerly, if

It was very frequent in early times for two sons to bear the same Christian name.

not now, an Inscription : "Here lyeth John Sturton, Esquier, the which decessyd the xijj day of January, the year of our Lord Mv<sup>ce</sup>vi (1506,) the which John causyd this wyndowe to be made the yere aforesaid . . . On whose soul Jesus have mercy."

vi.—Richard Stourton, who is named as a son in the same manuscript.

vii. —Edith Stourton,	} Who are all three mentioned as daughters in the same manuscript.
viii.—Elizabeth Stourton,	
ix. —Alianor Stourton,	

The two latter, with a sister Ann, are shewn by Edmondson and Collins as the three youngest daughters, but Hoare, in his copy of the College of Arms pedigree, omits them.

x.—Katherine Stourton, whom both Collins and Edmondson placed as the third daughter, and Harleian Manuscript 1074 as the eldest living one. She married (1) Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, Co. Gloucester, son and heir of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverston, one of the knights of the body of Edward IV., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Reginald West, Lord de la Warre. Sir William Berkeley as son and heir to Sir Maurice Berkeley, in 1474\*, inherited (among other estates in the Counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Hants, Wilts and Gloucester,) the Manor of Great Kington, Co. Dorset, which was then holden of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence. Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, died in 1486, having made his will 4th June, 1475, and a codicil 27th September, 1485, and Katherine (Stourton) his wife, was one of his executors, and proved them on 1st July, 1486†. In these records he mentioned particularly William, 5th Lord Stourton, who had at that time succeeded to the peerage. He also named his own sister, Katherine Berkeley, as Dame Katherine Stourton, who was then the widow of John, 3rd Lord Stourton. She married (2) William, or, as we think, *Henry*, Lord Grey of Codnor, and as Katherine, Lady Grey, she was, as widow and executrix of her first husband, Sir William Berkeley, Lady of the Manor of Great Kington, which he had held as heir to his father in 1474, and about the 18th November, 1503, she granted to her brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, the right of patronage, pro hac vice, who then presented to that rectory. The premises at Great Kington and other lands and Manors passed afterwards through Warburga Brereton and her descendants.

\* Inq. P.M. 14 Edward IV., and will A<sup>o</sup> 1474, 15 Wattys. His son's Inq. P.M. taken in 1-2 Henry VII.

† 24 Logge.



Katherine, Lady Grey, is said by most historians to have married (3) Lord William de la Pole, son of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk,—*query* see *ante*, and under William, 5th Lord Stourton. On the 17th July, 1517, the bason covered was borne by Mr. Sturton at Hatfield Church, on the christening of the Lady Francis, wife of Henry Grey\*, Marquis of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, K.G., and the first begotten daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and the Lady Mary Tudor, his wife, the Queen-Dowager of France, 3rd daughter of Henry VII., (by Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, eldest daughter of Edward IV.,) sister to Henry VIII. and widow of Louis XII. of France.

xi.—Margaret Stourton, who is shewn by the Harleian Manuscripts to have been the 5th daughter, but omitted by Edmondson and Collins, although included in Hoare's copy of the College of Arms pedigree. She married James Chudleigh, of Ashton, Co. Devon. On her marriage in 1476, her father, William, Lord Stourton, gave her under her marriage settlement a portion of 100 marks, which Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, thus curiously commented on, when he said it was "a portion held so very small in this (his) age, that a very ordinary farmer, or shopkeeper, would be loath to give it with a daughter, or take it with a wife." The Chudleighs were of an ancient stock in Co. Devon, in which county they were seated at Broad Cleft. They increased their inheritance in that county when John Chudleigh, ancestor of our James Chudleigh, married Thomasine, daughter of Richard Prous, son of Sir Richard Prous, knight, of Ashton, Co. Devon; on which marriage of John Chudleigh he had, under the grant dated in 1320 at Gidleggh, of Richard Prous and Margaret, his wife, to him and his heirs, the manorial estate at Ashton, with other considerable lands in that county. Probably the best accounts of the family are to be found recorded by Prince; and by John Burke and John Bernard Burke in their *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*. James Chudleigh, by Margaret (Stourton) his wife, left issue, and they were ancestors of the now extinct house of the Baronets Chudleigh, of Ashton, Co. Devon, which flourished from the time of James I. until the year 1745, when the last baronet, Sir John Chudleigh, of Chalmington, Co. Dorset, was killed at Ostend on the 1st August in that year. The son and grandson of James Chudleigh and Margaret Stourton, married into the families of Hody and Wadham, whom we have already noticed as having been allied with the Stourtons. The case between Dillon and Freine, commonly called the "Case of Perpetuities," or "Chudleigh's Case," reported at such great length in the reports of Sir Edward Coke, knight, Lord Chief Justice of England; related to Sir Richard Chudleigh,

He was father by her of Lady Jane Grey.

knight, who was son of William Chudleigh, Esquire, son and heir of James Chudleigh, by Margaret (Stourton) his wife, and touched upon his Manor of Hescot, Co. Devon.

xii.—Alice Stourton is shewn as a daughter—the youngest but one—in Harleian Manuscript 1074, and as the second eldest by Edmondson and Collins. She married John Philipot or Philpot, Esquire, who was Sheriff of Hants in 16 Henry VII. He was son and heir of Sir John Philipot, knight, citizen of London, and was aged 31 years when his father died in 2 Richard III. He had settled on him on his marriage with Alice Stourton, by his father, (who as “Johannis Phyllyppote filii heredis Johannis Phyllyppote defunct,” had in 32 Henry VI. proof of his age and seizen of lands in Co. Hants,) the Manor of Aschewys or Mile-end, Co. Middlesex, which was held by a quit rent of 17/- under the Manor of Stepney, of which the Bishops of London were the Lords; and he inherited on his father's death, considerable other estates in Cos. Middlesex and Hants, and in the City of London, including the Manor of Hoxton within that of Hackney, Co. Middlesex, then held of Thomas, Lord Bishop of London; and the Manor and Advowson of West Twyford in the same county. He was probably connected in some way with the John Philipot or Philpot, who as son and heir of Sir John Philipot, released the moiety of the Manor of Tarent Vilers or Tarent-Rushton, Co. Dorset, with other considerable lands there, to John, 1st Lord Stourton in 10 Henry VI., as we have already noticed.

xiii.—Amy or Anne Stourton, called Amy, eldest daughter by Edmondson and Collins, and *Avice* Stourton, youngest daughter, in Harleian Manuscript 1074. The *Mis. Gen. et Her.*, Vol. I., calls her Anne, and the Visitation for Co. Gloucester—Anna, whom Edmondson and Collins say died unmarried. Hoare, in his copy of the College of Arms pedigree, omits both Anne and Amy. She married Sir Henry Rogers, of Bryanstone, Co. Dorset, knight, who was born on the 1st March, 1448, found heir to his father, John Rogers, senior, of the same place, by Inquisition 24th November, 29 Henry VI., 1450. He was then aged 2 years, and was heir to his mother, Anne Rogers, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de Echingham, knight, by another Inquisition 14th November, 14 Henry VII., 1498, he was then aged 42 years. He was knighted 15th November, 1501, his will dated 14th December, 1506, was proved 1st February, 1507. He had by Amy or Anne, his wife, numerous children.

William, Lord Stourton, died on the 18th February, 1477-8, 17 Edward IV., and was buried in the parish church of Mere, dedicated to the honour of St. Michael the Archangel, probably in the Chantry Chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary,



MERE CHURCH, CO. WILTS  
*From a Photograph, 1897.*





founded by John de Mere, on the north side of St. Michael's at Mere, to God and the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary in perpetuity. The said John endowed the same with lands in Mere and Seals, which William Wymond augmented with lands in Stourton and Mere. It was sometimes called the Berkeley\* Chapel, in it John, 3rd Baron Stourton, was also buried. He died possessed of divers Manors, Lordships, Advowsons, Lands, Hereditaments and premises in the Counties of Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Essex, Devon, Middlesex and Dorset, leaving Sir John Stourton, knight, afterwards the 3rd Lord Stourton, his son and heir, aged 24 years on the 18th February, 1477-8.

Co. SOMERSET :—

In 17 Edward IV., William, Lord Stourton, when he died held the Manor of *Marston-Bigott* of Margaret Hull, by unknown service, as he did in 3 Edward IV., when he inherited from his father.

He likewise held the Manor of *Little-Marston* of Henry Stafford and Margery, his wife, in right of Margery Stafford, by unknown service, as he did in 3 Edward IV., when he inherited from his father.

Also 2 water mills, 30 acres of land, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of furze and heath in *Leigh* and *Colford*†.

A messuage, a mill, 20 acres of woodland and 20 acres of furze in *Colford*, of John Tropnell, by unknown service.

Ten messuages, 10 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture and 20 acres of heath in *Leigh*, of John Carent, by service unknown, which premises, by the same description and quantity, had been held by William, Lord Stourton, in 3 Edward IV., of William Carent, the service then being unknown.

Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, gave a legacy in 1486, to this chantry chapel by the codicil to his will. The arms of Stourton and Berkeley were painted in two small shields on the north side of a screen of carved open work, which separated the choir from the nave in St. Michael's Church at Mere. These arms were found together in this church through two children of Lord Stourton having become united in marriage with two children of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverston, knight, viz. : John, 3rd Lord Stourton, with *Katherine Berkeley*, and Katherine Stourton, with *Sir William Berkeley*, of Beverston, knight. The above Sir Maurice Berkeley was distinct from one of the same name living contemporaneously with him, of Weley, who had died in 1464, seized of Manors and lands in Cos. Worcester, Gloucester, Somerset, Hants and Wilts, and who by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Sir William Montfort, had a son and heir, Sir William Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, Co. Gloucester, who died about 16 Henry VII., and by Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, left issue. Whereas Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverston, died in 1474, his will was proved that year, (15 Wattys.) and his son, Sir William Berkeley, of Beverstone, by his wife, Katherine Stourton, left no issue.—*Katherine sororis et heredis Willielmi Berkeley, militis*,—she was wife of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, and *Warburge Compton nuper uxoris Willielmi Compton, militis*, was filie et heredis of the said *Katherine*. Hoare probably meant this Lord Stourton was buried here when he mentioned Sir William Stourton, implying thereby the grandfather, who was buried according to his will in Witham Priory, Co. Somerset.

† In 3 Edward IV. he held 4 messuages, 2 mills, 20 acres of pasture and 20 acres of furze in *Colford*, of Margery Hungerford, by unknown service.

He held 3 messuages and 1 carucate of land in *Norton-Mygros* and *Kilmington*, of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, by service unknown, holding them in like manner in 3 Edward IV. These were identical in description and quantity with the lands here of which John, 1st Lord Stourton, had died seized.

Also the bailiwick and bedelary of *West Perrott*, of the king in chief by knight service, as he had done from 3 Edward IV. See under Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton.

As well as 9 messuages and 1 carucate of land in *Otherey* of the Abbot of Glastonbury, but in 3 Edward IV. he is said to have held here 4 messuages and 1 carucate of land and then of the Earl of Salisbury, which appear to have been identical in description and quantity with those of which John, 1st Lord Stourton, had died seized.

In 3 Edward IV., William, Lord Stourton, had 14 messuages, 20 acres of land and 20 acres of pasture in *Frome*, which he held of Robert Liversege, by service unknown, as his father had held. But the premises appear as 28 messuages in his own Inquisition. They, however, were a portion of the estates in Frome, Lye and Colford, of which John, 1st Lord Stourton, had been possessed at his death.

#### CO. WILTS :—

In the same year the jury found, regarding his possessions in this county, that John, Lord Stourton, had enfeoffed Walter Hungerford and others, with the Manors of Powlesholt and Daungens in Little Langford, and land in Hurst and Cheverell-Magna, by charter dated 2nd April, 19 Henry VI., to hold, after the extinction of prior interests, to him and the heirs of his body on that of Margaret, Lady Stourton, his wife, and the right heirs for ever of the settlor.

The property in this county was :—

Manor and Advowson of *Stourton*. Inherited from his father.  
Holden of the Manor of Castle Cary in Co. Somerset.

Presentments made by Lord Stourton :—

1473.—William, 2nd Lord Stourton, presented John Edmund.

1489.—Sir John Cheyne, and Lady Margaret Stour-  
ton, his wife, widow of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, } presented Robert Eliot.



The Manor of *Powlesholt*. Inherited from his father.

The Manor and Advowson of *Dangens* in Little Langford. Inherited from his father.

In Little Langford was another manor or hamlet called Alton-Dangens, which belonged to the family. See under his father's Inquisition.

The Manor of *Penley*. Inherited from his father.

Although this estate was in the hundred and parish of Westbury, it formed no part of the Chidioc possession in the same place which came to the Stourtons.

The Manor of *Ablington*. Inherited from his father.

The Manor of *Alton*. Inherited from his father.

Eight messuages and 8 virgates of land in *Powlesholt*, *Poterne*, *Merston* and *Worton*. Inherited from his father. In his grandfather's Inquisition 8 acres of meadow land were also included.

Messuages, lands, mills, &c., in *Hurst* and *Chiverell-Magna*. This property was inherited from his father.

Messuages, lands, cottages, rents, &c., in *Stourton*. Inherited from his father.

The premises were particularized in the Inquisition of Sir William Stourton, and were probably part of the ancient demesnes of Stourton. They were not included by description in his father's Inquisition.

Messuages, cottages, and lands in *Mere*. Inherited from his father. See prior Inquisition.

This property comprised 3 messuages, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 6 acres of pasture.

Messuages, lands, &c., in *Maydenbradley*, holden of the priory there. Inherited from his father.

Messuages and lands in *Westayshton*, *Henton*, *Stepilayshton* and *Bulkyngton*. Inherited from his father.

These comprised 7 messuages, 4 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture.

Messuages and lands in *Stannmere*, *Wilton*, *Cressingbury*, *Stoford*, *Quedampton* and *Newton*.

Inherited from his father.

Messuage called *Burntesplace* in *New Sarum* and other tenements there, and in *Old Sarum* and *Stratford under the Castle of Sarum*.

The New Sarum property passed from his father. See son's Inquisition for detailed possessions.

#### Co. HANTS :—

The jury found, by Inquisition taken for this county, that William, Lord Stourton, had enfeoffed Walter Hungerford and others, of his Manor of *Ibsley* in this county, to hold to them in trust for him and the heirs of his body on the body of Margaret, Lady Stourton, his wife, with remainder to Sir John Stourton, knight, (afterwards John, 3rd Lord Stourton,) his son and heir, with an ultimate remainder to William, Lord Stourton and his heirs\* for ever. It is also shewn he held the Manor of *Sopley*, rents charged on *Ludshefe* Manor, with messuages and lands at *Basingstoke*.

#### Co. ESSEX :

His Inquisition shewing his property in Co. Essex was taken at Chelmsford, 1st August, 18 Edward IV., in which he was called "Willielmi, Domino Stourton", whom the jurors found had died seized of the *Manor of Estanys ad montem, alias Estanys at the mount with the advowson of the church there*, which he had held in his demesne as of fee, and being so seized he had on the 6th January, 17 Edward IV., enfeoffed Thomas Rogers, William Hudfield, Thomas Wells, Roger Halls, William Bladon, Thomas Baker, Stephen Dakers and John Pole, to hold the same manor and advowson to him and his heirs for ever, and they were by virtue of this feofment seized in their demesne as of the fee in trust as aforesaid, of the Lord the King in chief by knight service, viz., "essend' Lardinar' Domini Regeni tempore Coronacionis sui," then valued by the year at viij<sup>l</sup>. It shewed that William, Lord Stourton had died the 18th February, 17 Edward IV., and Sir John Stourton, knight, 3rd Lord Stourton, was his son and next heir, then aged 24 years.

This limited the premises in extent to Anna Stourton, daughter of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, in the event of her surviving her brother, Francis, 4th Lord Stourton,—see *post* under her name as to the probability of her having predeceased her parents and brother.

As we have already shewn under the Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton, John Wymond, whom he had presented in 1437 to Great Easton, lived until 1477. Lord Stourton only presented once to this church, *viz.*, William, Lord Stourton, presented John Faux, 29th March, 1477.

Newcourt confirmed this when he said "Sir William, Lord Stourton, presented to this church in 1477 and died the same year, 18th February, 17 Edward IV."

Co. DEVON :—

The Manor of *Welehamme alias Whelehome alias Plymhome*, holden of the Manor of *Plympton*. This was inherited from his father, whose Inquisition gives many particulars concerning the estate in this county.

Co. GLOUCESTER :—

The Manor and Advowson of Shipton-Moigne.

Messuage with curtilage called Hullecourt.	} all in Shipton-Moigne.
Toft called Workysplace.	
Tenement called Pedworthesplace with one virgate of land.	
40 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 20s. rent and one water mill.	

The Manor of *Veleham* near Berkeley, holden of the Manor of *Berkeley*.

Co. MIDDLESEX :—

A *messuage and garden in Fulham*, which Lord Stourton's father had acquired by purchase in 1449, being situated on the West side of Bear Street, near the foot of the bridge across the Thames from Fulham to Putney, which was erected in 1729.

We are enabled to add a few further notes by way of addition and amendment to the account we have given on pages 181 to 188. Mr. Fèret is of opinion that "Lysons, who was usually very accurate, was totally wrong" in calling Fulham House or Hall—when he wrote in 1795,—Stourton House. And this is Mr. Fèret's reason, based upon a careful research of the Courts Rolls of the Manor of Fulham, "if it were ever called Stourton House, it would have been *ante* 1657,



when the name Fulham Hall first occurred . . . We do not know when the house owned by the Stourtons was demolished . . . Fulham House or Hall, which existed down to 1842, was built about the commonwealth" and it was therefore, according to his opinion, "Fulham House or Hall from 1657 to its demolition."

In reference to our remark of "old Fulham House, formerly belonging to the Lords Stourton" on page 187, Mr. Fèret says "you can hardly say formerly belonging, since it was rebuilt after the time of the Stourtons," and he thinks therefore we should not have said on the same page "*thus we see the last of Stourton House*" but the last of "Fulham House." We have, however, merely quoted the earlier writers for what they were worth and with due respect to their memories. Lysons, who wrote his first account in 1795, more than a century ago, and who was known in his day and is handed down to the present generation as a most careful writer, found it called, according to his statement "Stourton House" at that date, and in his second account of the house written in 1811, he practically confirmed it when he said "Stourton House *now* [1811] *usually* called Fulham House." Which account Nichols confirmed, (as shewn on page 184,) but Faulkner admitted having copied from Lyson's account, and added very little of his own.

Old Fulham House is shewn in a coloured picture, (believed to be the only one in existence shewing that house,) which presents the river, the bridge, &c., besides Fulham House.

Mr. Fèret confirms our statement (page 182) regarding there being no bridge from Putney to Fulham across the Thames, for he says "there was no bridge till 1729, a ferry was the only means of passage," and adds "I have a full history of the ferry from *temp.* John."

In remarking on our statement (same page,) respecting the Earl of Essex's communication across the Thames on barges and lighters in 1642, Mr. Fèret says "The pontoon thrown across by Essex was at quite another part of the river, *viz.*, at Hurlingham, very near Broom House." We, however, did not define it locally except in stating that it crossed the Thames from Fulham to Putney, which is correct.

Mr. Fèret now supplies the holders\* of the house between the time when the Stourtons sold it till that of William Sharp, when he says the "intermediate holders were the Warrens†, Cordells, Gotobeds, Hickmans, Howards, Buckinghams, Vaslets, Bulstrodes, Manners, Bignells," whom William Sharp succeeded as owner.

\* See paragraphs 2 and 3, page 183.

† See under William, 5th Lord Stourton, for account of the sale to Sir Ralph Warren.

The beautiful villa spoken of by Nichols (page 183,) "was not (says Mr. Fèret,) Fulham House but the cottage by the water side, afterwards Egmont Villa," and he proceeds to tell us that "when, in 1855, the aqueduct was constructed by the Chelsea Waterworks Company, it was found necessary to pull down Egmont Villa."

In speaking of the house called Passors, which Walford erroneously took to have been the residence of the Lords Stourton, (*vide* page 186,) Mr. Fèret adds "The present Fulham House is not three centuries old . . . It was built by the Tonsons, of book publishing fame." The illustration of the house shewn by Walford would support such a contention. When Stourton House was sold by William, 5th Lord Stourton to Sir Ralph Warren, the latter was living in the house called Passors\*, and in reference thereto Mr. Fèret says "Sir R. Warren was, at the time of this purchase (meaning Stourton House,) by him, living at Passors, which was the residence of his family, including the Whites and the Cromwells, for about a century." Thus we catch a glimpse of how Sir Ralph Warren came to purchase of William, 7th Lord Stourton, the Manor and Advowson of Great Easton, Co. Essex, for he had been living on the east side of Bear Street, opposite to Stourton House in Fulham, which he had purchased of the 7th Lord Stourton's uncle, William, 5th Lord Stourton, when an opposite neighbour of his, and Sir Ralph Warren probably resided at Stourton House when he acquired the manorial property in Great Easton of the 7th Lord Stourton.

Mr. Fèret says John Faulkner, not John Chasemore—which was a slip of his pen, built John's Place. It is called by some John Place.

CO. DORSET :—

Manor of Rysshton or Tarent-Rushton, or Tarent-Villers.

Presentments :—

1447, August 2nd,	{ William Stourton, Esq., and Margaret, his wife,	} presented John Gosse.
1456, October, 14th,	Sir William Stourton	
1491, May 24th,	{ Sir John Cheyne, and his wife, Margaret, Lady Stourton, in right of Margaret as her jointure by the gift of her husband, William, 2nd Lord Stourton,	} presented respectively Claudius or Lodowic Panavene, and Rich- ard Bampton.
1491, Sept. 18th,		

Comp. LL. *passatori*, ferrymen, from *passare*, to pass over.

Moiety of the Manor of *Brodeway*, held of Nicholas Latimer as of the Manor of Devillish, which Lord Stourton had inherited from his father. The Prioresses of Clerkenwell had the right of presentation here.

Manor and Advowson of *Ore=Owre-Moigne*, and inheritance of the Moigne family.

William, 2nd Lord Stourton, presented { 1464, Nov. 9th, Robert Weston.  
1473, Dec. 18th, Thomas Salthouse.

Manor of Weston, undoubtedly *Buckhorn-Weston*, *alias* Weston-Moigne Manor, which was held of the Manor of Estcoker, also derived through the Moigne family.

William, 2nd Lord Stourton, presented 1477, 2nd May, Robert Janyn.

Messuages and lands in *Sturminster Marshall*. Lord Stourton's father had held a carucate and 10 acres of land here.

Lands and tenements in *Gillingham*. This was undoubtedly the same property as his father had inherited under the charter of John Hame. Hutchins said he held 170 acres here.

Lands and tenements in *Loffeton=Lostone*, where we find his father held 1 messuage and 240 acres of land.

Lands and tenements in *Couyesdich*. The property appears to have been held of the Manor of Cranbourne. It seems to have passed under the Inquisition of John, 1st Lord Stourton, as well as under that of his father, Sir William Stourton.

Three hundred acres of land in *Suddon*. This was a Moigne inheritance and was parcel of Owre-Moigne Manor as shewn on page 141.



The Right Honourable John, Lord Stourton, eldest son and heir of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, by Margaret (Chidiok,) Lady Stourton, his *only* wife. He succeeded his father on the 18th February, 1477-8, as the 3rd Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, when of the age of 24 years.

He was born circâ 1453-4, was of Stourton, Co. Wilts, and Fulham, Co. Middlesex, was as *the Lord Sturton's son and heir* among those who were inducted to the honour of knighthood, as a knight of the Bath, by Edward IV., on Whitsunday, the 18th April, after the custom of England in the time of peace, 1475 and had livery and seizen of his father's possessions the year following his father's death, but his homage was then respited.

Lord Stourton married Katherine\*, only daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, (who died in 1474†,) of Beverston, Co. Gloucester, knight of the body of Edward IV., by Ann, his wife, daughter of Reginald West, Lord de la Warr, ancestor of the Earls Delawarr.

Lady Stourton, after Lord Stourton's death, remarried to Sir John Brereton, knight, and as sole sister of Sir William Berkeley‡, of Beverston, knight, who died in 1486§, the Manor of Moore in Whiteparish, Co. Wilts, with other considerable property in that county and elsewhere, passed, after the death of Katherine (Stourton,) Lady Grey, widow of Sir William Berkeley, to her only surviving daughter and heir, Wyburgha Brereton, spinster, who was aged 6 years and upwards when her mother died, and was the *only living* child by Sir John Brereton, knight, second husband to Lady Stourton.

Hoare, in his account of the descent of the Manor of Moore, erroneously stated that Katherine Berkeley had married John, 1st Lord Stourton. And notwithstanding that he, in the text thereto, alleged she, "when the widow of John, *first*

· Inq. P.M., 8-10 Henry VII., Hants and Wilts, Katherine, domine Stourton. There were also offices for Cos. Gloucester, Dorset and Somerset; Katherine Stourton, late wife of John Brewerton (Brereton,) and late wife of Sir John Stourton.

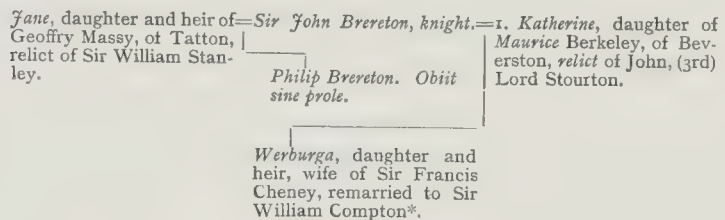
† Will 1474, 15 Wattys. He was descended from a long line of ancestors seated at Beverston, to whom the Castle or Lordship of Beverston belonged.

· I.P.M., 16-17 Henry VIII., *Warburge Compton, nuper uxoris Willielmi Compton, militis, ac filie et heredis Katherine, (wife of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, and Sir John Brereton, knight,) sororis et heredis Willielmi Berkeley, militis,—Hants and Wilts.*

§ Inq. P.M. 1-2 Henry VII., and will 24 Logge. He was proclaimed a traitor by Richard III., and his estates extended into the Counties of Hants, Somerset, Devon, Wilts, Berks and Dorset. See notes concerning him under the life of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, his father-in-law, and under this Lord Stourton later on. Sir William Berkeley, of Weley and Stoke Gifford, was aged 18 years when his father died in 1464, and Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, was 23 years old on his father's death in 1474.

(third) Lord Stourton, married secondly, Sir John Brereton, knight," he distinctly varied the order of those marriages by stating, in the scaled pedigree he afterwards shewed, that Sir John Brereton was the first husband and John, Lord Stourton, was the second.

The age of Wyburgha Brereton when her mother died clearly proved that Sir John Brereton was the second husband. For she was born subsequent to the date on which Lord Stourton had died. She married (1) Sir John Cheney, knight, (see pages 49-50,) and (2) Sir William Compton, knight, (who died 31st May, 1528,) whose grandson, Sir Henry Compton, knight, of Wynyate, Co. Warwick, was created Baron Compton, of Compton in Wynyate, ancestor of the Earls and Marquises of Northampton.



As before shewn the arms of Chidiok, Berkeley and Stourton were engraved on the upper part of an old chimney piece, (of which we have given an illustration,) which was removed when the old mansion house at Stourton was pulled down, to the "King's Arms" in Shaftesbury, where it was fixed.

In Mere Church the arms of Berkeley were found engraved, with those of Stourton, Hungerford, Wadham and Carent,—see under Inquisitions of John, 1st Lord Stourton, and William, 2nd Lord Stourton. It will be seen that the Lord Stourton with whom we are dealing, desired (by his will,) that his body should be buried in the chantry chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, within the parish church of Mere, which chapel is proved to have been identical with the Berkeley one founded in the same church.

\* Extracted out of the Brereton pedigree in Ormerod's History of Cheshire. This shews Katherine Berkeley was *relict* of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, and she appears also to have been first wife of Sir John Brereton, who by Jane, relict of Sir William Stanley, his second wife, had an only son who died without issue.

Lord Stourton, as the "Lord Sturton," was summoned in 1483, on the 5th June, to the *proposed* coronation on the 22nd of that month at the Palace of Westminster, of Edward V\* ; and was one of the 45 peers present at the coronation of Richard III. and Queen Anne† on the 6th July, 1483.

He was summoned among the Barons to sit in the Upper House of Parliament on the following dates :—

On the 15th November, 22 Edward IV., as *Johanni Stourton, de Stourton, chevalier*, to the Parliament convened for the 20th January following at Westminster.

Again on the 9th December, 1 Richard III., by a similar style of description, to meet the Parliament at Westminster on the 23rd January next ensuing.

As well as on the 15th September, 1 Henry VII., as above, to the Parliament convened to meet at Westminster on the 7th November following.

He, in pursuance thereof, undoubtedly sat in the Upper House of Parliament among the Barons. Thus we see that Lord Stourton, although so short a period expired, actually served under three kings of England, and if we can include Edward V., then four.

Edward IV. died 9th April, 1483. Edward, Prince of Wales, was his son who was called Edward V., and was said to have been murdered by his uncle, Richard III. If the coronation of Edward V. was to have taken place on the 22nd June, and he had been murdered on the 20th of that month according to Anstis' calculation, then it is clear he was never king. Seeing that Richard III. was to have been crowned on 6th July, 1483, it is possible Weever was correct when he placed Edward's murder as taking place in that month. Beltz, however, gave the date of Richard's accession as the 22nd June, 1483, which Burke's peerage gives as the date of the murder of Edward V. So that it seems possible that Edward V. met his death, as Anstis stated, on the 20th June, two days before his proposed coronation on the 22nd, which date Beltz said was the reputed accession of Richard III.

As Richard III. had deprived the male issue of his brother Edward IV., from inheriting the throne, so we find Richard himself a little over two years after his own accession, was slain at Bosworth Field, when Lord Stourton's

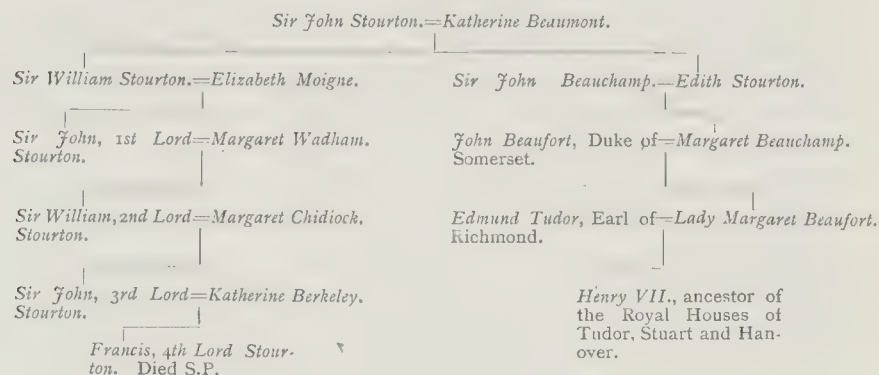
Supposed to have been murdered, with his brother Richard, Duke of York, in the Tower of London, on the 20th June, 1483, the date is, however, uncertain; Hadrian Junius erroneously placed it as 24th May, and Weever as in July, but Anstis as 2 months and 11 days from his father's death.

† Lady Anne Nevile, daughter and heir of Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales, that unfortunate son of Henry VI.



kinsman, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who derived his lineage from John of Gaunt, became King of England; and by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, eldest daughter and heir of Edward IV., the houses of Lancaster and York were united and their unhappy differences practically ended.

This was the manner in which John Foxe chose to speak of this period of English history, "The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster had produced such trouble, that the nation hailed with joy the accession of Henry VII. to the throne, who being descended from the house of Lancaster, by his marriage with the *heiress* of the house of York, freed them from the fear of more wars by new pretenders . . . But the covetousness of his temper, the severity of his ministers, his ill conduct in the matter of Bretagne, and his jealousy of the house of York, made him so generally odious to his people, that his life was little respected and his death as little lamented."



In 1 Henry VII., John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, a partisan of Richard III., had been attainted on the 7th November, when the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, Co. Wilts, which he had held in chief of the Crown, were forfeited and escheated to the Crown, in whom the same vested until 12 Anne, when an act was passed for divesting the Crown of the remainder in fee simple.

John, 3rd Lord Stourton, lived in an exceptionally exciting period of English history, for he lived to see all the glories of Edward IV. terminate with the civil wars. Then came the cruel murder of Edward's two sons, which deprived England of a king in the person of Edward V. and a presumptive heir to the throne in his brother, Richard, Duke of York. From which followed the accession to the

throne of their uncle and supposed murderer, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, as Richard III., surnamed *Hunchback*. His tyranny and cruelty alienated the affections of the people from the house of York, to which the Lords Stourton had been such true adherents, and to which they had undoubtedly rendered many valuable services down to this period. What then was more natural than that John, 3rd Lord Stourton, probably supported, as did the nation generally, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, his kinsman, in wresting the throne from Richard III., and bringing the nation to that state of peace and tranquillity, so much required for the welfare and progress of the country?

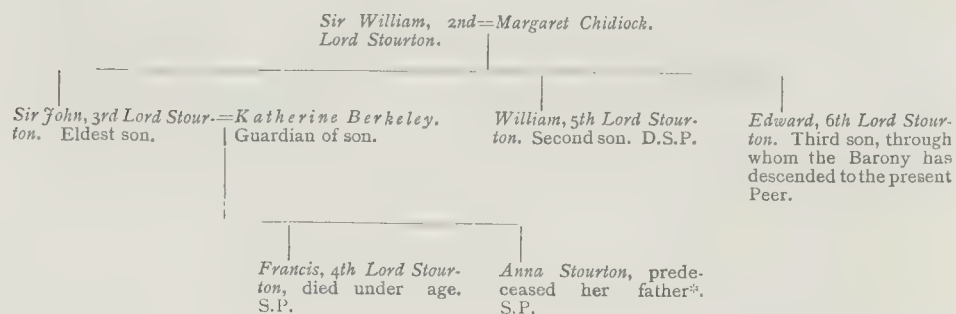
Lord Stourton's brother-in-law, Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, fell into disfavour with Richard III. and was proclaimed a rebel, but Lord Stourton by the exercise of great prudence, was summoned among the Barons to sit in Richard's Parliament, and he is not found proclaimed a traitor by either Richard or Henry. This was a very exceptional occurrence, as is evidenced from the patent rolls for those reigns, which prove that a great number of the nobility, knights, and gentry had their estates confiscated for having sided with one or other of these Kings.

It is clear that during the period of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the property and power of the nation were chiefly divided amongst the king, the nobility, and the clergy. While the contest perhaps was not an unmixed evil, it was possibly, we are told, more beneficial in its remote consequences, than injurious in its immediate effects.

Every Lord was obliged to take a part either on one side or the other, so it is somewhat inexplicable that Lord Stourton failed to fall into disfavour with either Richard or Henry.

We find Lord Stourton summoned to the first Parliament of his kinsman, Henry VII., to sit among the Barons of England. This king was the first of the Tudors who ascended the throne, and Lord Stourton, as well as his two brothers and nephew, who were, after his son Francis, the three successive Lords Stourton, found great favour with that royal house. When Henry VIII. established Protestant in place of Catholic doctrines, the Stourtons needed to exercise much circumspection in not outwardly shewing any aversion to the change in religion, whilst themselves remaining staunch Catholics and true to the tenets of the ancient church; and by their prudence they were consequently able to find much favour with the Crown whom they supported. The dissension between the two religions, which arose with Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, will be discussed under the lives of Charles and John, 8th and 9th Lords Stourton.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare in his copy of the College of Arms pedigree gave *no male issue* of John, 3rd Lord Stourton. Edmondson asserted he died *sine prole*, which Collins particularly limited to issue *male*. Newcourt, as will have been seen, confirmed the pedigree set out under Francis, Lord Stourton; and his account of the Stourton family down to William, 7th Lord Stourton, excepting where he quoted from Dugdale, is the most authentic one yet discovered, for he threw considerable light on the family history to that time, supported by conclusive evidence. He, however, copied Dugdale's genealogy of the family without investigating it for himself. But the following pedigree shews the correct descent.



The printed peerage books have all hitherto omitted this Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, but "G. E. C."† has recently duly included him in the "*Complete Peerage*."

This part of the Stourton pedigree has until now, however, been greatly misunderstood and somewhat confused, especially by Sir William Dugdale, an authority who, owing to his *official* position in the College of Arms, needs direct contradiction. He ascribed to John, 3rd Lord Stourton a *son* and heir, William, Lord Stourton, who was in reality the 5th Lord Stourton, brother of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, and successor to Francis, 4th Lord Stourton.

And Dugdale duplicated this William, 5th Lord Stourton, by erroneously contending he had by (Anne) his wife, daughter of Edmund Dudley and sister of John, Duke of Northumberland, (but who was really wife of William, 7th Lord Stourton), a son and heir, William, Lord Stourton, whom he said died soon after

\* See under her name how it is contended she died in 1483 and not 1533. No possible doubt should remain of its correctness.

† G. E. Cokayne, Esquire, F.S.A., Clarenceux King of Arms.



his alleged father without issue, when Edward, Lord Stourton, (who was really the 6th Lord Stourton and brother of the 3rd and 5th Lords Stourton,) his brother and heir succeeded and had livery of his lands.

Dugdale gave as his authority for alleging that William, brother of this Edward, died without issue, the patent of 16 Henry VIII., part 27, which in reality applied to William, 5th Lord Stourton, brother of the 3rd and 6th Lords Stourton.

Certainly it appeared from the Inquisition of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, taken at Harlow, Co. Essex, on the 14th January, 1 Henry VII., that the jury then found that Lord Stourton held no lands or tenements in fee or by service in that county on the day he had died, the 8th October previous, and that *Edward* was his son and next heir, then aged two years and upwards.

But even assuming this *Edward* to have been correct, he would have been son and heir of *John*, and not son and heir of *William* as Dugdale said, and this entirely disposes of Dugdale's erroneous contention that William was son and heir of this John, 3rd Lord Stourton, or that William, 5th Lord Stourton had two sons, William and Edward. But in another Inquisition, taken at Ilchester after the death of the same Lord Stourton for Co. Somerset in the same year, Francis Stourton was clearly shewn to have been his son and next heir, and aged at his father's death 45 weeks, which facts generally are confirmed in the other Inquisitions, in which his age varies to 40 weeks.

It is clear therefore that *Edward* was a mistake for *Francis* in the Essex Inquisition. The will of Lord Stourton unfortunately omitted all mention of his two children. Anna, his daughter, had died the year previous to the making of his will, and Francis, his successor, was undoubtedly his only living child at that date, *viz.*, 1484.

It will, however, be seen from the pedigree in the possession of the head of the family, and from *Newcourt*, who wrote two centuries ago and who evidenced his account, that Francis Stourton was the 4th Lord Stourton, and we shall shew that his two uncles were his successors respectively in the peerage.

In the life of William, 2nd Lord Stourton, it has been shewn that the Manor and Advowson of Great Easton, Co. Essex, had been entailed, under which charter John, Lord Stourton, would have been tenant in tail male, and having no power of disposition (as his son was within age,) in the fee of this property, the negative return was accordingly made by the jury at his inquest.

John, Lord Stourton, by his charter of 12th August, 2 Richard III., enfeoffed William Wigneflete\*, Lord Bishop of Winton, Thomas Kempe†, Lord Bishop of London, (*who was Lord of the Manor of Fulham‡*), Thomas Craus and John Tracy§, among other estates, of the Manor of Marston-Bigot and other estates at Norton and Beckington, Co. Somerset, the Manors of Ower-Moigne and Buckers-Weston, Co. Dorset, the Manor of Shipton Moigne and the other lands, hereditaments and premises in that village, Co. Gloucester, and divers manors, lands, hereditaments and tenements in Co. Wilts, upon the trusts therein contained. Under which charter it was proved that Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, as son and heir of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, (subject to the exercise of certain appointments,) was entitled to the reversion of the property then included therein, with a remainder, in default of the male issue of John, 3rd Lord Stourton,—which event happened—in favour of his brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, and his heirs and assigns for ever. See the will (page 261) of the Testator and how far he dealt with some of the estates under the powers of appointment reposed in him.

We find that John, 3rd Lord Stourton, held Stourton House in Fulham, and that his brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, inherited the same after the death of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, and sold the property to Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, who then lived in a mansion called Passors, erroneously thought by Walford to have been identical with Stourton House in Fulham. Stourton House was undoubtedly the town house of John, 3rd Lord Stourton.



*Arms of Stourton : and in pretence those of Berkeley of Beverston, namely Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patée six in chief and four in base argent, a bordure of the last.¶*

\* William de Waynflete, Provost of Eton College, Lord Chancellor, and Bishop of Winchester, died 11th August, 1486.

† Archdeacon of Middlesex, Chancellor of York, and Bishop of London, 1448-1489.

‡ This would tend to shew that Lord Stourton was residing partly at Fulham, in addition to the fact that his only daughter, Anna Stourton, was buried there.

§ Thomas Craus (or Evas or Evans,) and John Tracy were two of the executors of his will (see p. 262) with Katherine, Lady Stourton, his wife.

¶ In an old illuminated pedigree dated 1688, now in the possession of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, the arms of Berkeley of Beverston are painted without the bordure, and the chevron is depicted as ermine in lieu of argent. The two coats moreover are only impaled, but Lady Stourton eventually became the heir of her brother.

John, Lord Stourton, had by Katherine\*, Lady Stourton, his wife, *one* son† and *one* daughter *only*, viz. :—

i.—The Right Honourable Francis, Lord Stourton, who succeeded him as 4th Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, and of whom afterwards.

“4. Joh'em, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit vii Oct<sup>r</sup> }  
Anno primo Henry 7 et habet exit' }

“5. *Fraunciscum, D'n'm Stourton*, qui obiit }  
infra etatem Anno 3 Hen' Septimi'” }

ii.—Anna Stourton, the only known daughter. Weever recorded her burial in the Church of All Saints at Fulham, which stood by the side of Stourton House, afterwards ffulham Hall or House, in that parish, Co. Middlesex.

Weever and Harleian MS. 6073, give the year of her burial as 1533, Mccccxxxiiij, and the Fulham Church Notes as 1483, Mcccclxxxiiij.

Weever's Inscription :—

Hic jacet, Anna Sturton, filia Johannis Sturton, (3rd) Domini de Sturton, and Domine Katherine, uxoris ejus. Qui quidem Anna obiit in Assumptionem beate Marie Virginis, Ann. Dom. 1533, Mccccxxxiiij.

Fulham Church Notes has :—

Anne, *d* to John, (3rd) Lord Stourton, and of Katherine, his wife, died 1483, Mcccclxxxiiij. It is presumed this date was the most correct one, for it is thought she not only predeceased her father but her mother also.

\* Her brother, Sir William Berkeley, married Katherine Stourton, daughter of William the 2nd, and sister of John the 3rd, Lord Stourton. Sir William Berkeley was a benefactor to the chantry chapel at Mere, in which both of the above Lords Stourton were buried. The Berkeley estates passed to Wyburgha Compton, sole heir of Katherine, Lady Stourton, only sister and sole heir of Sir William Berkeley, who died *sine prole*. Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, had estates in Cos. Hants, Somerset, Devon, Wilts, Berks and Dorset, and in November, 1485, there were writs of *diem clausit extremum* issued for estates in those counties. He appears to have rebelled against Richard III., who confiscated his estates, when on the 18th August, 1484-5, that king granted some to Thomas Bryan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in tail male; and on the 6th March following, the same king granted the Castle or Lordship of Beverston, lately belonging to and forfeited by Sir William Berkeley, late of Beverston, knight, to Sir William Berkeley, of Weley, Co. Worcester, knight, (who is mentioned in note 1 on page 243 and who probably sided with Richard III.,) for his life. Henry VII. appears to have favoured Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, for on the 17th September, 1485, we find Henry appointed him for his life to the offices of Master and Operator of the king's monies, and Keeper of the Exchange within the Tower of London, the kingdom of England and the Tower of London, but he did not live long to enjoy these appointments. Sir William Berkeley, of Weley, appears to have had a further grant on the 13th February, 1489, of some of the lands which had belonged to Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, to him and his heirs, with a remainder for default to Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, who had had a grant of the same premises from Henry VII. in tail male on the 2nd March, 1486. The patent rolls for Richard III. shew many entries relating to William Berkeley, and those for Henry VII. tend to support the contention that Sir William Berkeley, of Weley, was himself a traitor. but so much confusion arises that great uncertainty remains.

† We think it must be taken *there was no son Edward*, which is proved to have been an error for Francis. as proved by the Inquisition of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton.



Weever possibly may have given an extra "c" instead of an "L" in the Roman numerals, which would have made a difference of 50 years in the date of the death.

If she died in 1483 she would have predeceased both her parents and her brother, but if however, she died in 1533 as Weever said, why was she not coheir of the whole blood of her mother with Warborough Brereton, her half-sister, to such of the estates as were formerly the inheritance of Katherine, Lady Stourton, and sole heir to any estates of her father which were not limited to his *male* issue, with remainder (in default) to his brother, William, 5th Lord Stourton, in fee simple?

The Inquisitions taken for lands in Cos. Wilts, Gloucester, Dorset, Hants and Somerset on her mother's death, possibly included some of the Stourton property, *which was not wholly the inheritance of Katherine, Lady Stourton*, who was described in 10 Henry VII., the date of her death "late wife of John Brewerton (Brereton,) and late wife of Sir John Stourton, Lord Stourton."

Ower-Moigne and Buckersweston, Co. Dorset, Shipton-Moigne, Co. Gloucester, besides some of the other lands mentioned in the five offices then taken, were certainly part of the possessions belonging to the Lords Stourton. Even assuming that John, 3rd Lord Stourton, had conveyed the estates to his wife for life and the heirs male of their *joint* bodies, and for want of such issue with remainder to William, 5th Lord Stourton, and his heirs and assigns for ever, Anna Stourton would have been coheir of the whole blood of her mother as well as Warborough Brereton, who was said to have been the only heir to her mother, *to such estates as were of her inheritance and not included in the above conveyance*. John, 3rd Lord Stourton was partly enabled to so convey in pursuance of his wife's feoffment regarding her estates to trustees, who had devised the premises to his Lordship. It was however, erroneous, as we have said, to state that all the estates which passed under Lord Stourton's conveyance *were formerly the inheritance of his wife*, although she had a life interest therein. But in default of *male* issue of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, the premises comprised in the conveyance passed on the death of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, subject to the life interest of his mother, to his uncle, William, 5th Lord Stourton, so that Anna Stourton had no right to inherit under the devise as heir in remainder either to her father or brother, excepting to any lands which were not so limited.

The Fulham Church Notes imply that in Fulham Church the arms of Stourton impaling those of Chidioc formerly existed—*Sable, a bend or, between six fountains*, impaling *Gules, an inescutcheon with an orle of martlets argent*, (Chideoke,) which would have been the arms of her grandparents, William, 2nd Lord Stour-

ton, and Margaret, Lady Stourton, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Chidiok, knight. These arms, with those of her mother's family, were carved on the chimney piece removed from Stourton House, Co. Wilts, to the "King's Arms" in Shaftesbury, Co. Dorset. They were also painted on small shields in the screen in Mere Church, where her father and grandfather were buried in the chantry chapel of Berkeley within that church, dedicated to the honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The following is a copy of the will\* of John, 3rd Lord Stourton :—

In dei no'ie amen xviiij die mensis Augusti Anno d'ni millimo CCCC<sup>mo</sup> octuagesimo quarto Ego Johannes Stourton miles d'ns Stourton compos ment' et sane memorie condo testamentu' meu' in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti Corpusqz meum sepeliend' in capella cantarie beate marie infra eccl'iam p'och' de mere Item lego fabric' ecclie Cath' Sar vjs viijd Item lego fabric' eccl'ie de Stourton vjs viijd Item lego fabric' eccl'ie p'och de frome vjs viijd Item lego eccl'ie de Weston vjs viijd Item lego et volo q' omnes exit' et prouentus prouenientes decetero annuatim de o'ibus et singulis illis terris & tenement' cum suis p' tinen' que nup' h'ui ex dono et feoffamento Edithe Claymond in mere tam in d'mco q' am in reversione Imp'p'm conuertant<sup>ur</sup> ad vsum dicte Cantarie ita q' p'biteri eiusd' quolibet die orent pro salute anime mee et pro salute antecessorum meor' nisi alit' in tempore futuro ad alium modum alibi per discretionem execut' et feoffator' meor' ex eorum magna p'fectione & alia deuocione prouideat' pro eadem salute Et q' ijdem p'biteri qui pro tempore fu'int dicte Cantarie solempnit' cum uota teneant obsequiu' obitus mei Katherine uxoris mee et antecessor' meor' annuatim Imp'p'm ib'm duratur' Item lego priori et conuentui domus Cartus' de Witham in Selwood xxs ad orand' pro salute anime mee It' lego cuilibet h'oi de hospitio meo ad gradum valect' existen' iijss iijjd Item lego cuil'it alij de servien' meis infra gradum valect' existen' xxd ad orand' similit' pro salute anime mee Item volo & concedo q' feoffat' mei de omnibus man'ijs & d'niis meis cum suis p'tinen' p'mittant Kat'inam uxorem meam pacifice haber' et tener' man'ium de Oure Moygne in Com Dors' Ac omnes Exitus & prouentus inde anuati' cum suis p'tinen ad termi' vite sue pecip'e & haber' Item volo q' ijdem feoffat' mei soluant seu solui faciant omnia debita mea pro quor' solutione prouis' prius ante tempus mort' mee non fuit fact' Necnon soluant ad alia op'a caritatiua q' p' discrecione eorundem feoffator' pro salute anime mee fu'int necessaria annuatim de exit' & profic' exeunt' de man'ijs de merston

Bygod & Weston Bokeres p' t'mi xx<sup>ti</sup> annor' proximo post diem mort' mee sequen' duratur' faciend' si tam diu ita sibi viderint' expediri' Ita semp' prouiso q' Alianora Thorley inde libere h'eat annualem possessionem sive proficuum ad summam xxi solidor' p' eosdem feoffatores meos ad t'mi' vite sue sibi concedend' sine tradend' It' volo q' ijdem feoffatores mei p'mittant prox' heredem meum Extunc pacifice p'cipe & haber' oi'a exitus et proficua tam de et in dict' Man'ijs & d'nijs cum suis p'tinen' de merston et Weston q'am eciam de et in alijs Man'ijs et d'nijs cum p'tinen' in quibus p' me sunt feoffati prouenien' saluo inde semp' iur' titulo & possessione dicte Kat'ine uxoris mei sibi p'tinen' sive attingen' Item lego dicte Kat'ine uxori mee omnia bona et catalla mea sup'ius non legat'ad ea disponend' prout sibi placu'it p' salute anime mee Ac eandem Kat'inam Necnon Thomam Cras & Johannem Tracy ordino facio & constituto ad p'ns testamentu' meum executores meos p'implend' Item lego cuil'it dictor' Thome Cras & Johannis Tracy xls legalis monete Anglie pro laboribus suis in hac p'te fact' & faciend' In cuius rei testimoniu' p'n'tibus sigillum meum apposui.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum coram d'no apud Lamehith Primo die mens' Julij Anno d'ni mill'imo CCCC nonagesimo tercia Jramento Thome Percy procuratoris &c ac approbatum etc Commissa q' fuit administratio omnium bonor' etc executoribus in h'moi testamento nominat' in p'sona dicti p'curat' de bene etc Ac de pleno Inuentario omnium bonor' &c cit'a festum sanct' Barth'i apli' proximo &c Necnon de plano compoto &c jurat &c.

The following is a translation of the foregoing will :—

In the name of God amen. On the 18th day of August in the year of our Lord 1484, I, John Stourton, knight, Lord Stourton, being of sound mind and perfect remembrance, make my testament in manner as follows. First I bequeath my soul to God Almighty, and my body to be buried in the Chantry Chapel of the Blessed Mary in the parish church of Mere. Item I bequeath to the fabric of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, 6s. 8d. Item I bequeath to the fabric of the church of Stourton, 6s. 8d. Item I bequeath to the fabric of the parish church of Frome, 6s. 8d. Item I bequeath to the church of Weston, 6s. 8d. Item I bequeath moreover and will that all proceeds and issues issuing every year out of all and singular those lands and tenements with their appurtenances which I had lately of the gift and feoffment of Edith Claymond in Mere both in demesne and in reversion should be appropriated in perpetuity to the use of the said Chantry to the end that the priests of the same may say prayers every day for the salvation of



my soul and for the salvation of my ancestors, unless in the future other provision shall be made for the same otherwise or elsewhere by the discretion of my executors and feoffees out of their great perfection and other [motives of] piety. And that the said priests of the aforesaid chantry shall each year hold a solemn service with prayers for the death of myself, of Katherine my wife and of my ancestors, to be held there for ever. Item I bequeath to the Prior and Convent of the Carthusians at Witham in Selwood, 20s. to pray for the salvation of my soul. Item I bequeath to every man in my household down to the rank of esquire, 3s. 4d. ; Item I bequeath to every other of my servants below the rank of esquire, 20d. to pray in like manner for the salvation of my soul. Item I will and grant that my feoffees of all my manors and lordships with their appurtenances shall permit Katherine my wife peacefully to have and hold the Manor of Oure Moygne in the county of Dorset, and to receive and have all the proceeds and issues thereof annually, and of its appurtenances, for the term of her life. Item I will that my said feoffees shall pay or cause to be paid all my debts for the payment of which provision shall not have been made before the time of my death, and shall also pay for all other charitable works which, in the discretion of the same feoffees, shall be necessary for the salvation of my soul, annually from the proceeds and issues arising out of the Manors of Merston Bygot and Weston Bokeres for the term of twenty years following next after my death, if it shall seem meet to them to continue so long a time, provided always that Alianora Thorley shall have an annual possession or profit to the amount of twenty shillings out of the same, to be granted and delivered to her by my said feoffees. After which I will that my said feoffees shall permit my next heir peacefully to receive and have all the proceeds and issues both of and from the said Manors and lordships of Merston and Weston, with their appurtenances as also of and from all other Manors and lordships with their appurtenances arising, excepting always the right, title and possession of the said Katherine, my wife, to herself pertaining or belonging. Item I bequeath to the said Katherine my wife all my goods and chattels not above bequeathed to be disposed of as shall seem to her best, for the salvation of my soul, and I ordain make and constitute the said Katherine, Thomas Cras and John Tracy my executors to carry out this my present will. Item I bequeath to the said Thomas Cras and John Tracy 20s. apiece of the lawful money of England for their pains taken and to be taken in this matter. I witness whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal\*.

The actual original of the will is not now extant.

Lord Stourton was described as "knight" only in the writs of *diem clausit extremum*, issued out of chancery to the escheator for Co. Hants on the 6th, for Cos. Somerset and Dorset on the 8th, for Cos. Wilts, Gloucester and Devon on the 14th November, 1485, and again for Co. Essex, in which he was said to have been then "late of Stourton." From the Inquisitions\* taken at Ilchester, Sherborne, Winton, Cirencester and Harlow in pursuance thereof, it was found that he held at his death on the 6th or 8th October in that year, considerable manors, advowsons, lands, hereditaments and premises in all the above counties, excepting in Co. Essex, where the jury found he held no lands or tenements in fee or by service, although the property in that county formed part of the possessions of the family.

Co. GLOUCESTER :—

*Shipton-Moigne* Manor and Advowson of the Church there.

One messuage with a curtilage called *Hulcourt*, 40 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 20s. in rent, 1 water mill, 1 toft called *Cookys-place*, 1 other toft, 1 virgate of land and 1 tenement called *Pedworthis-place*, in the village of *Shipton-Moigne*.

*Velhome-juxta-Berkeley* Manor. All these premises had descended through Lord Stourton's ancestors.

Co. HANTS :—

The Manor of *Sopley*. See prior and subsequent Inquisitions for the entire estate.

Co. DORSET :—

Moiety of the Manor of *Brodewey*.

300 acres of land in *Suddon*.

1 messuage, 1 toft, 50 acres land, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of meadow in *Gillyngham*.

1 messuage and 7 cottages in *Shafton*.

1 messuage and 100 acres of land and pasture in *Luffeton*.

The hundred of *Coukesdyche*.

\* Esch. 1 Henry VII., No. 6 Glouc., No. 7 Hants, No. 13 Dorset, No. 21 Soms., No. 152 Essex, and No. 156 Wilts.

1 messuage and 60 acres of land and pasture in Notford\*.

Manor and Advowson of *Over-Moigne*.

1 capital messuage, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 100 acres of furze, 1 water-mill, 20 messuages and 100 acres of land in *Over-Moigne*. See will (page 261).

Manor of *Bakeresweston*, alias *Weston-Moigne*†. See will (page 261). Testator left a small legacy to the Church of Weston.

Co. SOMERSET :—

Manor of *Merston-Bygod*.—See will.

Manor of *Parva-Merston*.

28 messuages in *Frome*.—Testator left a small legacy to the parish church of Frome.

Bailiwick or bedelary of *West Perot*.

4 messuages and 1 carucate of land in *Otheray*.

14 messuages, 2 water mills, 30 acres of arable land, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of furze and heath in *Ligh* and *Colford*.

Co. WILTS :—

The Manor of *Penley*.

7 messuages, 4 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in *Steeple Aishton*, *West Aishton*, *Henton* and *Bulkyngton*.

3 messuages, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture in *Mere*. His body to be buried in the chantry chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary within the Parish Church of *Mere*.

1 messuage called *Buntesplace*, 12 cottages, 31 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture in *New and Old Sarum* and *Stratford*, under the *Castle of Sarum*. Testator left a small legacy to the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

The heirs of Ivonis Stourton held one knight's fee in Nutford, within Blandford and Pimperne, Co. Dorset, of William Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, on the day that Earl died, 3rd June, 1397.

† Observe here the Manor being called *Weston-Moigne*.



The Manor and Advowson of the free-chapelry of *Bakehampton*. See Inquisitions of Sir William Stourton and John, 1st Lord Stourton.

The Manor of *Winterton-Maddington*.

The Manor of *Ablyngton*.

The Manor of *Alton*.

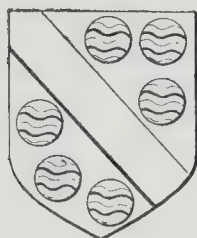
Certain lands and tenements in *Stannmere*, *Chesyngbury*, *Wylton*, *Stoford*, *Newton* and *Quedhampton*, all shewn before.

John, 3rd Lord Stourton, K.B., died 6th or 8th\* October, 1485†. As will be seen from the copy of his will (page 261), he directed his body to be buried in the chantry chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the church at Mere‡.

\* In the Manuscript Book frequently referred to in previous pages, *viz.* "Mannors and Landes, &c, &c." the date is given as the 7th.

† Complete Peerage, Vol. vii., p. 253.

‡ See *ante* pages 220, 242, 243, 252, and note on p. 259.



The Right Honourable Francis, 4th Baron and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, was the only son and heir and successor of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, by Katherine, (Berkeley) Lady Stourton, his only wife.

He was under the age of two years when his father died in October, 1485, and was called in his Inquisition for Co. Somerset "ffranciscus Stourton filius et heres propinquior et etatis xlv weeks," but his age was given as 40 weeks in two other Inquisitions, while in that for Co. Essex he was erroneously called Edward, aged two years and upwards. Although living at the date of his father's will he was not mentioned therein.

His mother and stepfather, Sir John Brereton, knight, were his guardians, and they acted in his behalf as patrons to the advowson of Great Easton, Co. Essex, which was then held by them for him as son and heir of his father, they having his legal custody.

At Great Easton, Co. Essex, we find the following presentments in right of Francis, Lord Stourton, in 1486.

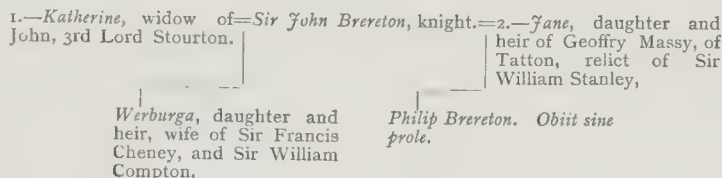
1486, July 21st,	{ John Brereton, Esquire, and Katherine, Lady Stourton, his wife, <i>ratione custodiæ</i> <i>Francis, Lord Stourton.</i>	} presented William Petite.
------------------	---	-----------------------------

Francis, Lord Stourton, had died (Feb. 18th, 1487,) between the dates of this and the next presentation. His stepfather is found to have presented in 1492 to the church at Owre Moigne, Co. Dorset, in right of Katherine, Lady Stourton.

1492, October 11th,	{ John Brereton, Esquire, in right of Katherine, Lady Stourton, his wife,	} presented William Dade.
---------------------	---	---------------------------

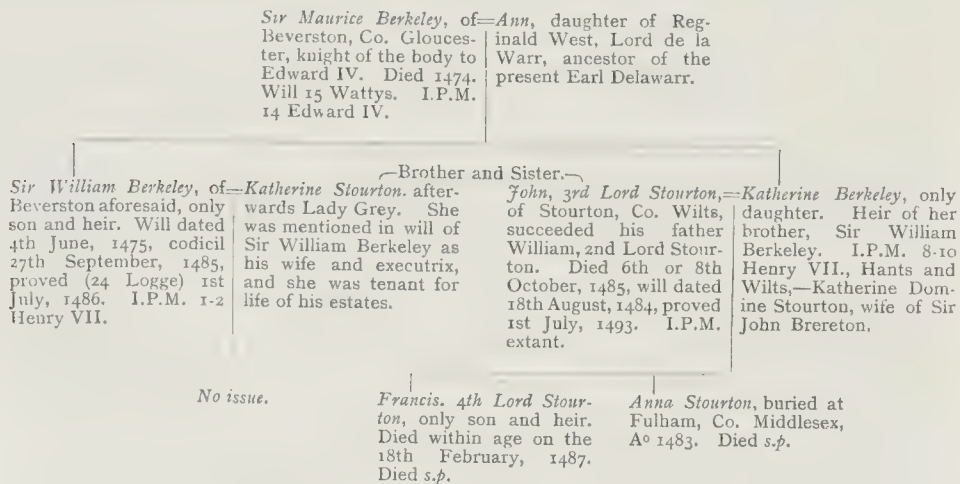
Although William, 5th Lord Stourton (uncle of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton), had succeeded at this date to the dignity, the right of presentation here belonged to his sister-in-law, Katherine, Lady Stourton, for her life under the feofment of her then late husband, John, 3rd Lord Stourton.

The following genealogy shews that Werburga\* Brereton was half-sister of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton.



Consequently Werburga Brereton, by the deaths of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, and his sister, Anna Stourton, was sole heir of her mother and, through her, heir of her uncle, Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, who had married Katherine Stourton, an aunt, on the paternal side, of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, and Anna Stourton.

The pedigree which follows not only confirms the maternal line of the Lord Stourton with whom we are now dealing, but also demonstrates the contentions of the preceding paragraph.



\* Various written as Warburga and Warborough.



The Berkeleys of Beverston appear to have been large landed proprietors as previously shewn, and the christian name of Maurice in the family is found as early as the reign of Henry III. There was another Maurice Berkeley living contemporaneously with the above Maurice Berkeley, of Beverston, but he was of Weley, and died in 1464. Both these Maurices had sons of the name of William, as shewn on pages 240, 243, 251, and 259.

Katherine, widow of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, having predeceased her husband's sister, Katherine, widow of her brother, Sir William Berkeley, of Beverston, she never really inherited the estates of her brother as his sister and heir, but the same descended on the death of the said Sir William Berkeley's widow, to Warburga, wife of Sir William Compton, knight, as sole daughter and heir of Katherine, widow of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, by her second husband, Sir John Brereton, knight.

"G. E. C."\* has lately in his *Complete Peerage* incorporated Francis Stourton as the 4th Lord Stourton, but no peerage previously appears to have noticed him, and since *Newcourt* wrote, some two centuries ago, his name has been omitted by every writer on the history of the family. He was even omitted by Sir Richard Colt Hoare from *his copy* of the College of Arms pedigree; Edmondson said his father died *sine prole*, but Collins limited this to *male* issue.

Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, mentioned in his will of 26th November, 1535, his "howse the whiche were my lordes my brothers", which clearly meant John and William, 3rd and 5th Lords Stourton. He did not mention the house as that of his nephew, Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, because Francis did not live long enough to legally inherit it and enjoy possession thereof in man's estate, as heir to his father.

In a manuscript book in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, of Allerton Park, Co. York, shewing the "*Mannors and Landes in the Countie of Somersett holden of the Right Honorable the Lord Stourton and which wear the possessions of the Auncestors of the saied Lorde in the saide countie*", is a pedigree shewing his descent from Sir William Stourton, and giving Francis Stourton as succeeding to the peerage as 4th Lord Stourton, as under:—

- |    |  |     |
|----|--|-----|
| "1 | Will'mus Stowrton, mil'es obiit Anno primo<br>Henrici quinti et habit exit'.     | }   |
|    |  |     |
| "2 | Joh'em, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit Anno<br>Secundo Edwardi Quarti et habet exit'. | } a |

\* G. E. Cokayne, Esq., Clarenceux King of Arms.

- "3 Will<sup>a</sup>m, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit xviii februaryj }  
 Anno 17 Edwardi Quarti et habet exit' }
- "4 Joh'em, D'n'm Stowrton, qui obiit vij Oct<sup>r</sup> }  
 Anno primo Henry 7 et habet exit' }
- "5 Fraunciscum, D'n'm Stourton, qui obiit }  
 infra etatem Anno 3. Henr' Septimi. }

There is clear evidence from the Inquisition of Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, taken on the 3rd November, 1487, 3 Henry VII., that he succeeded his father as 4th Lord Stourton, for he was therein called "*Francisci, Domini Stowrton*," and "*Franciscus, nuper dominus de Stourton*," and he was shewn as having died 18th February, 1487, when his father's estates in the Counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset, as shewn in his father's Inquisitions for those counties, passed to William, 5th Lord Stourton, his uncle, then aged 30 years and upwards\*. But he had not strictly inherited the same as he had had no proof made of his age or livery of seizen to them, and his uncle William, 5th Lord Stourton, was to all intents and purposes, heir to his brother, John, 3rd Lord Stourton, in consequence of the latter's son, Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, having died within age. This remark applies also to the conveyance mentioned under Anna Stourton, wherein the premises were limited (after the life interest of Katherine, Lady Stourton, and in default of male issue of her husband), to William, brother of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, and his heirs and assigns for ever. Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, having died during his mother's life estate, most of the property on her death of course passed in remainder to William, 5th Lord Stourton.

*The Estates in Co. Wilts were :—*

The Manor of *Penley*.

7 messuages, 4 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in *Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, Henton and Bulkyngton*.

3 messuages, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture in *Mere*.

1 messuage called *Buntesplace*, 12 cottages, 31 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture in *Old and New Sarum and Stratford subtus Castle of Sarum*.

The Manor and Advowson of the free chapelry of *Bakehamton*.

No. 135. It is indexed Sir Francis Stourton, Dominus de Stourton, but he could not have possibly been a knight.

The Manors of *Winterton Madyngton, Ablyngton and Alton.*

Certain lands and tenements in *Stanmere, Chesynghbury, Wylton, Stoford, Newton and Quedhamton.*

*In Co. Somerset the possessions were :—*

The Manor of *Merston-Bygod.*

The Manor of *Parva-Merston.*

28 messuages in *Frome.*

The baliwick or bedelary of *West Perot.*

4 messuages and 1 carucate of land in *Otheray.*

14 messuages, 2 water mills, 30 acres of arable, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of furze and heath in *Ligh and Colford.*

*Those in Co. Dorset were :—*

A moiety of the Manor of *Brodeway.*

300 acres of land in *Suddon.*

1 messuage, 1 toft, 50 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture in *Gyllyngham.*

1 messuage and 7 cottages in *Shafton.*

1 messuage and 100 acres of land and pasture in *Luffeton.*

The hundred of *Coukesdyche.*

1 messuage and 60 acres of land and pasture in *Notford.*

The Manor and Advowson of *Owre-Moigne.*

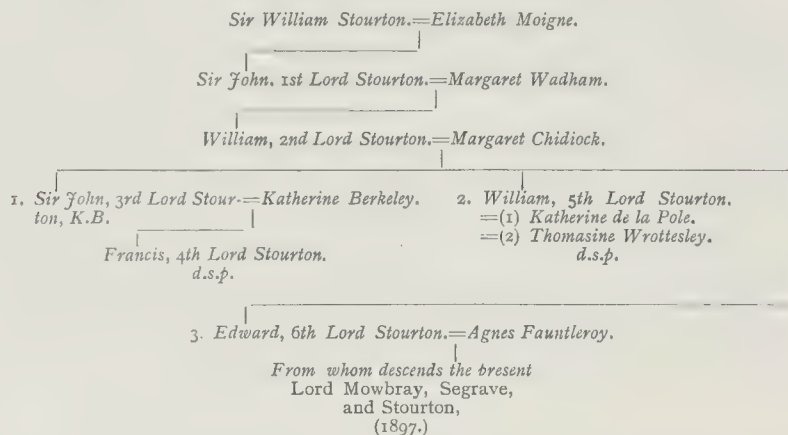
1 capital messuage, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 100 acres of heath, 1 water mill, 20 messuages, and 100 acres of land in *Owre-Moigne.*

The Manor of *Bakeresweston alias Weston-Moygn.*



Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, died February 18th, 1487. There is no evidence of his place of burial *but it is probable that he was buried either with his father, John, 3rd Lord Stourton, in the Chantry Chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary within the Parish Church of Mere, Co. Wilts, which chantry was identical with the Berkeley Chapel, or with his sister, Anna Stourton, in the Church of All Saints at Fulham, Co. Middlesex.* It is thought to be more probable that he was buried at one of those places than in the family vault in the Church of St. Peter at Stourton.

The following table shews correctly the order in which the peerage descended, from the 1st Lord Stourton to his son William, his grandson John, and great-grandson Francis, after whose death in infancy the dignity reverted to his uncle William, 5th Lord Stourton, who, dying issueless, it passed to his brother Edward, amongst whose descendants it has continued to the present day.



From which account it will be seen that the line of the two eldest sons of the 2nd Lord Stourton became extinct, and that from the third son the dignity descended.

The Right Honourable William, 5th Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the peerage of England, was the second son of William, second Lord Stourton, by Margaret (Chidiok) Lady Stourton, his wife. He succeeded as fifth Lord Stourton at the death (February 18th, 1487,) of his nephew Francis, fourth Lord Stourton, whose uncle and heir he was then found to be.

William, 5th Lord Stourton, must have been born about the year 1457, being described as "aged 30 years and upwards" in the inquisitions taken after the death of his infant nephew.

Under a deed previously referred to (p. 258) Lord Stourton was heir in remainder of his elder brother John, 3rd Lord Stourton, to many of the family estates. Failing male issue of the marriage of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, with Katherine (Berkeley) upon the death of the latter (who had a life interest in them) the estates were to pass in fee simple to William, who became 5th Lord Stourton. There being no surviving male issue, the estates accordingly passed in the manner described.

Lord Stourton, as Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, Knight, was appointed 1 Henry VII. one of the commissioners to consider the reversing of the attainder for high treason upon Sir Thomas Hungerford, late of Rowden, in Chippenham, Co. Wilts, who had taken up arms in the cause of the dethroned king, Henry VI., against Edward IV., and had been beheaded by King Edward. Lord Stourton sat on this Commission at New Sarum, Co. Wilts, on Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 1486. In the life of his father, William, 2nd Lord Stourton (p. 236) reference is made to the attainder. Robert, Lord Hungerford, fought at the battle of Towton and was consequently attainted in the year 1461. He was taken prisoner after the Lancastrian defeat at Hexham, 1464, and was then executed at Newcastle. His son, Sir Thomas Hungerford (who was never "Lord" Hungerford) was also tried and attainted, and he it was who was executed as described on p. 236 in January, 1498-9, 8 Edward IV.

Lord Stourton was made a Knight of the Bath 29th November, 1489. He was also one of those noble persons who were privileged to form the escort to meet Catherine of Aragon in November, 1501, at the foot of Banstead Down, Co. Surrey, prior to her marriage to Arthur, Prince of Wales, elder brother of King Henry VIII.

As "Willielmo Stourton de Stourton, Chevalier," Lord Stourton was summoned 12 Henry VII. and 1, 3, 6 and 8 Henry VIII., among the Barons of England to sit in the Upper House of Parliament. He was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

Sir William Dugdale confused this Lord Stourton with his nephew of the same name, William, 7th Lord Stourton, in alleging that he married Elizabeth Dudley, the daughter of Edmund Dudley and sister of John, Duke of Northumberland, and he was also wrong in stating that the 5th Lord Stourton was son instead of brother of John, 3rd Lord Stourton. The mistake probably arose from the fact that on the marriage of William, afterwards 7th Lord Stourton, with Elizabeth Dudley, certain estates were entailed on the heirs of that marriage by William then 5th Lord Stourton, as was found by the jury at the inquest after the death of the latter, taken at Bruton, co. Somerset, 29th October, 16 Henry VIII. Dugdale was also wrong in his statement that this 5th Lord Stourton had a son, William, Lord Stourton, who died without issue soon after his alleged father, when his brother Edward, Lord Stourton, as his heir, had livery of his lands. As will be seen from the pedigree in the possession of the present Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, which will be found under the life of Sir William Stourton (p. 101,) there can be no doubt that William, 5th Lord Stourton, was brother of John, 3rd Lord Stourton. William, 5th Lord Stourton, in his will dated at Stourton in 1522, left the residue of his goods to "Edward Stourton Esquire *my brother* and his son and heir *William*." The last named it was who afterwards became the 7th Lord Stourton, and was the husband of Elizabeth Dudley.

William, 5th Lord Stourton, married (firstly) Katherine, eldest daughter of John de la Pole\*, Duke of Suffolk, K.G., by Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, his wife, second daughter of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and sister of Edward IV. and Richard III†. The Duke was made Constable of Wallingford Castle 1

In 15 Edward IV., the first court (of Benhall) in that year being held in the name of John, Duke of Suffolk, though he had in May, 1449, when 7 years old, succeeded to the title and estates of his father, Duke William . . . . He was a man of great wealth and power, as well as the favourite of Edward IV., who gave him his sister Elizabeth, in marriage.—(*History of Benhall, Co. Suffolk, Aldred*).

† Her name was mentioned among the ladies for whom robes were made of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in the accounts of the Great Wardrobe, to have been provided at the feasts of St. George, as follows:—"16 Edward IV., 1477, the Duchess of Suffolk," Elizabeth, eldest sister of the Sovereign, wife of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, K.G. The Garter for ladies were of the same fashion as those of the knights, but the delivery was not annual like that of the robes. Beltz shews that "*the king's eldest sister, the Duchess of Suffolk*" came to mass on horseback "*in a murrey gowne of garters*" on Sunday, the day of the Feast of St. George, 1476-7, and that the Duke of Suffolk sat on the left of the king at dinner in the great chamber at Windsor on that date. Beltz says "In the Windsor tables John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, is placed as successor to his father, Duke William, in the 7th Stall P.S."; but between 2nd May, 1450 and 1472, when, according to the authority cited by Anstus (Vol. II., page 187, note f.) John, Duke of Suffolk was elected, there must have been other elections to that stall . . . . These were probably from time to time in favour of Casimer IV., King of Poland, who neglected to complete his admission into the Order by installation, when the same became vacated as Beltz thought in favour of John, Duke of Suffolk. William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk had been elected 3rd May, 1421, in the stall of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, who had been slain the 22nd March, 1421, and Duke William, having been murdered on the 2nd May, 1450, Casimer IV., King of Poland, was elected 4th August following, but not installed.



Henry VII. He died in 1491 and was buried\*, with his Duchess, under a table monument in the Collegiate Church of St. Andrew in Wingfield, Co. Suffolk, of which he was lord and owner by inheritance from his ancestor, Sir John Wingfield, of Wingfield Castle.

It is very certain from the following note endorsed upon the MS. pedigree of the Lords Stourton (*vide p. 74*) that it has always been believed in the Stourton family that the marriage did take place.

"P. 506. An Omission in Mr. Collins's (sic) Peerage."

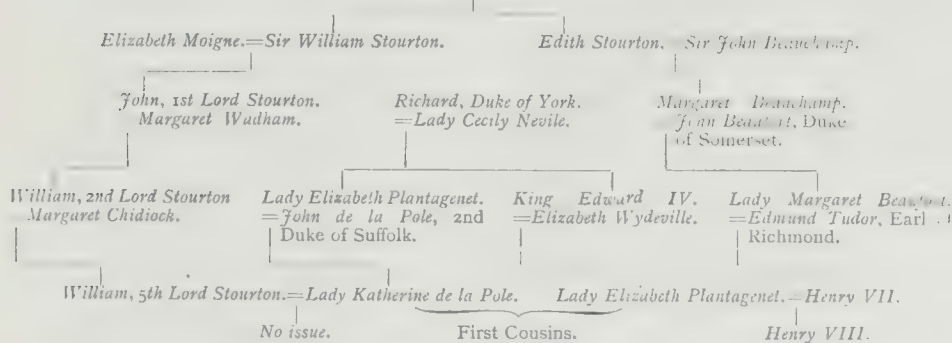
"Elizabeth Plantagnet D<sup>ch</sup> of Rich<sup>d</sup> Duke of York & Sister of K Edw 5<sup>th</sup> was married to } - { John de la Pole Duke of Suffolk Who Died 1491."

"Catherine Eldest Davghtr of Eliz Plantagnet & John de la Pole Duke of Suffolk Was Married to } - { William Lord Stovrton"

"It's Clear (by R Brooke page 506 York Herald who wrote in 1619 And Also Assented to by Avgvstine Vincent Rouge-croix Pursuivant of Arms, Who Wrote about four Years After) That this Lady Catherine Stovrton Lived Allthow Omitted by Mr. Collins."

The words "It's Clear . . . That this Lady Catherine Stovrton Lived" evidently implies consummation of the marriage. And although such a marriage was not included in the official pedigree entered in the College of Arms, there can be little if any doubt that it actually took place. Had this not been so, it is certain that Vincent instead of confirming Brooke, (who stated that it did,) would rather have been only too delighted to correct such an assertion, in a manner and style of language similar to that which he employed towards Brooke for asserting that John, Duke of Suffolk, (instead of his great-grandfather) was the founder of the House of the Carthusians at Kingston-upon-Hull.

Sir John Stourton.=Katherine Beaumont.



In Stothard's *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain* are illustrations of the effigies of the Duke and Duchess in Wingfield Church.

Lord Stourton's first marriage, as will be seen from the above genealogy, further allied him with his kinsman, Henry VII. They had married first cousins, children respectively of Edward IV. and his sister, Lady Elizabeth de la Pole. A reference to pages 208 and 209 will call to mind that Lord Stourton's grandfather, John, 1st Lord Stourton, was ancestor of Edward VI., the only *surviving* son of Henry VIII. Consequently it is readily apparent that the Stourton family was very closely and intimately related to and connected with the Royal House of Tudor.

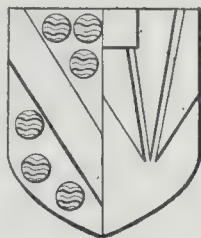
Lord Stourton married (secondly) Thomasine, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley, knight, who adhered to the Earl of Warwick, *the King Maker*, and was proclaimed a traitor in 1470, when a price was set on his head. He escaped with Warwick to Calais\*. Sir Walter Wrottesley was Lord of Perton 9 Edward IV., was buried in the Grey Friars Church, now Christ Church, London, in 1471. He came of an ancient family long seated at Wrottesley, co. Stafford, (where the present Lord Wrottesley, his descendant, now resides,) by Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of William Baron, Esquire, of Reading, Co. Berks, one of the Tellers of the Court of Exchequer *temp.* Henry VI. and Edward IV. This William Baron (or his father), is mentioned in Fuller's *Worthies* as one of those bearing arms from their ancestors.

There is almost as much confusion concerning this marriage as exists with regard to Lord Stourton's first match. Many writers give the father's name as *Hugh* Wrottesley, and erroneously assert the mother to have been daughter and heir of Hugh Barry†, Esquire, of Co. Berks. The Heralds' Visitations and an old parchment pedigree, in the possession of Lord Wrottesley at Wrottesley, name Thomasine, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley, knight, as having married William, Lord Stourton. Collateral evidence is also forthcoming from the wills of both Walter and William Wrottesley, two sons of Sir Walter Wrottesley (and Jane, daughter of William Baron), which leave no doubt of the fact that Lady Stourton was their sister. Walter Wrottesley, Esquire, of St. Mark, Worcester, son of the said Sir Walter Wrottesley, knight, by his will dated 7th December, 1502, and proved in P.C.C. (18 Blamyr), bequeathed to "my lord Stourton a lynk of gold and to my lady his wife *my sister* 2 lynkes of goold and my grete crosse of goold." Both William, 5th Lord Stourton and Lady Stourton (Thomasine Wrottesley) were then living. William Wrottesley, of Reading, Co. Berks, and

\* His brother Henry, however, was caught at Southampton, and hanged there with 20 of Warwick's supporters, who had attempted to cut out a large vessel at Southampton.

† This was copied as being correct by G.E.C. in his *Complete Peerage*.

of St. Olave in Silver Street, London, gentleman, brother of the above Walter Wrottesley, Esquire, by his will proved in P.C.C. 1512 (10 Fetiplace), left to "my lady Stourton my signet of golde and to my lorde her husland a bowed ryall."



[STOURTON IMPALING WROTTESELEY.]

*The Wrottesley arms are "Or, three piles in point sable, a canton ermine."*

The messuage and garden at Fulham, Co. Middlesex, remained vested in the Stourton family until sold by this Lord Stourton to Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, who afterwards purchased of William, 7th Lord Stourton, the Manor and Advowson of Great Easton, Co. Essex. In a Court Baron of the Bishop of London, held for the Manor of Fulham in 8 Henry VIII., 1516, it was recorded that the Lord of Stourton was a suitor of that court and had made default. In another Court Baron held in 1518 for the same Manor, there was among the essoins the name of: "The Lord of Stourton by John Kypping." Again in 1519 at a Court General held in that year next before St. Martin (Nov. 7th), came at that court *Ralph Waryn*, who then did fealty for certain lands *formerly belonging to William, Lord of Stourton*. Sir Ralph Warren was, at the time of the purchase by him, living at Passors, on the opposite side of Bear Street, which was the residence of his family, including the Whites and the Cromwells, for about a century. After the Warrens came the Gotobeds, Hickmans, Howards, Buckinghams, Vaslets, Bulstrodes, Manners, Bignells and Sharps as holders of Stourton House. Since 1657 the house appears by the Court Rolls to have been called Fulham Hall. But it remained known to the historians previously quoted as Stourton House down to the beginning of this century (see *ante* pages 247-9 and 181-8).

Reference has already been made to Sir Ralph Warren in the life of Sir William Stourton, and he is also referred to under the Inquisition of William, 2nd Lord Stourton. In the life of William, 7th Lord Stourton, he will again be mentioned as the purchaser from that Lord Stourton of the Manor and Advowson of Great Easton, Co. Essex.



Lord Stourton lived long enough to see his kinsman (Henry VII.) firmly established on the throne of England as the first of the House of Tudor, and the accession of Henry VIII. as king of England and the head of the once hostile Houses of Lancaster and York, which had become united by the marriage of his parents.

The original will of William, 5th Lord Stourton is not known to be in existence, but the following is exactly taken from the copy\* now remaining in Somerset House. It runs as follows :—

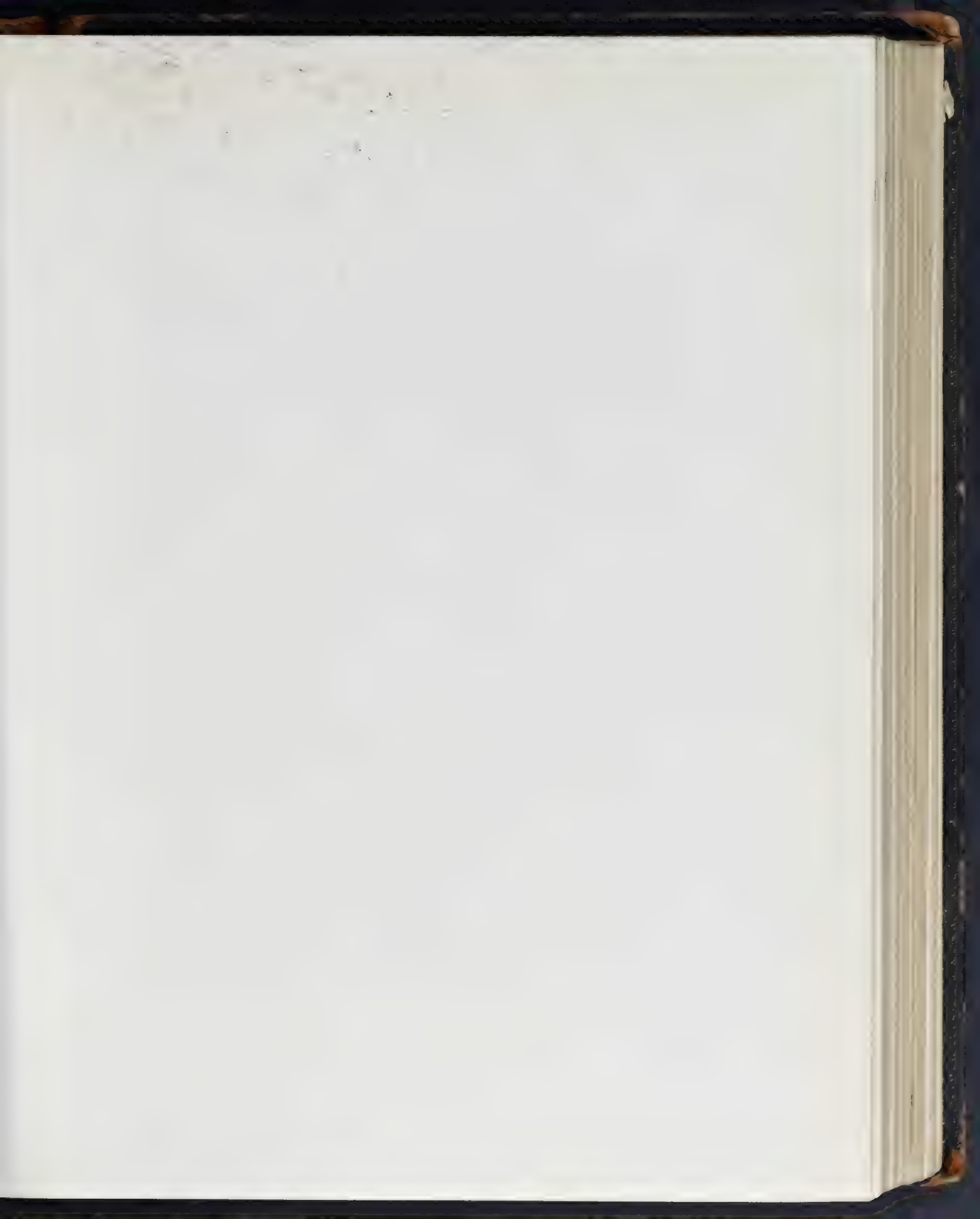
In dei nomine amen. Ego Will'mus Stourton d'ns Stourton. miles sane memorie et bone mentis die veneris post festum Corpus X'pi ultimo preterit' condo testamentu' meum in hunc modum. In primis lego ai'am meam deo patri om'ipotentis beate marie et om'ibz sanct' ejus et corpus meum ad sepeliend' in nova Capella b'te marie virginis in eccl'ia sancti petri de Stourton. It'm lego fabric' matris eccl'ie Sar' vjs. viijd. Item lego fratribz predicatorum ejusd'm Sar' xs. Item lego cuil't generosor' meor' xxs. Item lego Will'mo Hertgill cs. Item lego Roberto Nonne xxs. et Johanni Cokill xxs. Item lego Xp'ofero Stourton Armigero viginti marcas. Residuu' om'i' bonoru' meorum non legatorum do & lego Edwardo Stourton Armigero fratri meo et filio suo hered' Will'o quos ordino facio et constituo istius testamenti mei executores principales ad disponand' pro salute mee. Dat' apud Stourton ad diem predict' Anno d'ni mill'imo quingentesimo xxij<sup>o</sup> hiis testibz. Joh'e Sylley, Rector de Stourton, Will'mo Ratclyff, Will'mo Hertgill, Rob'to Nonne, Joh'e Cokull et aliis.

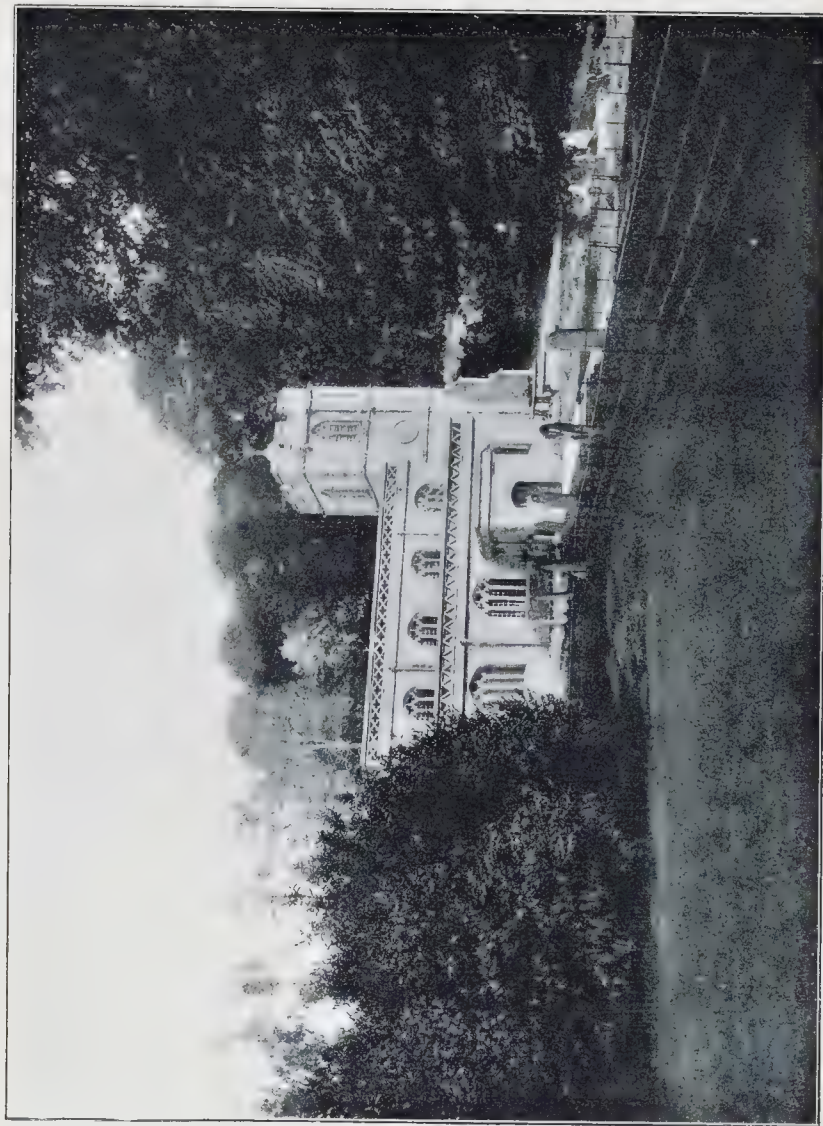
Probatum fuit testamentum prescripti defuncti Coram pefat' Com'issariis in eccl'ia Cath' divi Pauli London xvj<sup>o</sup> die mensis Marcij Anno d'ni mill'imo quingentesimo xxij<sup>o</sup> Jurament' executorum in h' mo'i test'o no'iator' Ac approbatum et insinuatum Et com'issa fuit admi'stracio auc'te pefatorum R'mor' patrum om'i' & singulorum bonoru' & debitorum d'c'i defuncti pefat' executoribus In p'sona Ric'i Felde procu'ris de b'n' & fidelit' admi'strand' Ac de pleno & fidei Jn'rio citra secundu' diem post festum Ascencionis d'ni prox' futur' exhib'd necnon de plano & vero compoto reddend' Ad s'c'a Ev'ngelia Jurat'.

Of the foregoing the following is a literal translation :—

In the Name of God, Amen. I, William Stourton, Lord Stourton, knight, being of good memory and perfect understanding, on Friday after the Feast of Corpus Christi last past, make my will in manner as follows.

\* P.C.C. 17 Bodfelde.





STOURTON CHURCH, CO. WILTS (SHOWING THE STOURTON CHAPEL)

*From a Photograph, 1866.*



First I bequeath my soul to the Allmighty Father, the Blessed Mary and all her Saints, and my body to be buried in the new Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of St. Peter at Stourton. Item I bequeath to the fabric of the mother-church of Sarum, 6s. 8d. Item I bequeath to the Friars Preachers of Sarum aforesaid, 10s. Item I bequeath to each of my gentlemen, 20s. Item I bequeath to William Hertgill, 100s. Item I bequeath to Robert Nonne, 20s., and to John Cokill, 20s. Item I bequeath to Christopher Stourton, Esquire, 20 merks. All the rest of my goods unbequeathed I give and bequeath to Edward Stourton, Esquire, my brother, and to his son [and] heir William, whom I ordain and appoint chief executors of this my will to provide for the welfare [of my soul.] Dated at Stourton on the day aforesaid in the year of our Lord One thousand Five hundred and twenty two, in the presence of John Sylley, rector of Stourton, William Ratclyff, William Hertgill, Robert Nonne, John Cokull and others.

His direction that his body should be buried in the new chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of St. Peter, would rather seem to suggest that he was the builder of the chapel, which he had called after the Chantry Chapel in Mere Church where lay the bodies of his father and brother.

The chapel which is called "nova capella beate marie virginis" might have been identical with the south aisle of the church, for in a window in that aisle appeared the arms of Stourton impaling Wrottesley, thereby evidently in some way referring to this Lord Stourton.

The exact date of the death of this Lord Stourton is stated to be February 17th in the various Inquisitions taken after his death. His will was proved in March, 1523. He left no issue whatever and consequently his lands and honours passed to his brother Edward, who thereupon succeeded as 6th Lord Stourton.

The following are copies of the Inquisitions taken after the death of William, 5th Lord Stourton :—

*\*Inquisicio capta apud Devyses in Com' p'd'c'o primo die mensis maij Anno regni regis Henrici octavi decimo septimo coram Joh'e Warryn Escaetore d'c'i d'ni Regis in Com' p'd'c'o virtute br'is d'c'i d'ni Regis de diem clausit extremu' eidem Escaetori post mortem Will'i Stourton de Stourton militis directi & huic inquisic'o'r consuti p' sacr'm &c. Qui dicunt sup' sacru' suu' q'd Will's Stourton miles in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' diu ante obitum suu' fuit sei'tus*

in d'nico suo ut de feodo de & in man'iis de madyngton Stofford & Newton cum p'tin ac decem mesuagiis ducentis & quatuor acris t're arrabilis sexaginta & decem acris prati Centum acris pasture duab' acris bosci & duab' solidat' reddit' cum p'tin' in madyngton Salisbury Stofford & Newton p'd'c'is in Com' p'd'c'o ip'oqz Will'o sic inde se'ito existen' Ric'us Wynton' Ep'us Egidius Dawbbeney miles d'no de Dawbbeney ac Cam'arius d'ni Regis Henrici septimi Carolus Som'set miles d'n's herbert ac Comes Wigorn' Thomas lovell Ric'us Empson & Jacobus hubert milites Edmundus Dudley ac Thomas Lucas Armig'i p' no'i'a Ric'i Wynton Ep'i Egidij Dawbbeney militis d'ni Dawbbeney Caroli Som'set militis d'ni de herbert Thome lovell Ric'i Empson Jacobi hubert militum Edmundi Dudley & Thome lucas Armig'or' t'mino mich'is Anno regni d'c'i d'ni henrici nup' Regis Angl' septimi vicesimo primo p' br'e d'c'i d'ni nup' Regis henrici septimi de ingr'u sup dissei'am in le post p'd'c'a man'ia de madyngton Stofford & Newton ac d'c'a mesuagia t'ras & ten' ac cet'a p'missa cum suis p'tin' in madyngton Stofford & Newton ac Salisbury p'd'c'a v'sus p'd'c'm Will'm Stourton ad tunc tenentem p'd'c'or' man'ior' & cet'or' p'missor' existentem recup'averunt p'ut p' recordum inde Jur' p'd'c'is sup' capco'em huius inquisie'o'is in evidenciis ostens' plenius liquet & apparet virtute cujus recup'ac'o'is ijdem Ep'us Egidius Carolus Thomas lovell Ric'us Jacobus Edmundus ac Thomas lucas in p'd'c'a man'ia de madyngton Stofford Newton & Salisbury p'd'c'is cum p'tin' intraverunt & inde fuerunt sei'ti in d'nico suo ut de feodo Et Jur' p'd'c'i dicunt q'd recup'acio p'd'c'or' man'ior' de madyngton Stofford Newton & Salisbury ac cet'or' p'missor' cum suis p'tin' h'ita fuit ad usum d'c'i Will'i Stourton & hered' suor' Et dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd recup'atores p'd'c'i sic de man'iis & cetis p'missis existentes sei'ti conventum concessum ac aggregatum fuit int' d'c'm Will'm Stourton militem d'n'm de Stourton ex parte una ac d'c'm Edmundum Dudley ex parte alt'a p' quasdem indenturas quar' datum est duodecimo die Novembr' Anno regni Regis henrici nup' Regis Angl' septimi vicesimo quarto q'd d'c'i recup'atores p'missor' cum suis p'tin' hered' & assign' sui sint & existant inde sei'ti ad usum d'c'i Will'i Stourton militis d'ni de Stourton p' t'mino vite ejusdem Will'i sine impetic'o'e vasti & post ejus decessum ad usum & intenc'o'em in d'c'is indenturis int' d'c'm Will'm d'n'm Stourton militem ex una parte ac d'c'm Edmundum Dudley ex alt'a parte conc'nen' matrimoniu' int' Will'm Stourton nepotem d'c'i Will'i Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' ac Elizabeth' fil' d'c'i Edmundi Dudley solempnisat' & postea solempnisat' confect' Et dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd p'd'c'i Egidius Dawbbeney Ric'us Empson Jacobus hubert & Edmundus Dudley de tali statu &

ad d'c'm usum obierunt sei'ti Et q'd d'c'i Ep'us Carolus Som'set Thomas lovell miles ac Thomas lucas Armig' eos sup' vixerunt & se tenuerunt intus p' jus accrescendi ad usum p'd'c'm & ad eundem usum fuerunt sei'ti tempore mortis d'c'i Will'i nup' d'ni Stourton Dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd p'd'c'm man' in' de madyngton ac om'ia t're & ten in madyngton p'd'ca tenent' de d'no Rege in capite & valent p' Annu' ult' repris' sex libras Dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd man'iu' de Stofford & Newton ac om'ia t're & ten' in Stofford & Newton cum p'tin' tenent' de Abb'issa de Wilton ut in jure monast'ii sui set p' que s'vicia Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & valent p' annu' ult' repris' viginti & quatuor solidos Dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd om'ia t're & ten' in Salisbury ac cet'a p'missa cum p'tin' tenent' de Ep'o Sar' set p'que s'vicia Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & valent p' annu' ult' repris' quatuor libras tresdecim solidos & quatuor denarios Et dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd Will's Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' die quo obiit nulla alia t'ras sive ten' h'uit vel tenuit in d'c'o Com' in d'nico rev'sione nec in s'vicio nec aliquis alius sive aliqui' alii plura t'ras aut ten' h'uit aut tenuit h'uerunt aut tenuerunt ad usum p'd'c'i Will'i die quo obiit in d'nico rev'sione nec in s'vicio Et dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd idem Will's nup' d'n's Stourton miles obiit decimo septimo die Februarii ultimo p't'ito Et dicunt q'd Edwardus nunc d'n's Stourton frater p'd'c'i Will'i nup' d'ni de Stourton est p' pinquior heres d'c'i Will'i in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' et est statis sexaginta & unius annor' & amplius In cuius &c.

Of the foregoing the following is a translation :—

Inquisition taken at Devyses in the County aforesaid (Wiltshire) on the first day of the month of May in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before John Warryn, Escheator of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid, by virtue of a writ of our said Lord the King "de diem clausit extremum," directed to the said Escheator, after the death of Sir William Stourton of Stourton, Knight, which is attached to this inquisition, by the oath, &c. Who say upon their oath that Sir William Stourton, Knight, named in the said writ, a long time before his death, was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the Manors of Madyngton, Stofford and Newton with their appurtenances, and ten messuages, two hundred and four acres of arable land, seventy acres of meadow, one hundred of pasture, two acres of wood and two shillings rent, with their appurtenances in Madyngton, Salisbury, Stofford and Newton aforesaid in the County aforesaid; and the said William being so seised, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Giles Dawbbeney, Knight, Lord of Dawbeney and Chamberlain of our Lord King Henry the Seventh, Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, Lord Herbert and Earl of Wor-



cester, Sir Thomas Lovell, Sir Richard Empson and Sir James Hubert, Knights, Edmund Dudley and Thomas Lucas, Esquires, by the names of Richard, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Giles Dawbbenny, Knight, Lord Dawbbeney, Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, Lord de Herbert, Sir Thomas Lovell, Sir Richard Empson and Sir James Hubert, Knights, Edmund Dudley and Thomas Lucas, Esquires, in the Michaelmas term in the twenty first year of the reign of Henry VII., late King of England, by virtue of a writ "de ingressu" upon disseisin in the "postea," granted by our said Lord the late King Henry VII., recovered the aforesaid Manors of Madyngton, Stofford and Newton, and the said messuages, lands and tenements and other premises, with their appurtenances, in Madyngton, Stofford and Newton and Salisbury aforesaid, against the aforesaid William Stourton, then being tenant of the said manors and other premises, as more plainly and fully appears in the record thereof produced as evidence on the taking of this inquisition to the Jury aforesaid ; by virtue of which recovery the said Bishop, Giles, Charles, Thomas Lovell, Richard, James, Edmund, and Thomas Lucas entered into the aforesaid Manors of Madyngton, Stofford, Newton and Salisbury aforesaid, with their appurtenances and were seised thereof in their demesne as of fee. And the Jury aforesaid say that the recovery of the aforesaid Manors of Madyngton, Stofford, Newton and Salisbury and of the other premises with their appurtenances, was had to the use of the said William Stourton and his heirs. And the said Jury likewise say that the said recoverers being thus seised of the manors and other premises, it was covenanted, granted and agreed between the said Sir William Stourton, Knight, Lord of Stourton, on the one part, and the said Edmund Dudley on the other part, by certain indentures dated the twelfth day of November in the twenty fourth year of the reign of Henry VII., late King of England, that the said recoverers of the premises, with their appurtenances, their heirs and assigns, should be seised thereof to the use of the said Sir William Stourton, Knight, Lord of Stourton, for the term of the life of the said William, without damage by waste, and after his death to the use and intent expressed in the said indentures made between the said Sir William, Lord Stourton, Knight, on the one part, and the said Edmund Dudley on the other part, concerning a marriage to be solemnized between William Stourton, nephew of the said William Stourton in the writ named, and Elizabeth, daughter of the said Edmund Dudley, which marriage was afterwards solemnized. And the Jury aforesaid further say that the said Giles Dawbbenny, Richard Empson, James Hubert and Edmund Dudley died thus seised to the said use. And that the

said Bishop, Charles Somerset, Thomas Lovell, Knights, and Thomas Lucas, Esquire, survived them and continued to hold the property by right of accretion to the use aforesaid, and were seised to the said use at the time of the death of the said William, late Lord Stourton. The said Jury further say that the said Manor of Madyngton and all the lands and tenements in Madyngton aforesaid, are held of our Lord the King in chief and are worth six pounds a year beyond expenses. The aforesaid Jury also say that the Manor of Stofford and Newton and all the lands and tenements in Stofford and Newton aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of the Abbess of Wilton as in right of her monastery, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth twenty four shillings a year beyond expenses, The said Jury likewise say that all the lands and tenements in Salisbury and the other premises, with their appurtenances, are held of the Bishop of Salisbury, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and they are worth four pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence a year beyond expenses. And the Jury aforesaid say likewise that William Stourton in the said writ named, neither had nor held any other lands or tenements in the said County on the day he died, in demesne, reversion or service, nor did any other person or persons have or hold any other lands or tenements to the use of the aforesaid William on the day he died, in demesne, reversion or in service. And the said Jury say also that the said Sir William, late Lord Stourton, Knight, died on the seventeenth day of February last past; and they say that Edward, now Lord Stourton, brother of the aforesaid William, late Lord Stourton, is next heir of the said William in the said writ named, and is of the age of sixty one years and more\*. In witness whereof, &c., &c.

The Inquisition† taken in the County of Somerset is as follows :—

*Inquisicio indentata capta apud Breuton in Com' p'd'c'o vicesimo nono die mensis Octobr' Anno regni Regis henrici octavi post Conquestum Angl' xvj<sup>o</sup> coram Ric'o Turbervyle Armig'o Escaet' d'c'i d'ni Regis in Com' p'd'c'o virtute br'is d'c'i d'ni Regis de diem clausit extremu' eidem Escaet' post mortem Will'i Stourton d'ni de Stourton milit' direct' & huic inquisic' consut' p' sacr'm &c. Qui dicunt sup' sacr'm suu' q'd Will's d'n's Stourton miles in d'c'o br'i no'i'at diu ante obit' suu' fuit seisit' in d'nico suo ut de feodo de & in man'iis de leigh Colfford Frome Wellys & Otherey cum suis p'tin' in Com' p'd'c'o & de xvij mesuag' CC acr' t're xl acr' prati Centum acr' pastur' iijj*

\* See page 285 where the age is given as fifty two years

† Exchr. Inq. P.M., Ser. II., File 912, Som's's., No. 13.

acr' bosc' & viginti solidat' reddit' cum suis p'tin' in Wellys Lygh Colfford Frome & Otherey in Com p'd'c'o. Ip'o'qz Will'o sic inde seisit . . . [*here follow exactly the same transactions as recounted in Inq. taken for Co. Wilts (Exchr. Ser. II., File 912, No. 15), beginning "Ric'us Winton' Ep'us" to "tempore mortis d'c'i Will'i Stourton d'ni de Stourton milit" (see p. 280); it is therefore not reprinted here*] . . . Dicunt eciam Jurat' p'd'c'i q'd p'dict' man'iu' de leigh Colfford Ac p'dict' mesuag' t'r' & ten' in leigh & Colfford p'dict' tenent' de Will'o Carentt Armig'o Sed p' que s'vic' Jurat' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant Et val' p' annu' ult' repris' viijLi. Et dict' man'iu' de Frome Ac om'ia t'r' & ten' in Frome p'dict' tenent' de Rob'to lev'seige Sed p' que s'vic' Jurat' p'd'c'i ignorant Et vel' p' annu' ult' repris' quatuor libras Etq'd om'ia t're & ten' in Otherey cum' p'tin' tenent' de Ric'o Abb'e Glaston' ut de Jure monast'ii sui Sed p' que s'vic' jurat' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant Et val' p' annu' ult' repris' xls. Et q'd dict' ter' & ten' in Wellys p'dict' tenent' de Joh'e Ep'o Bathon' & Wellen' Sed p' que s'vic' Jurat' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant Et val' p' annu' ult' repris' iiijLi Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dic' q'd p'd'c'us Will's Stourton miles d'n's de Stourton in d'c'o br'i no'i'at' die quo obiit nulla alia t'ras sive ten' h'uit vel tenuit in d'c'o Com' Som's' in d'nico rev'co'e nec in s'vic' nec aliquis alius sive aliqui alii plura t'ras & ten' h'uit aut tenuit h'uer' seu tenuerunt ad usum p'd'c'i Will'i die quo obiit in d'nico rev'co'e nec in s'vic' Et dicunt eciam Jurat' p'd'c'i q'd idem Will's nup' d'n's Stourton obiit xvij<sup>o</sup> die Februarii ultimo p't'ito Et dicunt eciam q'd Edwardus nunc d'n's Stourton frat' d'c'i Will'i nup' d'ni de Stourton est frat' & p' pinquior heres d'c'i Will'i in p'd'c'o br'i no'i'at' & est etatis lij annor' & amplius. In cujus &c.

The following is the translation :—

Inquisition indentate taken at Breuton in the County (Somerset) aforesaid on the twenty-ninth day of October in the 16th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. after the Conquest, [King] of England, before Richard Turber-vyle, Esquire, Escheator of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid, by virtue of a writ of the said King "de diem clausit extremum," directed to the said Escheator, and attached to this Inquisition by the oath, &c. Who say that Sir William, Lord Stourton, Knight, named in the said writ, a long time before his death was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the Manors of Leigh Colfford, Frome, Wellys and Otherey, with their appurtenances, in the County aforesaid, and of 18 messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood and twenty shillings rent, with their appurtenances, in Wellys, Lygh Colfford, Frome and Otherey in the County



aforesaid ; and the said William being thus seised &c. . . . .  
 And the said Jury say also that the aforesaid Manor of Leigh Colford, and the aforesaid messuages, lands and tenements in Leigh aud Colford aforesaid, are held of William Carentt, Esquire, but by what services the Jury aforesaid do not know at all, and are worth £8 per annum beyond expenses. And the said Manor of Frome and all the lands and tenements in Frome aforesaid, are held of Robert Leverseige, but by what services the Jury aforesaid do not know at all, and are worth four pounds per annum beyond expenses. And that all the land and tenements in Othery, with their appurtenances, are held of Richard, Abbot of Glastonbury, as in right of his monastery, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth beyond expenses 40s. a year. And that the said lands and tenements in Wellys aforesaid are held of John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, but by what services the Jury aforesaid do not know at all, and are worth £4 a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury say also that the aforesaid Sir William Stourton, Knight, Lord of Stourton, in the said writ named, on the day he died, neither had nor held any other lands or tenements in the said County of Somerset, in demesne, reversion or in service, nor did any other person or persons have or hold any more lands and tenements to the use of the aforesaid William on the day he died, in demesne, reversion or in service. And the said Jury say also that the aforesaid William, late Lord Stourton, died on the 17th day of February last past ; and say likewise that Edward, now Lord Stourton, brother of the said William, late Lord Stourton, is brother and next heir of the said William in the said writ named, and is of the age of 52 years and upwards\*. In witness whereof, &c.

The remaining Inquisition† for the County of Dorset is recorded as follows :

*Inquisicio indentata capta apud Sherborn' in Com' p'd'c'o t'cio die Novembr' Anno regni Regis henrici octavi sexto-decimo coram Ric'o Turbervyle Armig' Escaet' d'c'i d'ni Regis in Com' p'd'c'o virtute br'is d'c'i d'ni Regis de diem clausit extremu' eidem Escaet' post mortem Will'i Stourton d'ni de Stourton milit' directi & huic inquisic'o'i consut' p' sacr'm &c. Qui dic' sup' sacr'm suu' q'd Will's Stourton miles in d'c'o br'i no'iat' diu ante obit' suu' fuit seisit' in d'nico suo ut de feodo de & in man'iis de Ower moyne Caundell haddon Russheton Stourmyster loveton howghton Eschewourgh mayden Newton Perrott hardyngton hayd' juxta lydlynche Fyffylde Nevylle konkesdyche & Burcombe cum p'tin' Necnon de ducent' septem mesuag' duo*

See page 283 where the age is given as 61 years.

† Exchr. Inq. P.M., [Dors.] Ser. II., file 912, No. 14.

millia acr' t're xl acr' prati trescent & sex acr' pastur' Centum quadraginta  
 acr' bosci & decem librar' reddit' cum p'tin in Owre moyne Caundell haddon  
 Russheton Stourmyster loveton howghton Eschewourgh mayden Newton  
 Perrot hardyngton hayd' juxta lydlynche Fyffeld Nevyl konkesdyche Bur-  
 combe Shastisbury Galton Suddon Sherborn' Antcox & Oborn Ip'oqz Will's  
 sic inde seisit' existen' . . . . . [Here follows an account of recovery  
 relative to above property, beginning "Ric'us Winton Ep'us . . . . . and  
 continuing to "virtute cujus iidem recup'atores fuerunt de p'missis seisiti ad usum &  
 intenc' p'dici" . . . . . which being exactly similar to the corresponding  
 portion of Inq. for County Wilts (Exchr. Ser. II., file 978, No. 15),—see page  
 280—is not reprinted here]. Et ip'i recup'atores sic de p'missis ad usum  
 p'd'c'm seisit' existent' d'c'us Will's Stourton miles in d'c'o br'i no'iat per  
 cartam suam indent' Jur' p'd'c'is sup' capc'onem hujus inquisic' in evidenc'  
 ostens' cujus dat' est . . . . . tradidit ac dimisit scitum man'ii de Owre  
 moyne p'dict' cum om'ibz t'ris ten' pratis pascuis & pastur' dominicalibz eidem  
 scitu man'ii p'tinen' Ric'o Turbervyle & Elizabeth' adtunc ux'i sue h'end' et  
 tenend' eidem Ric'o ac Elizabeth p' t'mino vite eor' aut alt'ius eor' successive  
 diutius vivent' Et post eor' decessum sibi & execut' seu assign' suis p' t'mino  
 viginti annor' reddend' inde annuatim p'fato Will'o Stourton d'no de Stourton  
 xxiiijLi ad quatuor anni t'minos usual' virtute cujus dimiss' eidem Ric'us ac  
 Elizabeth' ux' ejus fuerunt inde seisit' in d'nico suo ut de lib'o ten' virtute  
 dimisc' p'd'c'e. Et sic inde seisit' Edwardus Stourton nunc d'n's de Stourton  
 p' cartam suam cujus dat' est . . . . . Jurat' p'd'c'is sup' capc'o'em hujus  
 inquisico'is in eviden' ostens' p'dict' dimissionem p' p'd'c'm Will'm Stourton  
 de scitu man'ii p'dict' & cet'is p'missis fact' & om'ia in eadem contenta p'fat'  
 Ric'o & Elizabeth' confirmavit & ratificavit & postea d'c'a Elizabeth' obiit  
 inde seisit' Et p'd'c'us Ric'us Turbervyle eam sup' vixit & se tenuit inde intus  
 p' jus accrescend' & inde fuit seisit' in d'nico suo ut de lib'o ten' & sic inde  
 tempore capo'o'is hujus inquisic' seisit' existit Et dic' eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd  
 d'c'i Egidius Ric'us Empson Jacobus & Ed'us Dudley de tali statu & ad  
 d'c'm usum de reddit' & rev'c' p'dict' ac cet'is p'missis obierunt seisit' Et q'd  
 dict' Ep'us Carolus Thomas lovell miles & Thomas lucas Armig' eos  
 sup' vixerunt & se tenerunt intus p' jus accrescend' ad usum p'd'c'm & ad  
 eundem usum fuerunt seisiti tempore mortis d'c'i Will'i Stourton Dicunt eciam  
 Jur' p'd'c'i q'd p'd'c'm man'iu' de Ower moyne Suddon & Galton ac om'ia  
 mes' ter' & ten' in Ower moyne Suddon & Galton cum p'tin' tenent' de d'no  
 Rege in capite p's'viciu' militare & val' p' annu' ult' repris' xliLi Et Jur' p'd'c'i  
 dicunt q'd man'iu' de Caundell Haddon ac om'ia t'r' & ten' in Caundell Haddon

p'dict' cum suis p'tin' tenent' de Comite Arundell sed p' que s'vicia Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' xxLi Et dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd p'd'c'a man'ia de Ruyssheton Stourmyster marshall loveton & konkesdyche ac om'ia mesuag' t'n & ten' & cet'a p'd'c'a in Ruyssheton Stourmyster loveton and konkesdych cum suis p'tin' tenent' de d'na Kat'ina Regina Angl' ut de man'io suo de Cramborn' p' quartam partem uni' feod' milit' & val' p' annu' ult' repris' xxijLi Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dicunt q'd man'iu' de houghton ac om'ia t're & ten' in houghton p'd'ca cum suis p'tin' tenet' de d'ca d'na Kat'ina Regina Angl' ut de man'io suo de Pymp'ne set p' que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' Centum solidos Et eciam Jurat' p'dict' dicunt q'd man'ia de Escheworough ac om'ia t're & ten' in Escheworough p'd'c'a cum suis p'tin' tenent' de d'no Rege in capite p' quartam partem uni' feodi militis & val' p' annu' ult' repris' xiiijLi Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dic' q'd man'iu' de mayden Newton ac om'ia t're & ten' in mayden Newton p'd'c'a cum suis p'tin' tenent' de Abbatissa de Godstowe ut in Jure monast'ii sui ibidem set p' que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' vjLi Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dic' q'd om'ia t'r' & ten' cum suis p'tin' in perrot p'd'c'a tenent' de d'no laware sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant Et val' p' annu' ult' repris' xxxiijs. Et dic' eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd om'ia t're & ten' in hardyngton cum suis p'tin' tenent' de Nich'o Wadh'm milit' sed p' que Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant Et val' p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' lxs. Et eciam dicunt Jur' p'd'c'i q'd om'ia t're & ten' in huydes p'dict' cum suis p'tin' tenent' de Abb'e de Abbenysbery ut in Jure monast'ii sui ibidem sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' iiijLi Et q'd man'iu' de Fyffylde Nevylle p'dict' ac om'ia t're & ten' in Fyffylde Nevylle p'dict' tenent' de d'ca d'na Kat'ina Regina Angl' ut de man'io suo de Pymp'ne p'dict' p' xx partem uni' feod' milit' & val' p' annu' ult' repris' Cs. Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dic' q'd om'ia t're & ten' in Burcombe p'dict' cum suis p'tin' tenent' de eadem d'na Kat'ina Regina Angl' ut de man'io suo p'dict' p' xxx partem un' feod' milit' & val' p' annu' ult' repris' iiijLi Et q'd om'ia t're & ten' in Shaston cum suis p'tin' tenent' de Ep'o Sar' sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' vjLi Et q'd om'ia t're & ten' sup'd'c'a in Shurbourne cum suis p'tin' tenent' de d'co Ep'o Sarum set p'que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' iiijLi Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dic' q'd om'ia t're & ten' in Anteox & Oborn cum suis p'tin' tenent' de p'd'co Ep'o Sar' sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'd'c'i penitus ignorant & val' p' annu' ult' repris' viijLi Dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd p'dict' Will's d'n's Stourton miles in d'co br'i no'i'at'



die quo obiit nulla alia sive plura t'ras seu ten' h'uit vel tenuit in d'co Com' in d'nico rev'c'o'e nec in s'vicio nec aliquis alius sive aliqui alii plur' t'ras aut ten' h'uit aut tenuit habuerunt seu tenuerunt ad usum p'd'c'i Will'i die quo obiit in d'nico rev'c'o'e nec in s'vic' Et eciam Jur' p'd'c'i dicunt q'd idem Will's d'n's Stourton miles in d'c'o br'i no'i'at obiit xvij die Februarij ultimo p't'ito Et dicunt eciam Jur' p'd'c'i q'd Edwardus nunc d'n's de Stourton est frat' & propinquior heres d'c'i Will'i d'ni de Stourton & est etatis lx annos & amplius. In cujus rei, &c.

The following is the Translation :—

Inquisition indentate taken at Sherborne in the County aforesaid (Dorset) on the third day of November in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Henry VIII., before Richard Turbervyle, Esq., Escheator of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid, by virtue of a writ of our said Lord the King "de diem clausit extremum" addressed to the said Escheator after the death of Sir William Stourton, Knight, Lord of Stourton, and which is attached to this inquisition by the oath, &c. Who say, on their oath, that Sir William Stourton, Knight, in the said writ named, a long time before his death was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the manors of Ower moyne, Caundell Haddon, Russheton, Stourmyster, Loveton, Howghton, Eschewourgh, Mayden Newton, Perrott, Hardyngton, Huydes by Lydlynche, Fyffylde Nevyll, Konkesdyche and Burcombe, with their appurtenances, and also of two hundred and seven messuages, two thousand acres of land, forty acres of meadow, three hundred and six acres of pasture, one hundred and forty acres of wood and ten pounds rent, with their appurtenances in Ower Moyne, Caundell Haddon, Russheton, Stourmyster, Loveton, Howghton, Eschewourgh, Mayden Newton, Perrot, Hardyngton, Huydes by Lydlynche, Fyffeld Nevyll, Konkesdyche, Burcombe, Shastisbury, Galton, Suddon, Sherborn, Antcox and Oborn; and the said William being so seised &c. . . . And the said recoverers being thus seised of the premises aforesaid to the use aforesaid, the said Sir William Stourton, Knight, in the said writ named, by his charter indentate (produced to the Jury as evidence on the taking of this inquisition) dated (*blank*) granted and demised the site of the Manor of Ower Moyne aforesaid, with all the demesne lands, tenements, meadows, grazing grounds and pastures to the site of the said Manor belonging, to Richard Turbervyle and Elizabeth then his wife, to have and to hold to the said Richard and Elizabeth for the term of their lives and the life of the longer liver of them in succession, and after their death to himself, their executors

and assigns, for the term of twenty years, paying therefor annually to the said William, Lord of Stourton, £24, payable at the four usual terms in each year; by virtue of which demise the said Richard and Elizabeth his wife were seised thereof in their demesne as of free tenure, by virtue of the demise aforesaid (sic). And they being so seised, Edward Stourton, now Lord of Stourton, by his charter dated (*blank*) (produced to the Jury aforesaid on the taking of this inquisition) confirmed and ratified the demise aforesaid by the said William Stourton of the site of the Manor aforesaid and the other premises and all things contained in the said demise, to the said Richard and Elizabeth; and afterwards the said Elizabeth died seised thereof, and the said Richard Turbervyle survived her and remained in possession thereof by right of accretion, and was seised thereof in his demesne as of free tenure, and remained thus seised thereof at the time of the taking of this inquisition. And the said Jury further say that the said Giles, Richard Empson, James and Edmund Dudley died seised of the said rent and reversion and the other premises to the said use; and that the said Bishop, Charles, Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight, and Thomas Lucas, Esquire, survived them, and remained in possession thereof to the said use by right of accretion, and were seised to the said use at the time of the death of the said William Stourton. The aforesaid Jury say also that the said Manors of Ower Moyne, Suddon and Galton, and all the messuages, lands and tenements in Ower Moyne, Suddon and Galton, with their appurtenances, are held of our Lord the King in chief by military service, and are worth £41 a year beyond expenses. And the Jury aforesaid say that the manor of Caundell Haddon and all the lands and tenements in Caundell Haddon aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of the Earl of Arundel, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and they are worth £20 a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury further say that the aforesaid manors of Ruyssheton, Stourmyster Marshall, Loveton and Konkesdyche, and all the messuages, lands and tenements and the other things aforesaid in Ruyssheton, Stourmyster, Loveton and Konkesdych, with their appurtenances, are held of the Lady Katherine, Queen of England, as of her Manor of Cramborn, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and are worth £23 a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury say also that the Manor of Houghton, and all the lands and tenements in Houghton aforesaid, with its appurtenances, is held of the said Lady Katherine, Queen of England, as of her Manor of Pymperne, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and is worth one hundred shillings a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury say also that the Manor of Escheworough

and all the lands and tenements in Escheworough aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of our Lord the King in chief by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and are worth £14 a year beyond expenses. And the Jury aforesaid say also that the Manor of Mayden Newton, and all the lands and tenements in Mayden Newton aforesaid, with its appurtenances, are held of the Abbess of Godstowe as in right of her monastery there, but by what services the Jury aforesaid do not know at all, and are worth £6 a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury further say that all the lands and tenements in Perrot aforesaid are held of Lord Laware\*, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth 33s. a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury also say that all the lands and tenements in Hardyngton, with their appurtenances, are held of Sir Nicholas Wadham, but by what services the said Jury do not know, and are worth in all their issues beyond expenses, 60s. And the said Jury say also that all the lands and tenements in Huydes aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of the Abbot of Abbenysbery, as in right of his monastery there, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth £4 a year beyond expenses. And that the Manor of Fyffylde Nevylle aforesaid, and all the lands and tenements in Fyffylde Nevylle aforesaid, are held of the said Lady Katherine, Queen of England, as of her Manor of Pymperne aforesaid, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and are worth 100s. per annum beyond expenses. And the said Jury say also that all the lands and tenements in Burcombe aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of the said Lady Katherine, Queen of England, as of her Manor aforesaid, by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee, and are worth £4 a year beyond expenses. And that all the lands and tenements in Shaston aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of the Bishop of Salisbury, but by what services the Jury aforesaid do not know at all, and are worth £6 a year beyond expenses; and that all the lands and tenements aforesaid in Shurborne aforesaid with their appurtenances, are held of the said Bishop of Salisbury, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth £4 a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury say also that all the lands and tenements in Antcox and Oborn, with their appurtenances, are held of the aforesaid Bishop of Sarum, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth £8 a year beyond expenses. And the said Jury say also that the said William, Lord Stourton, in the said writ named, neither had nor held any other or further lands or tenements in the said County in demesne, reversion or service, and that no other person or

\* Lord La Warr, now called De La Warr.

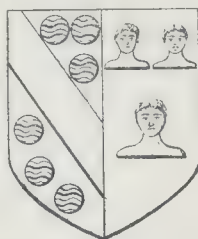


persons had or held any further lands or tenements to the use of the said William on the day he died, in demesne, reversion or service. And the said Jury say also that the said Sir William Stourton, Knight, Lord Stourton, in the writ named, died on the 17th day of February last past, and that Edward, now Lord Stourton, is brother and next heir of the said William, Lord of Stourton, and is of the age of 60 years\* and more. In witness whereof, &c.

See page 283 where his age is given as sixty one years and more, and page 265 where his age is stated to be fifty-two years and upwards.

The Right Honourable Edward, sixth Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts, third son of William, second Lord Stourton, by Margaret (Chidiok) Lady Stourton, his wife, succeeded as sixth Lord Stourton at the death of his brother William, fifth Lord Stourton. He was probably born about the year 1462.

He had livery (19th September, 1524), of the various lands, tenements and hereditaments situated in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, Wilts, Gloucester, Essex, and elsewhere in England and the Marches of Wales\*. He was summoned to Parliament 1530, and was in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wilts. In 5 Henry VIII. he was nominated by Act of Parliament as one of the "most discreet persons, Justices of the Peace" (to quote the words of the Act), for assessing and collecting a subsidy of £163,000 by a Poll Tax.†. In 21 Henry VIII. he had summons to Parliament among the Peers, by the title of Sir Edward Stourton, of Stourton, Chivalier‡. In 22 Henry VIII., with the rest of the Peers then met in Parliament, he subscribed the declaration which was sent to Pope Clement VII, which intimated to His Holiness that unless he complied with the wishes of King Henry VIII. concerning a divorce from Queen Katherine of Arragon, the Papal Supremacy in England would be disowned.§



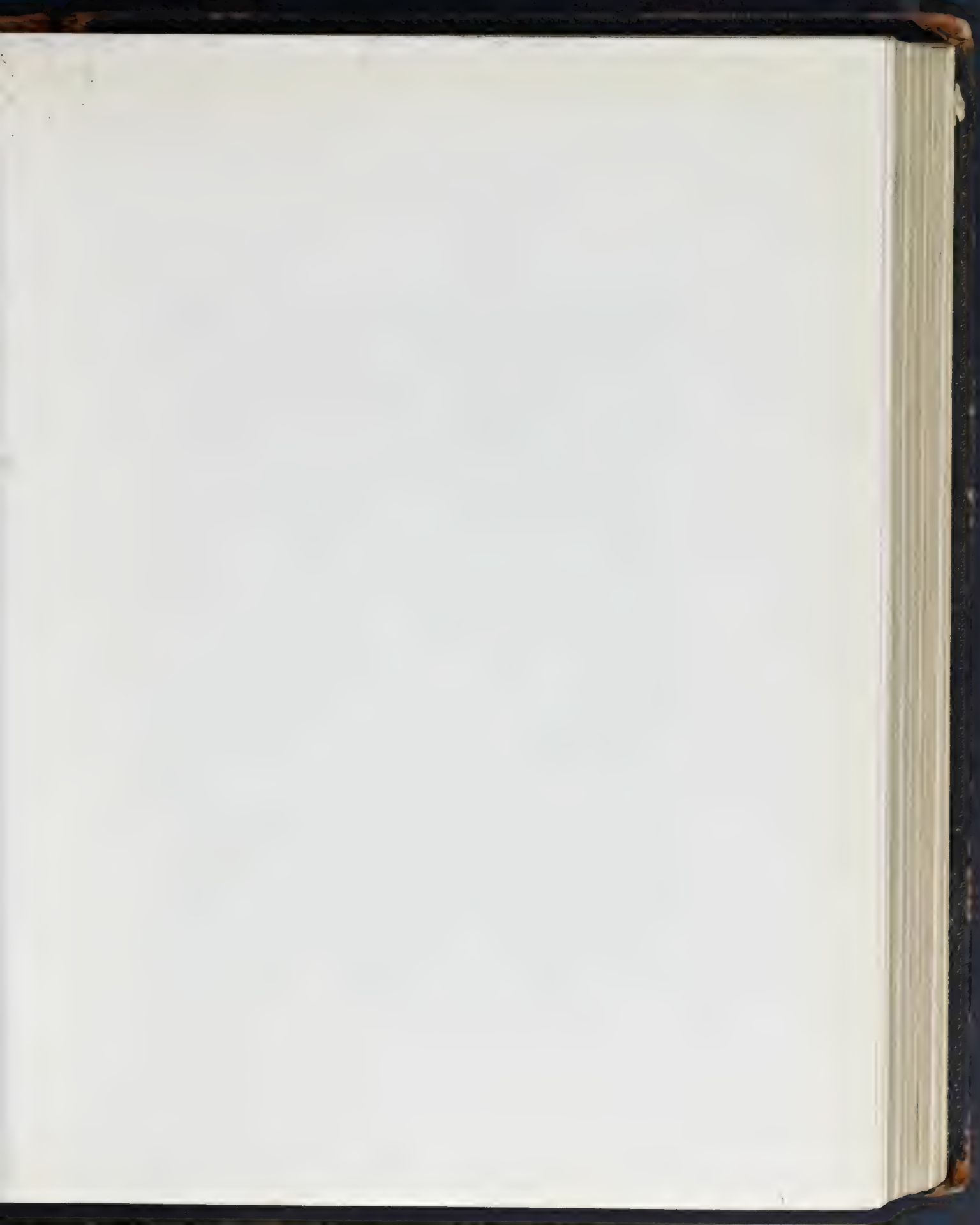
*The arms of Stourton impaling those of Fauntleroy, namely "Gules, three child's heads affrontée coupée at the shoulders proper and crined or."*

Patent 16 Henry VIII., part 2, m. 7. This was the patent quoted by Dugdale in support of Edward being brother of William, but the crucial point was it went no further, and therefore did not support Dugdale in his statement that they were sons of William, son of John, 3rd Lord Stourton, for they were really sons with the last Lord, of William, 2nd Lord Stourton.

† Rolls of Parliament 5-6 Henry VIII., dorso 31.

‡ Rymer, tom. XIV., page 303.

§ Rymer, tom. XIV., page 406.







EFFIGY ATTRIBUTED TO AGNES FAUTLERoy, WIFE OF EDWARD, 6TH LORD STOURTON,  
STOURTON CAUNDLE CHURCH, CO. DORSET.

*from a photograph, 1800.*

Edward, 6th Lord Stourton married Agnes, daughter of John Fauntleroy, of Marsh, near Sherborne, Co. Dorset, by Joane, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Walsh of Purbeck in that county. On the 2nd January, 21 Henry VIII., Lord and Lady Stourton granted the Manor and Advowson of Upcerne, and lands, tenements and hereditaments there, with one moiety of Melbury-Osmund, to their son, Roger Stourton and Joan, his wife, and the heirs male of Roger Stourton, under the yearly rent of £20, payable to the grantors during their respective lives; and Lord and Lady Stourton released the reversion in the same premises to Roger Stourton and his heirs on 1st January. 26 Henry VIII\*.

Lady Stourton, whilst a widow, lived at Stourton-Caundle, Co. Dorset, which her eldest son had turned into a jointure house. In that church there is now a recumbent effigy which is usually supposed to be of Agnes, Lady Stourton, in a recess in the north wall of the nave, close to the stairs of the rood-loft, under a foliated arch surmounted by a pointed and crocketed canopy, on either side of which are slender pinnacles. But she is believed to have been buried on the south side or wall of the chancel, below the window between the door and piscina, under a short altar-tomb, now destroyed, of alabaster, with four demi-quatrefoil arches at the side. The effigy as described is that of "a lady dressed in a closely fitting bodice with tight sleeves, the cuffs turned back, with a plain skirt falling in folds to the feet. Round the neck" (the description says), "is a whimple or cravat, and over the shoulders is a cloak open in front and falling to the feet, fastened across the neck by a looped cord, the ends of which, after passing through a boss or button on the breast beneath the hands—which are folded in the attitude of prayer—fall away to the right and left half way down the skirt. The remains of a small tassel are attached to the end of the left hand cord, but that on the right has been broken away. Round the waist, and sloping to the left, is an embroidered girdle fastened with a buckle on the left side of the effigy, beyond which a long end of the girdle depends. An open hood covers the upper part and sides of the head and reaches nearly to the elbows. The head rests on two cushions, one above the other, the upper supported by a small Angel on either side, but now much mutilated. The forepart of the feet has been broken away. The most important part (not disclosed in Hutchin's *Dorset*), of the effigy consists of the small carvings contained in the folds of the cloak on either side of the skirt, on the right hand being the diminutive figures of eight girls, and on the left three boys, and below the latter of these figures a man in gown and hood with rosary†. The hands are folded but the heads are gone. These figures

Upcerne Title Deeds.

Probably a priest. This throws some little doubt upon the identification of the effigy, as Lady Stourton is only known to have had five children (see pages 299-302, namely four sons and one daughter. . . . it is unknown also whether any one of her sons was a priest.

doubtless represented the children of Lady Stourton dying in her lifetime." The monument was artistically executed and must have been a beautiful piece of work when it issued from the hands of the sculptor. The slab, from which it was carved, measures 52 inches in length and is 16 inches in width. Traces of colour (red) still remain adjacent to the small figures\*. This monument was probably erected by the 7th Lord Stourton, who is shewn by his letters to have been a very dutiful son.

Lord Stourton was an overseer and Roger Fauntleroy was an executor of the will dated 25th November, 1539, proved (15 Spert) on the 30th January, 1542, of Sir Nicholas Wadham, of Merryfield, Somerset, Knight, who had married Jane, (whose will was dated 22nd July, and proved [29 Wrastley] 31st August, 1557), daughter of Robert Hill, of Houndston, Somerset, by Alice his wife, daughter of John Stourton, of Preston and Brimpton, uncle of the first Lord Stourton.

On the 31st December, 1531, Sir William Stourton (afterwards the 7th Baron), writing from Stourton to Cromwell, asked Cromwell to obtain the king's license for Lord Stourton, his father, to be absent from the Parliament for January 15th, stating he was so feeble by reason of his great age that he could not go alive half way to London, and he had not been on horseback for four years and more, while his mother was of great age and had lost her sight. Sir William Stourton proceeded to state that his parents thought never to see each other alive again if his father took this journey, and asked that he might also be excused from Parliament for it would be greatly to his profit. Then the writer asks Cromwell to favour Thomas Sherborne, Prior of Sherborne, Co. Dorset, in the causes which Sir William Stourton lately moved for him, and adding that Sir William would see all sums duly paid which Cromwell promised for the furtherance thereof, and if Cromwell also should think his labour well bestowed, his father sends Cromwell by his brother the bearer 20 nobles to buy a tun of wine. Lord Stourton and Sir Walter Shingford wrote from Stourton, on 15th April 1533, to Cromwell, that they desired his favour for the bearer, who could not obtain right. On the 17th May, 1533, Lord Stourton wrote to Cromwell that there was delivered to Lord Stourton by a friend of his, one of the monks of the Charter House of Witham, Co. Somerset, named Dan Peter Watts, who deposed that the Prior of the Charterhouse, Henton, came in time past to the Prior of Witham in Lent, and said that the night before he had a marvellous vision; that he saw a stage ryall whereupon stood all the nobles of the realm, who by one consent drew up into the stage the Queen that then was, as he thought, by a line, to which he put his hand, and sore repented his folly that he had so much done in prejudice of the law

\* Somerset and Dorset N. & Q.; Hutchin's *Dorset*, and Cott. Lib. Julius, F. VI., p. 366.



of God and Holy Church; and further, he said, striking himself upon the breast, "God defend that ever I should consent to so unjust and unlawful a deed." The said Peter said he had other secrets concerning the King and Queen, which he reserved for their ears; and Lord Stourton sent him up to Cromwell, and begged Cromwell's favour for the Prior of Sherborne. On the 16th of September, 1533, Lord Stourton wrote to Cromwell from Stourton, that the Abbot and Convent of Bruton had granted to the bearer, John White, an annuity of £10 and other profits in past time, which the then present Abbot withheld contrary to right, and begged Cromwell's charitable interference in the matter. Lord Stourton again wrote on the 28th of October next following, begging Cromwell to favour him and his neighbour in the matter the bearer would show Cromwell, stating that there was never more need of some remedy being provided in these parts (Stourton and neighbourhood) than now. Christopher Hales wrote from Gray's Inn on St. Nicholas Eve, the 5th of December, 1533, to Cromwell, that whereas he himself had asked Cromwell to favour Dan John Barstable, Monk of Sherborne, Dorset, to be Abbot there, if the present Abbot should die, he (Hales) was informed that Sir William Stourton (Lord Stourton's son) had come that day to the city to labour for the Prior to be Abbot, &c.

Lord Stourton wrote from Bonham\* on the 13th of June, 1534, to Cromwell, that "last night" the Prior of Taunton was deceased, of which (Priory) the Bishop of Winchester was founder, and begged Cromwell's favour for a Canon of the house of Bruton, called Richard Hart, that by Cromwell's interposition he might be preferred to the Priory, and Lord Stourton would give Cromwell 200 marks sterling immediately after he was in possession, or as much more as anyone else would offer and £20 besides: if Cromwell would make Mr. Norris favourable, Lord Stourton would give him £40; stating also that much effort was being made for it, but that Lord Stourton's trust was in Cromwell. To which Lord Stourton added the following postscript: That he had been at the Charterhouse in the county aforesaid to take the oaths of the Prior and Monks, but the Prior had gone a pilgrimage these 14 days, and that seven of his Monks would not take any oath till the Prior returned and was sworn first, and asking Cromwell to let him know what he was to do if they continued in their refusal. Henry Norrice, writing from Greenwich on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1535, to Cromwell, asked him to favour Master Stourton in his suit. John Compton, writing from Ewell, on the 26th of November, 1535, thanked Cromwell for his kindness at Winchester when Compton required a letter to Lord Stourton.

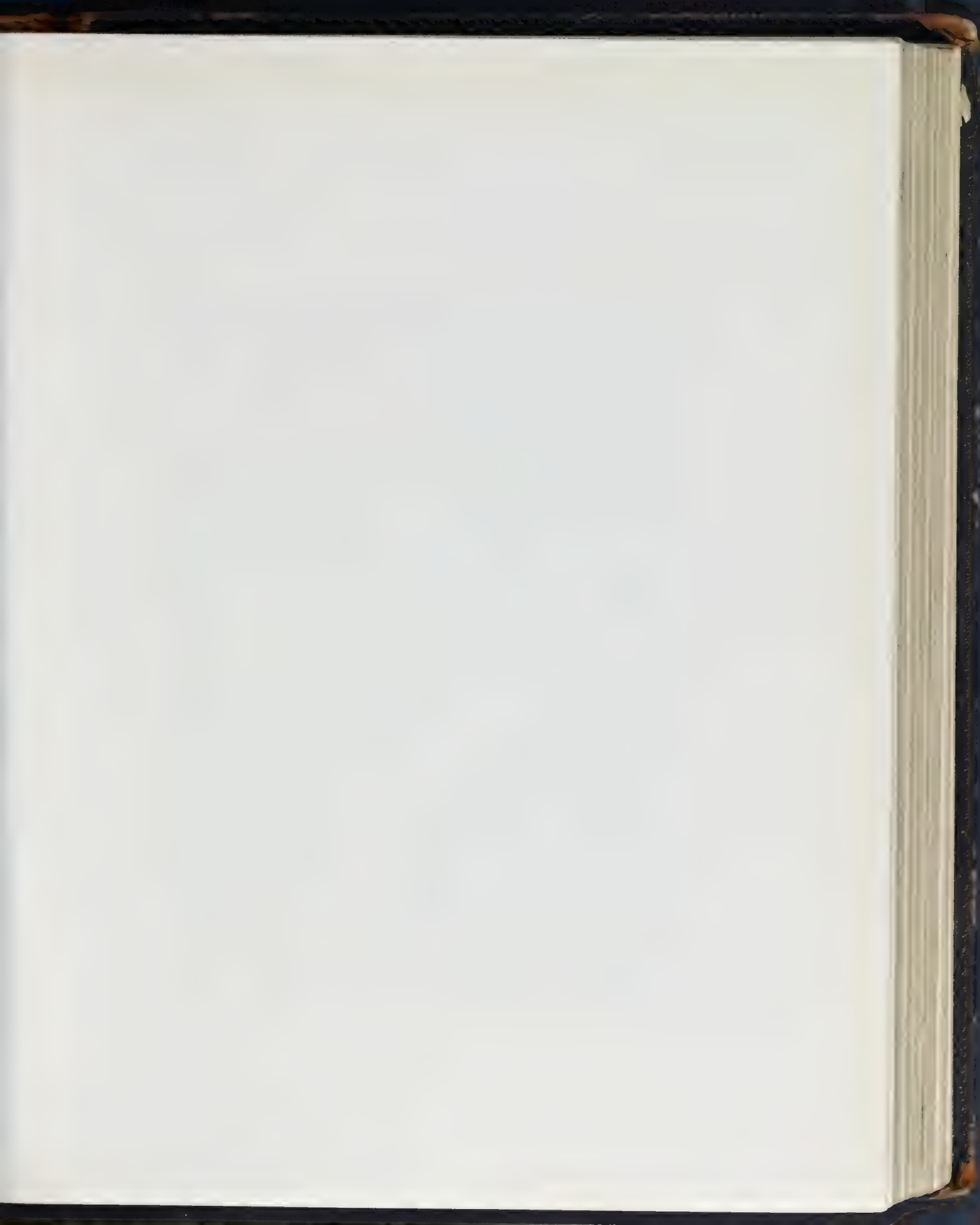
\* This is important as showing that Lord Stourton held Bonham of the Lords of the fee before Leland visited the place, and that a house was then standing of which he might have been the builder.

The original will of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, is still extant and is preserved in Somerset House.\* It runs as follows :

In the name of god amen. The yere of our lord god m<sup>l</sup> v<sup>o</sup>. xxxv<sup>to</sup>. the xxvj<sup>th</sup>. daye of Nove'bre. That I Edwarde lorde Stourton, at the date hereof, hole bothe of mynde and of bodye, consideringe when I do remembre my self by the course of nature, that my tyme is but shorte upon the erthe, perceyvinge also parfitly that no thinge ys more sure then deathe, nothinge more unsurer the howre therof, to make me redde a yenste his comynge ys my entent w<sup>t</sup> the helpe of God, desiringe to provyde for the welthe of my soule, and to come to the joyes of eternall felicitye. And this I do make my testament and my last will yn manner and fourme as shall followe. Furst I com'ende my soule to almighty god my maker, my bodye to the eirthe, willinge it to be buried in the northe yle of my p<sup>is</sup>he churche, the place of me before assigned. Besydes this I do ordeigne and appoynte all my dettes to be paid (that done) I bequeth our ladye church of Sar' xs. It' to my parishe churche, xxs. It' to the p<sup>is</sup>he churche of Stourton Candell, xxs. It' to my sonne and heire my chayne my best gowne and my best dublett w<sup>t</sup> all other ymplements of my howse, the whiche were my lordes my brothers. It' to my brother Tristram Fawntleroye thre pounce six shillinges and Eight pence, a golde ringe w<sup>t</sup> the Fawkenes hedd sett yn hyme. It' to my sonne Roger Stourton thre poundes six shillinges and eight pence, a hope of gold, and half my rayment. It' to my sonne Xp<sup>o</sup>fer thre pounds six shillinges and eight pence, and the other half of my rayment. It' to my godsone Edwarde Fawtleroye xls. And to my gentill women and to my chappelyns their half yeres wages. It' to all other of my daile howsholde s<sup>'</sup>unts † beinge in s<sup>'</sup>vice w<sup>t</sup> me att the date hereof, so contynuyng until my departinge, their quarters wages, besides that the whiche ys due to them for their s<sup>'</sup>vice. It' to my s<sup>'</sup>unts Gyles Berysley and John Goldyeney their half yeres wages. It' to my s<sup>'</sup>unte Agnes Wevers xs., to see that those thinges of me purposed be kept and perfourmed, I the foresaide Edwarde Lorde Stourton do electe and ordeyne to be my hole and sole executrice my Lady my wyfe, Agnes Stourton, to whome for the premisses and my pretence to be fulfilled, I do give all my goodes moveable and unmoveable unbequethed, denyng and revokinge all other testaments by me afore made, willinge this to stande in his full strength. If it so happenyth that my Lady my wyf Agnes Stourton by my life depart owte of this worlde, or els after my diceas before dewe approbac'on of this my p<sup>'</sup>nte

\* P.C.C., 31 Hogen.

† Servants.







TOMB OF EDWARD 6TH LORD STOURTON, AND AGNES (FAUNTLEROY), HIS WIFE  
STOURTON CHURCH, CO. WILTS.  
*From a Photograph, 1890.*

will, Then by this my will, that my sonne and heir sir William Stourton be my hole executuor, com'aundyng hyme to perfourme my will in all poyntes as farre fourthe as my Lady his mother. Moreover sonne I com'ande youe that all those that have hadd anny graunte or estatis made by me or my officers for me by my tyme, for yeres or terme of lif, or otherwyse, that ye suffre them to enjoye it peaseably w'oute interruption, turbac'on, color deceyte, or otherwise, made by youe or your assignes under the payne that shall ensue ty youe at the strait daie of examynac'on of our lorde J'hu Criste. And over this yf ye do obs've and Kepe upholde and strengthe all this my foresaid will and intent, for the welthe of my soule, ye shall have goddes blessinge and myne. In wittnesse hereof I the forsaid Edwarde the yere and daye beforenamyd do putte my seale and Signe manuell. These Wittnesses Will'm Hargell and sir Thomas Jurdeyne priste.

Edward Sturton.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum coram Domino. Apud London xvij<sup>mo</sup> die mens' Januarij Anno Domini Mill'imo Quingen'mo xxxv<sup>to</sup>. Jurament' Will'mi Hargell procuratoris domini Will'mi Stourton executoris in h'mo'i testamento no'iat Ac approbatum et insinuat. Et com'issa fuit admi'strac'o om'i' et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dict' defunct' p'fat' executori in h'mo'i testamento no'iat, de bene etc. Ac de pleno et fideli Jnventario om'i' et singulorum bonorum et debitor' h'mo'i conficiend' Necnon de plano et vero compoto reddend' Ad Sancta dei Ev'ngelia in p'sona dict' procuratoris Jurat'.

The signature attached to the will, which is reproduced below in facsimile,\* is characteristic of the period.

It is worthy of note that Lord Stourton signed "Edward Sturton." The Christian name also appears in the signatures of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and Edward, 10th Lord Stourton. No signatures have been discovered of the 7th or 9th Barons. The eleventh Lord Stourton appears to have been the earliest to adopt the more modern custom of signing only with the designation of his Peerage.

\* Photographed from the original will now preserved at Somerset House.



SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT STOURTON  
OF EDWARD, 6TH LORD STOURTON,  
AND OF AGNES, LADY STOURTON, HIS WIFE.

*Reproduced (Plate V.) from Sir Richard Colt Hoare's "History of the  
Hundred of Mere, Co. Wilts."*



Lord Stourton died on the 13th of December, 27th of Henry VIII., and William Stourton was found to be his son and next heir, then aged 30 years and more, and he accordingly succeeded. Lord Stourton, as will be seen from the foregoing copy of his will, bequeathed his body to be buried in the north aisle of St. Peter's Church at Stourton, in which church a tomb was raised showing the sepulchral effigies of Lord and Lady Stourton, on which were impaled the respective arms of Stourton and Fauntleroy, the accompanying illustration of the figures on the tomb being reproduced from the work of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Lord Stourton, by his wife, Agnes (Fauntleroy), Lady Stourton, had issue :

I. Peter Stourton,\* eldest son. He died unmarried, and in the lifetime of his father. No authority has hitherto correctly described him as eldest son, which he undoubtedly was, as is evidenced by the indenture between his father and Edmund Dudley, by which it was agreed that the said Peter should marry a daughter of Edmund Dudley. In this indenture, which is a contemporary document, and which is quoted in full in the Inq. P. M. of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, Peter is described as son and heir apparent. That he died before his father is proved by the fact that the latter in his will omits all mention of Peter, and describes Sir William as his son and heir. There is also the definite statement in the same Inquisition that Peter died at Stourton before the solemnization of the projected marriage, and that therefore William, the *second* son, &c. The Inq. P. M. will be found printed in full in the Appendix.

II. The Right Honourable Sir William Stourton, who succeeded as 7th Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the Peerage of England, and of whom hereafter.

III. Roger Stourton, of Ruston, Co. Dorset, J.P., second son, and not eldest son and heir, as stated in the "*Complete Peerage*." He married Joan Bures,† whose brother, Mr. Bures, had Roger Stourton's ambling gelding under his will. On the 2nd of January, 21st of Henry VIII., he had to the use of himself and Joan his wife, and his

\* G. E. C. in his "*Complete Peerage*," states that Peter was the second son, and that he married Elizabeth Dudley, and died *s.p.* and *v.p.* 1496-97, when his widow married William, afterwards 7th Lord Stourton. According to an illuminated pedigree of the Stourton family drawn up in 1688, and now in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, William is shown to be the eldest son ; Peter is shown to be unmarried, and his arms are marked with a crescent (as second son), whilst the arms of Roger are depicted differenced by a mullet (as third son). A Peter Stourton (supposed to have been living in the time of the three Edwards) had a daughter, Dyana, who married Robert Pistar, by whom she had two children, Anthony Pistar, who married Mabel, daughter of Sir John Chidiack, and Jane Pistar, who married Robert Dennis, of Co. Glo'ster (Berry's "*Hants Genealogies*").

† In a painted pedigree dated 1688, now in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, she is styled "Jane dau. of . . . Birch of Essex."—The impalement shows the arms of Birch of Birch Hall, Essex, namely, "*gules, on a chevron between three griffin's heads erased argent, as many lozenges azure, on a chief embattled of the field, three slips of birch vert.*"

heirs male, by grant from Lord and Lady Stourton, subject to his paying them £20 yearly during their respective lives, the manor and advowson of Upcerne, with all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises appertaining to the same, and one moiety of the Manor of Melbury Osmond, Co. Dorset, the reversion of which premises was released by Lord Stourton at the special instance of Lady Stourton to him and his heirs, on the 1st of January, 26th of Henry VIII., which premises, on Roger Stourton dying without issue, passed to his nephew and heir, Charles, 8th Lord Stourton. On the attainder of the last named they passed to the Crown, which, in the 14th of Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, conveyed the premises (Upcerne being in fee and all holden of the Royal Manor of East Greenwich, and which were specifically designated as having lately belonged to Roger Stourton, Esquire, and afterwards to Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, attainted) to John Mershe, Esquire, and Francis Greenham, his trustee, and the heirs of John Mershe in fee simple. Other lands in Melbury Osmond, lately belonging to Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, attainted, were granted (29th Elizabeth) to Theophilus Adams\* of London, and others, and their heirs in fee simple. It is believed that Melbury Osmond was held by members of the Stourton family as lessees of the Arundells, as it was not mentioned in the Stourton Inquisitions, and in the 9th of Elizabeth Mathew Arundell certainly had a moiety of the manor. He was probably Sir Mathew Arundell, of Wardour, ancestor of the Lords Arundell of Wardour. The manor is not mentioned in the Inquisition after the death of Sir John Chidioc as passing to his two daughters and co-heirs, but it is evident that the Stourtons and Arundells each had a moiety of Melbury Osmond, and the reason it did not again devolve on the heir at the death of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, was because he had conveyed in his lifetime the fee simple of his moiety to his son, Roger Stourton. Roger Stourton, by his will, which is dated the 28th of January, 1550, and was proved the 3rd of March, 1550,† by Jane Stourton,‡ his relict, described himself as of Ruston, Dorset, Esquire. He desired to be buried at Ruston, and appointed that his wife should enjoy his Manor of Upcerne after his decease to the use of Dorothy Stourton, his niece, during her life, if she be governed by Jane, his wife, or by Lord Stourton, his nephew, whom he nominated an overseer of his will with Sir John Rogers, Knight. He bequeathed legacies to his nephews, John Stourton, William Stourton, George Stourton, and Giles Stourton, as shown under their names, they being respectively brothers of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton; also to Francis, Mary, Edward (called god-

\* He also had other grants of Crown lands in Bucks. Essex and other counties, and inherited large estates in Crawley, Astwood and Clifton-Reynes, Co. Bucks, under the will of William Adams, of Turvey, Beds, gent., the entail of which he barred and then resettled the property.

† 7 Bucke. The statement in the "Complete Peerage," that he died *v.p.* is erroneous.

‡ Was she the Jane Stourton who complained against Charles, Lord Stourton? See Acts of the Privy Council. It is quite likely that, on Roger Stourton's death, Lord Stourton sought in some way to enforce his title to Upcerne and Melbury Osmond.



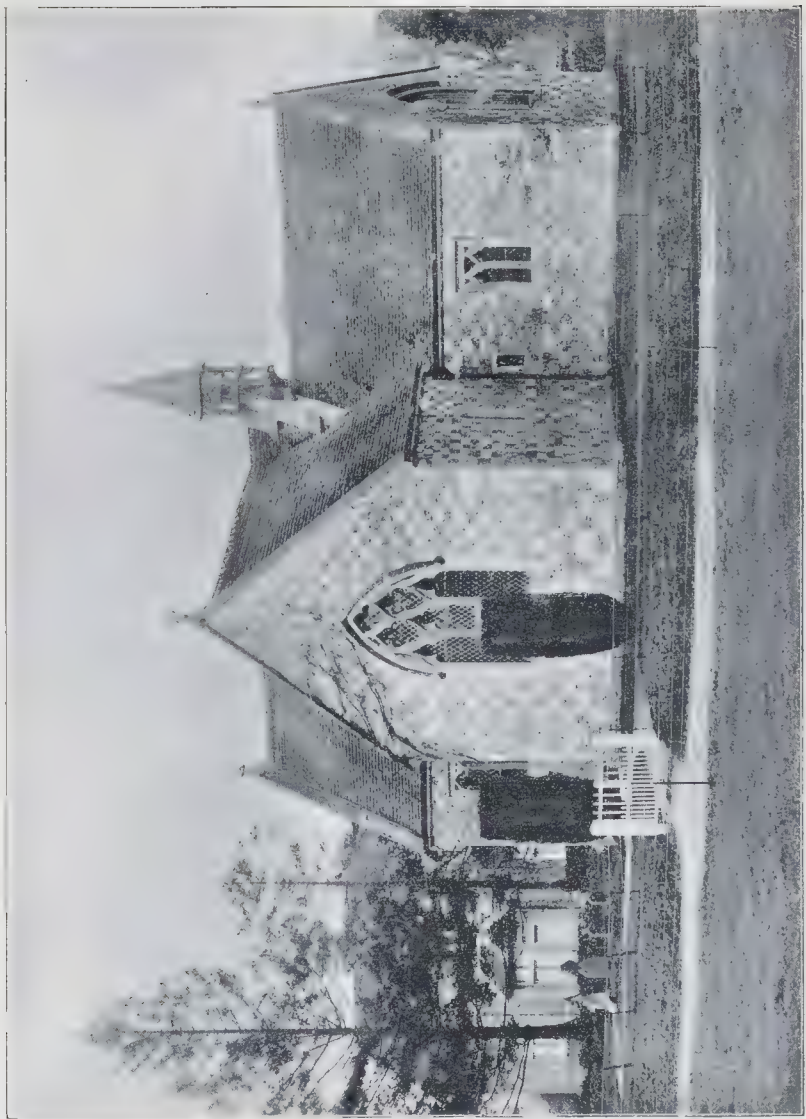
ARMORIAL BEARINGS (STOURTON IMPALING FAUNTLEROY),  
FROM THE TOMB OF EDWARD, 6TH LORD STOURTON,  
STOURTON CHURCH, CO. WILTS.

*From a Photograph 1898.*









LITTLE LANGFORD CHURCH, CO WILTS

*From a Photograph, 1888.*



son) and Katherine Rogers;\* also to Mr. Bures, his wife's brother, and his sister,† Kinge, leaving the residue to his wife and appointing her executrix.

IV. Christopher Stourton, of Little Langford, Co. Wilts, married Elizabeth Dennis. In the illuminated pedigree dated 1688, now in the possession of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, she is described as "daughter of . . . Dennis of Kent." The Dennis arms are there blazoned "argent, a fesse nebuly purple between three fleurs-de-lis azure." Stourton Gate and Stourton Hall were known in Little Langford, the Lords Stourton being Lords of Little Langford and Alton Dangers as early as the reign of Edward IV. Christopher Stourton is mentioned in the survey of his father's manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments in 27 Henry VIII. By his wife he had issue :

- 1.—Thomas Stourton.
- 2.—Edmund Stourton, of Horningsham, Wilts, gent., who married Ann, daughter of Francis Lewis,‡ of Milton Lewis, Co. Bucks, by whom he had issue :
  - i.—Honor Stourton, who died young in 1562, and was buried at Horningsham.
  - ii.—Frances Stourton, who married Matthew Burgh, of Norwich.
  - iii.—Dorothy Stourton.
  - iv.—Jane Stourton, wife of Bartholomew Capell, of How-Capell in Co. Hereford, by whom she had issue.
  - v.—Ann Stourton.
  - vi.—Susanna Stourton.
- 3.—Leonard Stourton, of Little Langford, gent., who in Hilary term, 1591, was sued by Hugh Mousfield for an alleged encroachment on the Parsonage of Little Langford, involving also right of common there.§ He married . . . Bravell, by whom he had issue :

Hercules Stourton, of Little Langford and Queen's College, gent., born 1579. Aged 11 years on 24th July, 1590. He sued Richard Harvey, brother and executor of Jeremy Harvey deceased, for discovery of bonds and writings in defendant's possession relative to money owed him by

\* Probably cousins : his aunt Mary Stourton, his father's sister, had married Henry Rogers.

† Probably his sister-in-law ; he is not known to have had any such sister.

‡ The Lewis arms emblazoned in the 1688 pedigree are "*sable, a chevron between three trefoils argent.*"

§ Exchq. Depons. by Comm.

deceased, for ascertaining what personal estate had come to the hands of defendant for purpose of recovering out of any assets then in defendant's hands. Richard Harvey sued him, and Hercules Stourton, by his plea and answer of 16th January, 1640, rebutted the charge alleged that he had procured a loan of £40 from Jeremy Harvey for paying the fine or premium on renewal of his lease of the manor, farm, messuage and lands of Dangen's\* Langford, in Little Langford, which he had held by grant of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and William, then Earl of Pembroke. The Stourton arms were sculptured in stone, and a shield bearing "H.S." (which Sir Richard Colt Hoare erroneously thought stood for Henry instead of "Hercules" Stourton), with the motto "Espoir en Dieu," and the sledge, the badge of the Lords Stourton (which is here used as a crest), appeared in the church there, of which the Barons Stourton had been patrons, as well as having been Lords of the Manor for many generations. This shield of arms is now in the outer wall of the church, and has an impalement, now undecipherable, which would seem to indicate that Hercules was married.

4.—Jane Stourton, married William Driver, of Limehouse, in Middlesex.

5.—Dorothy Stourton, married (1) Robert Bures of Brookhall (or Broxhall), Essex, gent., and (2) John Keyle, of the same county. She was called niece in the will of her uncle Roger Stourton, of Ruston.

V.—Mary Stourton, who died unmarried.

[A John Stourton was the last Abbot of Keynsham Abbey, Co. Somerset, which had been dedicated to the Virgin Mary and SS. Peter and Paul, and he was the Abbot who surrendered the possessions of that Abbey to the Crown on the 29th January, 1539, having had assigned to him a yearly pension of £60 for life, on 18th August, 1534. His name appears as Abbot about 1528, and in the

\* Named after the Daungens family, who also held Marston Bigot and Priory lands in Maiden Bradley. These lands are found belonging to the Lords Stourton, and the Lambard family of Maiden Bradley. In Marston Bigot there was a Daungen's tenement.

*Valor Ecclesiasticus* he is written as "Joh'nis Sto<sup>r</sup>ton nūc abb'tis," of Keynsham Abbey. This was the manner in which the names of the 3rd, 6th, and 7th Barons Stourton were entered, viz., the 3rd Baron as "Joh'nis de Sto<sup>r</sup>ton"; the 6th Baron as "d'no de Sto<sup>r</sup>ton"; and the 7th Baron as "Will'm Sto<sup>r</sup>ton Militem," when he acted as a Commissioner of the First Fruits Office. The "r" being raised pointed to the abbreviation of the surname by the omission of "u". In 6 Edward VI., Thomas Bridges (brother of John, Lord Chandos) purchased the site of Keynsham Abbey.]



The Right Honourable William, seventh Baron and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the Peerage of England, and of Stourton House, in Tothill Fields, Westminster,\* was Knighted the 1st of November, 1523, and was Deputy-General of Newhaven and the Marches adjacent in France. He was by birth the second, but was the eldest surviving son and heir of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, by Agnes (Fauntleroy), Lady Stourton, his wife.

William, 7th Lord Stourton, was summoned to Parliament 28 Henry VIII., and had livery of his father's lands in the 33rd year of Henry VIII. When his father died on the 13th of December, 27th of Henry VIII. (1535), he was found to be his son and next heir, and was then aged 30 years and upwards (having been born about the year 1505), and he accordingly succeeded his father in the Peerage and family estates. On the 14th of March, 19th of Henry VIII., as Sir William Stourton, he obtained from the Crown a repairing lease for 24 years of the Priory lands in Maidenbradley, which had formed the Manor of Maidenbradley or Lambard's Manor. It had belonged to the Priory there, and became vested in the Crown on the death of Thomas Lambert, through his son being of nonage, and Lord Stourton was chief steward for the Priory of Maydenbradley as late as the time of the dissolution of that Priory.

Lord Stourton was in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts, and bore the towel at the christening, on the 15th of October, 1537, of Prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.), the only son of Henry VIII.

In a letter from Richard, Bishop of Dover, to Cromwell in 1538, it is stated that the Warden of Dorchester had let for £4 a mill there worth £10 a year, the King to do the repairs, which the Warden said had been held by Lord Stourton for six years and no rent paid; that Lord Stourton claimed the whole house on the plea that he had the mill and grounds, which he seised into the King's hands, and retained the miller to the King's use, and charged the bailiffs with the "sight" of it, and ordered two horses and hay for them.

\* This included, besides the house, a garden with ten acres of arable and ten acres of meadow land. The house was near the entrance to Tothill Fields, and is shown, with the grounds, on a plan taken from Norden's survey in 1593. The premises passed under the Inquisition of William, 7th Lord Stourton, taken at the Castle in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, on the 22nd of November, 1548, to Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and from him to the Lords Dacre of the South. The 10th, and last, Lord Dacre of the South rebuilt Stourton House. Strutton Grounds is a corruption of "Stourton Ground," and the name "Strutton Ground" has survived to the present day. The Gaol Delivery Rolls show that at "Sturton Ground, in St. Margaret's, Westminster," a coroner's inquest was held on the 3rd of May, 9th of Charles I., on the remains of Arthur Sleas, of the same parish, labourer. A Stourton Lane was by the side of the house, and led to Stourton Grounds.

Lord Stourton was a distinguished soldier and in favour with Henry VIII. Whilst Deputy-General at Newhaven he sent many letters concerning his official duties there to the Privy Council, respecting the works at Newhaven, and on the 20th October, 1547, Lord Stourton was required by the Council to repair to the Parliament, putting in the room of himself and Lord Cobham for the meantime in their absence from Newhaven, the Marshals of Calais and Newhaven. On the 7th February, 1547, Lord Stourton wrote from Newhaven to the Council that yesterday he had received their letters and the proclamation of the king, apprising him of the decease of his late Majesty, and Lord Stourton trusted the son might follow the worthy steps of his most noble and redoubtable father, and promised he would endeavour to discharge the duties entrusted to him to the uttermost of his power. From a letter of the Council to Sir Richard Morysine on 6th February, 1547, it appears that the king died on Friday se'nnight, and in a letter of the previous day from the Council at Calais to the Council in England, it appears that yesterday afternoon on the Emperor's post arriving out of England, the death of the King their late Master was declared to the Council at Calais, the King being described as "a loving master, a precious sovereign, and a prudent governor." A curious method of paying compliments to a lady is shewn in letters of Lord Stourton of 25th and 26th March, 1547, when in writing to the Lord Protector, he gives, "my humble commendations to the Duchess, your Grace's bedfellow."

Lord Stourton was, at the beginning of the First Fruits Office, appointed one of the Commissioners for Co. Somerset, as William Stourton, Knight, to rate all Ecclesiastical Preferments, as the Pope being then "dead" in England, Henry VIII. was found to be his heir at common law. The Commissioners then appointed were the chief persons in their county under the degree of Barons, and were men of unquestionable extraction.

Strype wrongly supposed this Lord Stourton to have been one of the twelve mourners at the funeral of Edward VI., but as he was then dead it necessarily follows that it was his son, the 8th Lord Stourton.

On the 18th January, 1543, Lord Stourton purchased of the Crown the Manor of Kilmington, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in the County of Somerset, for £1,264 2s. 6½d., to be holden of the Crown in chief by the 20th part of a knight's fee. It had formed a part of the property of the lately dissolved Monastery of Shaftesbury, under whom it had been held by William Hartgill, steward to Lord Stourton, who on 20th January, 1543, had license from the Crown to alienate, sell and confirm certain of the premises, but

not the Manor itself, to William Hartgill, his heirs and assigns for ever, for a nominal consideration of  $13/4$ ; and the Manor of Kilmington, holden in chief of the Crown, was escheated on the attainder of the 8th Lord Stourton. This was undoubtedly an assignment to William Hartgill by way of a trust, although William Hartgill claimed them as his own, eventually bequeathing the same in his will; but Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, had caused his men to enter on the lands on 12th January, 1556, dispossessing Hartgill, and they held the same on 14th August, 1556, when they were charged before the Justices at Frome. The case was adjourned to 20th January, 1557, but Hartgill and his son were murdered 8 days before that date, on the anniversary of the entry by Lord Stourton's men.

As appears from the three letters which follow, Lord Stourton purchased in 1541 from Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, for £2,600, all his lands in Somerset, to be held by Lord Stourton and his heirs and assigns for ever. This included the Manor of Norton-Ferrers in Kilmington, which "neither Lord Ferrers or any of his heirs could thereafter make claim thereto," and it will be noticed also that Lord Stourton in writing to Hartgill makes certain complaints against him of a somewhat pertinent character.

"My very good lorde, In my right hartie wise I recomende me unto yo<sup>r</sup> good lordshipp; it maye lyke yo<sup>u</sup> by thessame to be advertysed that I have receyved by th'ands of yo<sup>r</sup> servt Willm Hartgill this bero<sup>r</sup> the som of xxvi hundred marks sterlyng in full contentation and paiement for the Sale I have made unto yo<sup>u</sup> of all my lands in Somersett Shire, as shall appere by the Endenture und<sup>r</sup> my signe manuall and seale, the countepayn thereof remayning with me under yo<sup>r</sup> syne and seale; and have signed and sealed all suche wrytings as he hathe brought unto me. And so the sayd lands ar to yo<sup>u</sup> and yo<sup>rs</sup> far ev<sup>r</sup>, and nother I nor any of myne can hereaft<sup>r</sup> mak clayme therunto, as knoweth Almighty God, who preserve yo<sup>r</sup> good lordshipp long here to continew in helthe with mucche encrease of hono<sup>r</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> gentell herte's desyre. From Bewdeley the xiiijth Daye of July. [c 1541].

By me yo<sup>r</sup> frend assured  
Walter Devereux  
Lorde Ferrers."

"To the right honorable his very good Lord my Lord  
Sturton, his good lordshipp, be theis given."



"Hartgill. I wolde you shoulde sett uppon my newe barne so soone as you may gett masons bycause the worke is greate. I thinke the tymber worke muste be all newe for the old ruffe will not serve in bredethe as I here saye. Marre not my barne for lack of bredethe. I' will have hym xxx foote wythin the walles. Let myne owne men whiche have borde-wages help sometymes. I am not contented that my wyffe doth goo so farre a brode as I here saye she dothe. Yf my cusen Richard Zouche [from "my" to "Zouche" struck out with the pen] do cum to youe for any money lett hym have xl pounds, so that he wyll bynde his lands . . . for hyt to be payde at a daye."

"From Newhaven the seconde off Marche" [c 1546]

"Your lovyng master

" W. Stourton"

"To my trustyie Servante

"William Hartgill"—Seal: the arms of Stourton.

Docketed by Charles, Lord Stourton, "my fader's lett<sup>r</sup> to Hartgyll for the buylding of the barn."

"Hartgill. Whearas I sende you worde yn my laste letters that you weare not so trustye unto me yn my absence as I thowght yowe to have ben, I fynde daylye by trewe reporte made unto me that yowe seke youre owne gayne more then my comodytie and honor, but I entende to take an accompte of yowe (whyche I never yet dyd) at my nexte commyng over; then shall I trye your honestie. You have receavyed the whole profyts of my landes synce I departed firste oute off Inghlande, aud youe saye my barne standethe me yn grete charges, but I trust not so grete. Also yowe put yn newe men at youre plesure as thoughe my olde servaunts werre not worthy truste. You have made Harry Sethe and John Butler chief contrrollers over my men, and Harry Sethe makethe a high waye ynto my parke and carieth my haye awaye by nighte whiche shulde serve to preserve my dere. Also yowe have sett yn a newe keper ynto my Parke wythout my knolege by meanes whereof I have lost a C dere and more. Wherfor I comaunde yowe to avoyde him oute of the parke agayne. I wolde yow shude send for my sonne [in-law] Brent and cause hym to remayne at Stourton untill I come home, for I here saye he dothe lytle goode by hys rayking abroad and specially to Syr William Carent's; also at youre next beinge at London I wold yow shuld repayre to my daughter Clynton, and tell her for a directe answer that I nether maye nor will lett my farm of Henton to any bodye. Yf I do she shall have her requeste, but yowe knowe I entende to kepe yt for my provision after Collins yeres be

expired and so aunser her ; and as for the matter in the ende of your letter, tell her she shall not nede to care for my dishonour. I wolde you shuld see better to my profytts then the reporte ys made. I wolde be sorry to find them all trewe. From Newhaven the xxith of June." "W. Stourton."

"To my trusty servaunt William Hartgill."—Seal as before.

Docketed by Charles, Lord Stourton, "My fader's lett<sup>r</sup> to Hartgyll."

Now it will be seen that all these letters actually came into the possession of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and afterwards into that of Sir John Thynne, but when or by what means is not known. In dealing with the life of Lord Stourton's son it will be apparent that Sir John Thynne certainly sided with Hartgill and Thomas Chafyn, and when one reads the concluding paragraphs of John Foxe's narrative it will be noticed that vague but pertinent allusions are made to the prejudice of Charles, Lord Stourton, respecting his alleged conduct towards Chafyn and Willoughby. Chafyn's own conduct towards Lord Stourton is fully shewn, but as to Willoughby little is known, although it is evident here that he must have been a friend of the Hartgills, and as the Hartgills and Willoughbys intermarried, it necessarily followed also to Sir John Thynne and Chafyn. For we find that in 40 Eliz., Messrs. Hartgill and Willoughby obtained from the Crown almost the whole of the Kilmington and Norton-Ferrers property, which had belonged to and became escheated on the attainder of Charles, Lord Stourton. It will also be seen that Thomas Chafyn had acquired on the like attainder many of the estates that belonged to Charles, Lord Stourton. So that it seems probable that the source from whence John Foxe acquired his information was from Hartgill's descendants, from Thomas Chafyn and Willoughby, and some part most certainly through Sir John Thynne. This fact alone must always cause Foxe's narrative to be distrusted as a partial and biassed account, emanating from the opponents in life of Lord Stourton. The vindictiveness of Foxe towards Catholics in general and Lord Stourton in particular, as a Catholic writer and an upholder of Roman Catholicism in the Upper House in the reign of Queen Mary, is another prominent reason.

The letters of the Duke of Somerset to Sir John Thynne, and that of the latter to Mr. Wolseley, clearly proves that Sir John sided with William Hartgill, for his letter to Mr. Wolseley clearly indicates that.

One cannot agree with all Sweetman says regarding Charles, Lord Stourton, when he speaks of Lord Stourton being "hot headed". No man, suffering from insults and gross injustice from a discharged servant, as we find Lord Stourton

undoubtedly was, would be likely to show a tranquil and amiable disposition. He knew he had been defrauded of property, paid for by his father, but which Hartgill, ostensibly buying for his master, had actually had conveyed to himself.

Speaking of Hartgill, Sweetman says: "He appeared to grow too big for his boots, and he became, like other stewards of rich men, also rich, having lands in Shaftesbury, Bristol, Kilmington, Motcombe, and East Knoyle, besides much cattle and money. . . ." "He was entrusted by the 7th Lord Stourton with the carrying out of most important transactions, amongst others the purchase of the estate of Norton-Ferrers and the payment of the purchase-money on behalf of his Lordship; in short, the whole matter appears to have been entrusted to him. . . . At last William, Lord Stourton, suspected him, and wrote to him as shown in the letter of the 21st June, 1546. . . . Charles, Lord Stourton, appears to have suspected Hartgill still more, as in many ways he had found him undoubtedly acting in hostility."

In addition to being entrusted by Lord Stourton with the purchase of Lord Ferrers' property (some of which Hartgill was holding at his death of the heirs of Lord Ferrers, notwithstanding the letter of Lord Ferrers to William, Lord Stourton, that he had sold to his Lordship *all his lands in Somersetshire, which neither Lord Ferrers nor any of his could thereafter make claim thereunto*), Hartgill was also charged with the sale of many of the family estates for his master. Thus he sold some estates in Co. Dorset to Messrs. Gerard Brown and Fisher for £480; the Essex estate, which had come through the Moigne family to the Stourtons, to Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, for £700. The estates in Co. Wilts, comprising the manor and advowson of Hilperton, property in Alton, Ashton (Steeple), Maddington, Marston, Potterne, Poulshot, and Worton, to Thomas Long, Esquire, of Trowbridge, for £2,100; besides the estates at Shipton Moyne, Co. Gloucester, and Easton-Grey, Co. Wilts. In the parish of Hilperton there was formerly a charity, now lost, and the Parliamentary returns for 1786 showed that John, Lord de Zouch, . . . Seymour, and William, Lord Stourton, gave land for the church and parish of Hilperton to James, William, and Stephen Slade, William Fryer, and John William Spragg [the date is erroneously given as 1555, but the 7th Lord Stourton was then dead]. The Charity Commissioners, however, could not trace the same. In a manuscript account at Longleat belonging to William Hartgill the sale of these estates was entered by him, and it contains a schedule for a few years down to 1548, showing that he received £2,073 2s. od., for rents, sales of wood, &c., as steward to William, Lord Stourton. It is found that Lord Stourton sold the Manor of Vexford in



Stogumber, to John Sweeting, gent. At the time of Hartgill's death, notwithstanding his undoubted misappropriation of Lord Stourton's property, it is declared by his will that Charles, Lord Stourton, owed him £368 6s. 8d., value of money, corn, cattle, and debts which Hartgill alleged Lord Stourton owed and wrongfully kept from him. This is shown to have been the amount of the damages (assessed on the oath of William Hartgill alone) in the life of the 8th Lord Stourton.

The property at West Ashton in Steeple Ashton indicates how the name of Stourton was perpetuated in "Stourton Farm" and "Stourton Hill," both of these having been called after the family. The reversion of the Gloucestershire property appears to have been vested in the Crown, from which the Stourtons held in chief, and in 40 Elizabeth the Jury found that Shipton-Moyne and Shipton-Dovell, and the advowson of the church, were held of the Queen in chief, by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and were worth £21 2s. od., clear of all expenses. The property was sold by William, Lord Stourton (who obtained a licence from the Crown), in 1543, to John Hodges, Esquire, and probably included with this was the whole of the property which had come to the Stourtons in that county from the Moyne family. From the title deeds the Stourtons appear, as Lords of Shipton Moyne, to have claimed suit of court or other kind of acknowledgment from the owner of Estcourt; for William, Lord Stourton, wrote: "Estcourt, I gryte you well. . . . And where it is so that ye have oxen of my fermers of Shepton I will and comande you that ye deliv<sup>r</sup> or cause to be deliv<sup>d</sup> the same oxen agayne and to take yor tenants oxen that be in the keypyng of my seid fermor. . . . And also I will ye certifie me shortly howe I shall be awnshered of suche sute as ye ofte right to doo unto my Court of Shepton. . . . And also wyll advise you to speke shortly with yo<sup>r</sup> lerned counsell. . . . And that you and theym to make me awnshere how I shal be contented and recompensed of my grete costs and charges with other grete trespasses that ye have done and comitted within my Lordshipp there. . . . And this to order yourself or els to send me yo<sup>r</sup> mynde in wretinge what yo<sup>r</sup> mynde is, to th' intent I may advertise my counsell lerned, as the case shall require. Wreten fro' Stourton the xiiijth day of May. . . . It'm diverse tymes ye have ben required for to do yo<sup>r</sup> homage and ye do it not. . . . I hav ben spokyn withal by my Bailly ther and other of my servants to respete the mater or els I wuld a distreyned you or this tyme. . . . Ye made promise to speke with me for your causes and charges of land but ye come not. Do your duty and ye shall have that ye ofte to have of right. Wylliam L[ord] Stourton."

Sweetman, speaking of William, Lord Stourton, says: "He was himself a distinguished soldier, and in favour with the king (Henry VIII.). . . . He was the possessor of many broad acres at Caundle, Stourton, Kilmington, Charlton,

Musgrove, and Wincanton, Roundhill Grange being given to him at the dissolution of the monasteries." He might have added many other estates which he held in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset and in London, some freehold, and some leasehold, held of the Bishop of Sarum and others, whilst other lands were held in chief of the Crown. King Henry VIII. had granted the Manor of Mere for a term of years to one Pyster, who assigned it to Lord Stourton, after whose death it passed to Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, who obtained a renewal of the lease of the manor for forty years. It passed under his attainder to the Crown, and it was re-granted to Thomas Chafyn, with several adjoining manors belonging to Lord Stourton.

The property which had come from the Crown to the 6th Lord Stourton from amongst the possessions of the dissolved Monasteries all reverted into the hands of the Crown on the attainder of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton. Lawrence Hyde wrote asking Queen Elizabeth to grant the reversion of Kilmington Manor to his sister Hartgill, and it will have been observed that, previous to the Stourtons acquiring the Manors of Kilmington and Norton-Ferrers, they had been ancient holders of land in the parish. The farms of the Manor of the Chapelry of Hinton Mary, with four closes of pasture-land called Priest's Land, and the Manor of Caundle, Dorset, lately part of the possessions of the dissolved Priory of Shaftesbury, passed from the Crown, after the attainder, in 2nd of Elizabeth, with the Manor of Niland and certain rents in all those places, with the services of the customary tenants there, to Robert Freke and his heirs.\* The Manor and Advowson of the Abbey of Athelney in Purse Caundle, with a wood called Abbotswood, or Rough Croft, containing 6 acres, lately belonging to the then dissolved abbey, and the Manor of the Monastery of Shaftesbury in Purse Caundle, lately belonging to that dissolved monastery, likewise passed (after the attainder) from the Crown, in 1st of Elizabeth, to William Button, Esquire, of Alton, and Thomas Estcourt and the heirs of William Button, Esquire. The parcels which had belonged to the dissolved Priory of Mayden-Bradley, in Co. Wilts, and which had been granted by the Crown to Lord Stourton, comprised only some small rents in Bristol, the farm of Spotclose in Devereil-Langbridge, and Adnam's Close in Nonny, all of which, on the attainder, reverted to the Crown, as did the farm of Arseygrove, or Hargrove, near Fountmell, lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Shaftesbury. The property granted to Lord Stourton, which had belonged to the Priory of Taunton at the Dissolution, comprised the Rectory of Wincanton, with the advowson of the church there (subject to the payment of a stipend to a chaplain for celebrating Divine Service in Wincanton Church, and 12s. 6d. for bread, wine and wax in the

\* See also under Charles, 8th Lord Stourton.

same church yearly), the capital messuage or Mansion of Roundhill, with the appurtenances, then or late in the tenure of John Dier, the Manor of Roundhill, near Barrow, and lands in the hamlets of Barrow Common and Charlton Musgrove, valued at £9 11s. 2d. These, after the attainder, were sold in 1557 to John Dier, whose name is mentioned in one of Hartgill's letters, relating to the coroner's jury formed by his clerk.

Ministers' Accounts, Priory of Taunton.

Wincanton.	Roundhill.	Barrow.
Assised Rents, £8 5s.	Farm of the Manor	Assised Rents, £8 6s. 6d.
Farm of Rectory, £8.	House, £9.	Perquisites of the Court, 5s. 6d.

Probably the fullest account of Wincanton, Roundhill and Barrow is to be found in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*."

Lord Stourton married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Dudley, Esquire, one of the Privy Council to King Henry VII.\* Elizabeth Dudley† was half-sister of John



*The Arms of Stourton impaling those of Dudley, namely, "Or, a lion rampant double-queued vert."*

Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.‡ The contention that Lord Stourton married a second wife in the person of Agnes Ryse, the daughter of the Countess of Bridgewater, seems untenable, and is disputed by the actual facts. Nevertheless, the marriage is *said* to have taken place January 6th, 1545-46. Lord Stourton, in leaving her a legacy under his Will (as will be seen later), describes her, however, as "Mrs.

\* In the 1688 pedigree, in the possession of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, he is erroneously described as "Edmond, Lord Dudley." In the "*Complete Peerage*" Elizabeth Dudley is described as daughter of Edmund Dudley "by his second wife Maud, daughter of Thomas (Clifford) Lord Clifford." Other writers give "Anne, daughter of Lord Windsor," as her mother in place of Maud.

† Some historians have alleged that she was widow of Lord Stourton's deceased elder brother, Peter Stourton, and "G.E.C." in his recently published "*Complete Peerage*," definitely describes her as the "widow of his brother Peter Stourton (who *d.s.p.* 1496-97)." It should, however, be borne in mind that such a marriage with the widow of a deceased brother, though under certain circumstances voidable by either of the parties concerned, was not necessarily at that date illegal. But a reference to the Deed of Settlement contained in the Inquisition Post Mortem of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton (see Appendix), will prove conclusively that no marriage was ever solemnized. It is, however, quite possible they were betrothed.

‡ So created October 11th, 1557.



Agnes Ryse, dau. of the Countess of Bridgewater."\* Lady Stourton was then (in 1548, when the will was made) living, and, in fact, survived Lord Stourton, not dying until 1560. Agnes Ryse (or Ryse) sued Lord Stourton's son in her maiden name after the death of Lord Stourton, and continued to so use it in all the proceedings. It has been stated, however, that, as "Agnes Stourton," *widow*, she administered to the will of William, 7th Lord Stourton, in July, 1557. It will, however, be shortly seen from the will itself that probate was granted of this same will on two occasions, viz., November 25th, 1548, immediately following upon the death of William, 7th Lord Stourton, and *again* on July 15th, 1557, after the execution and attainder of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton. Anne (not Agnes) Stourton, named in the later act of probate, was the widow of *Charles*, Lord Stourton, not of his predecessor. When Agnes Ryse married Sir Edward Baynton after Lord Stourton's death, she married him in her maiden name. The assertion in Collins's "Peerage" (taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*) that she married Lord Stourton is certainly not proved by the evidence he brought forward to substantiate his contention. The allegation in the deed of 9th October, 1573, of Richard Gore, who had married Mary, daughter of Agnes Ryse, is hardly evidence admissible in law. There was nothing to prevent Richard Gore describing his wife Mary as a daughter of William, Lord Stourton, by Agnes Ryse, his wife. And although under the deed he appointed (nearly thirty years afterwards) Richard Askew as his lawful attorney, to enter on the lands of Lord Stourton and take possession for Mary Gore as the alleged daughter and sole heir of the 7th Lord, it is known that this had no effect. This Mary was the only issue of Lord Stourton and Agnes Ryse, and it is worthy of note that, in a pedigree recorded in the College of Arms (I., ix., p. 83), in which she appears as the wife of Richard Gore, no suggestion of bastardy is made, though her legitimacy is almost impossible. Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, moreover, undoubtedly succeeded his father as son and heir, inheriting the Peerage and all Lord Stourton's estates. The mere fact that the Court of Probate granted the 8th Lord Stourton Letters of Administration, with his father's will annexed, would seem to be *prima facie* evidence that Lord Stourton must have been the "natural and lawful son" of the testator. When Charles, Lord Stourton, sued Agnes Ryse, witnesses tried, but failed in the attempt, to prove that she was the legal wife of Lord Stourton. In the Inquisition Post Mortem of William, 7th Lord Stourton, Sir Charles Stourton, Knight (afterwards 8th Lord Stourton), was found to be the next heir. This was a complete answer in support of the validity of

\* The "Countess of Bridgewater" was Katherine, daughter of Thomas (Howard), 2nd Duke of Norfolk. She married firstly *Sir Rice ap Thomas, K.G.* (*vide* "Complete Peerage"; but Burke gives her husband as Sir Rhys ap Griffith, grandson of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., which seems from the dates improbable) and secondly, Henry (Daubeney), first Earl of Bridgewater. Agnes was of course a daughter by the former marriage.

the marriage with Elizabeth Dudley, and it also disproves completely Mary Gore's claim of heirship by blood. By Elizabeth Dudley, his wife, William, 7th Lord Stourton, had issue :

I.—The Right Honourable Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.

II.—Andrew Stourton, who died unmarried and without issue. The Privy Council wrote from Westminster on 11th March, 1550, to Lord Stourton, that he might well enough help his brother Andrew with money towards his return into England without the offence of the King's Majesty, notwithstanding the offence of the said Andrew being then pardoned by His Majesty upon the said Andrew's submission.

III.—Arthur Stourton, of Moyne, Co. Dorset, was Master of the King's Jewels, was M.P. for Westminster, 1555, and one of the keepers of the Palace at Westminster. Strype says: "In December, 1550, Sir Andrew Dudley, brother to the Earl of Warwick,\* gained the office of keeping all the Jewels of the Robes and other things in the Palace of Westminster, with whom was joined Arthur Stourton, which place was granted to them for life, and the longest liver, with the fee of 100 marks." The Historical Manuscripts give the account, dated in 1553, of Sir Andrew Dudley, Knight, and Arthur Stourton, Esquire, Keepers of the Palace at Westminster; and on 15th of June, 7th of Edward VI., the receipt of Arthur Stourton, Esquire, collector for copes, vestments and tyssues, &c., &c., delivered to him by the Commissioners appointed "to collect church goods and ornaments, &c., in the hundred of Farneham, Godalmynge, Wokyng, Godleygh, Blakehethe and Wotton, County Surrey." Strype erroneously calls him Anthony, brother of Lord Stourton, and says that on the 11th February, 1557, he was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. This is Strype's description of him: "This man [*sic*] was receiver of all the copes of cloth of gold, that were taken away out of churches in King Edward the sixth's time, by the devise of the Duke of Northumberland and certain of the then Bishops. And he delivered the said copes back again for the same parishes' use to which they formerly belonged; that is, as many as could be known and owned; if they had not been disposed to other places in the realm. And this by the allowance of Queen Mary, when she came to the Crown." It appears that in the 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, he had a grant of the custody of the Palace called York Place, part of the Palace at Westminster, with the great garden and orchard, also the garden and orchard at Charing Cross, tennis-play, bowling-alley, pheasants' court, &c., with "Paradise Hell and Purgatory," being within "our Hall at Westminster." He is called "Arthure Stourton, Esquier, at the

\* This was John Dudley (half-brother of Andrew Stourton's mother), afterwards Duke of Northumberland. He was created Earl of Warwick February the 18th, 1546-47, and Duke of Northumberland, as previously stated, October the 11th, 1537.

Kynges Maiesties Pallace at Westminster," in the records relating to the Church goods for Co. Surrey, 7th of Edward VI. On the 2nd of October, 1551, the Council wrote from Hampton Court to Sir Richard Sakeville, Knight, Chancellor of the Augmentations, willing him to make out a lease for twenty-one years unto "Arthur Sturton gentleman" of the Manor of Stokingham, of the yearly value of £136 12s. 9d., whereof in free rents 42s. 3d., customary £119 2s. 9d., rents at will £8 14s. 9d., and rents by indenture £7 3s. 0d. On the 3rd of August, 1553, the Council wrote to "Mr. Sturton keeper of the Quenes Palaice at Westminster" to bring to-morrow to the Tower a casket with jewels and money appertaining to Sir Andrew Dudley, Knight, whereof he gave him the custody. On the 7th of February, 1557,\* the Star Chamber ordered Arthur Stourton, who had in his custody £100 belonging to his brother, Lord Stourton, to deliver the same to Sir John Mason, to be employed by him in such sort as by the Council should be appointed for the charges that might fall out by the said Lord Stourton's case then in action. This sum was duly paid, for on the 23rd of February, 1557, a letter was sent by the Council to Sir John Mason to pay to Mr. Hampton £6 13s. 4d. of the £100 which then remained in his hands of the Lord Stourton's, for so much paid by Mr. Hampton to Mr. Wadham, Sheriff of the Counties of Somerset and Dorset, for bringing up of certain prisoners thither. An Abstract of the Will of Arthur Stourton will be found in the Appendix. He married Anne, daughter of Henry MacWilliams, Esquire,† of the County of Dorset, by whom he had issue :

- 1.—Edward Stourton, of Over Moigne, Co. Dorset. William Stourton, of Wormister and Fauntleroy's Marsh, gave to his "cousins,‡ Edward and Philip Stourton," all his household stuff in Over Moigne.§ It is not known whom he married. He had issue three daughters :

Elizabeth Stourton, buried at Over Moigne, Co. Dorset,  
the 3rd of September, 1593.

Jane Stourton, baptized at Over Moigne, Co. Dorset, the  
8th of January, 1593.

Frances Stourton, buried at Over Moigne, Co. Dorset,  
the 4th of December, 1606.

- 2.—Philip Stourton, of Over Moigne, Co. Dorset. As stated above, he, with his brother, is mentioned in the will of his uncle William Stourton.

\* According to Strype, he died four days afterwards.

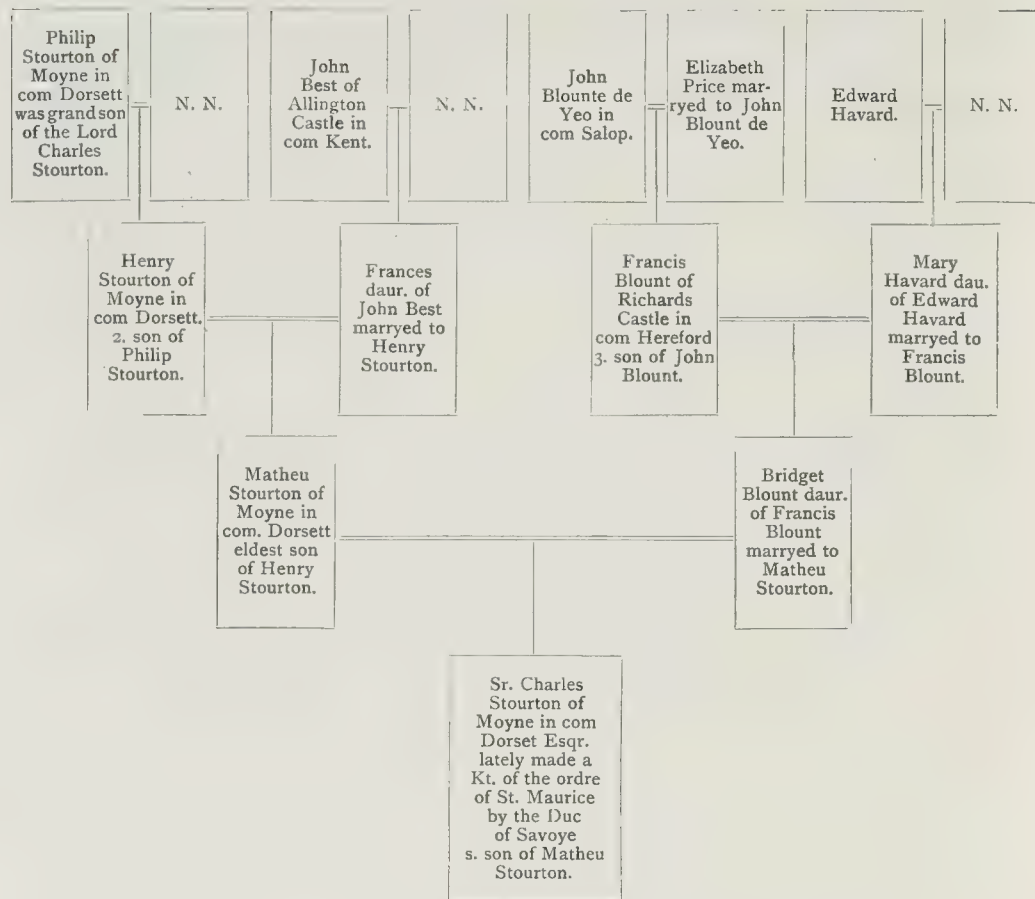
† In the illuminated pedigree of 1688 now in the possession of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, the arms of MacWilliams, impaled with those of Stourton to indicate this alliance, are "party per bend gules and argent, three roses in bend counterchanged, barbed vert."

‡ Nephews were often designated "cousins" in old wills.

§ This was generally used for younger members of the Stourton family, and let for three lives for their benefit.



In a manuscript in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, is the following pedigree :



On the back of this pedigree is written the certificate which will be found in the Appendix under the name of Chevalier Charles Stourton. The above pedigree alleges descent from Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, but Philip Stourton, according to all other pedigrees, was descended from William, 7th Lord Stourton, consequently making this branch

a collateral one with the descendants of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton. Philip Stourton married Joan St. John,\* by whom he had :

i.—William Stourton, of Over Moigne, Co. Dorset, gent., who registered his pedigree at the Visitation for Co. Dorset in 1623. He married Margaret, daughter of George Croke,† of Ashley, Co. Hants. Both were legatees under the will of Francis Stourton, of Over Moigne, brother of William, 11th Lord Stourton. By his wife he had issue :

(a).—Philip Stourton, born 1613, shown in the Visitation of 1623 ; legatee under the will of Francis Stourton aforesaid.‡ In the 1688 pedigree he is said to have married "Dorothy, dau. of . . ." The surname and also the space for the impalement are left blank.

(b).—Charles Stourton, baptized the 28th of May, 1616, at Over Moigne, shown in the Visitation of 1623, and legatee under the will of Francis Stourton.

(c).—Thomas Stourton, born 1621, shown in the Visitation of 1623, and legatee under the will of Francis Stourton. According to the 1688 pedigree so frequently referred to, and now in the possession of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, he married Jane, Lady Cottington, daughter of . . . Samways of Dorsetshire. Apparently he had no issue by her. The Samways arms are "sable a fesse between

\* The St. John Arms emblazoned in the 1688 pedigree are "argent on a chief gules, two mullets or." She is merely described therein as "dau. of . . . St. John of Wilts."

† The Croke arms are emblazoned "argent, six mascles, three, two and one gules."

‡ Of Over Moigne, brother of William, 11th Lord Stourton.

three cross crosslets or." [He might have been identical with Thomas Stourton of South Petherton, Co. Somerset, who was buried there 16th February, 1683. He died intestate, and Letters of Administration to his goods and chattels were granted to his widow, Ann Stourton, on 22nd February, 1683, their son and heir being buried on 20th January, 1683. But this does not seem likely, as it is at variance with the above quoted pedigree, unless he contracted a second marriage.]

(*d*).—Anne Stourton, buried the 18th of August, 1612, at Over Moigne, not shown in the Visitation of 1623. Predeceased Francis Stourton.

(*e*).—Margaret Stourton, baptized the 16th of June, 1618, at Over Moigne, shown in the Visitation of 1623, and legatee under the will of Francis Stourton. She is described as "eldest daughter" in the 1688 pedigree. [Anne is not mentioned at all, so must have died quite an infant.] She married Richard Lacy (arms, "barry wavy of six ermine and gules"), and had issue four daughters.

(*f*).—Frances Stourton, shown in the Visitation of 1623, and legatee under the will of Francis Stourton.

(*g*).—Dorothy Stourton, born after the Visitation of 1623, and legatee under the will of Francis Stourton as one of the six children of William Stourton, of Over Moigne.



The aforesaid Dorothy died May the 9th, 1702, according to the registers of Over Moigne: 1702. "Dorothy Stourton departed y<sup>e</sup> life May 9th."

(h).—Olive Stourton. She is not mentioned in any pedigree, but the following entry occurs in the Over Moigne registers: 1611. "Olive (or Olivet) yg<sup>t</sup> Daughter of William Stourton, gent. and Margaret his wife was buried 18<sup>th</sup> of August."

ii.—Henry Stourton,\* of Over Moigne, who with his wife, Frances,† daughter of John Best, Esquire, of Allington Castle, Co. Kent, were legatees under the will of Francis Stourton aforesaid. They had issue:

(a).—Matthew Stourton of Stourton and Over Moigne, who married Bridget, daughter of Francis Blount,‡ Esq., of Richard's Castle, Co. Hereford, by Mary his wife, dau. of Edward Havard. Bridget Stourton was buried at Stourton on the 1st of October, 1707, and her husband on the 20th of April, 1691. They had issue:

- 1.—Henry Stourton, bapt. at Stourton the 18th of January, 1659.
- 2.—Francis Stourton, bapt. at Stourton the 29th of March, 1667.
- 3.—Thomas Stourton.
- 4.—Matthew Stourton, who fell at the battle of Luzara, in August, 1702.
- 5.—Chevalier Charles Stourton, made a Knight of the Holy Religious and Military Order

\* Whom Sir Richard Colt Hoare mistook for Hercules Stourton, of Little Langford, Wilts., thinking the shield with H. S. stood for Henry instead of Hercules Stourton.

† In the 1688 pedigree her name is given in several places as "Margaret." The Best arms are emblazoned "sable, semée of cross crosslets fitchée, a cinquefoil or."

‡ The Blount arms are emblazoned "barry nebuly or and sable, in chief three torteaux."

of St. Laurence and St. Maurice by the Duke of Savoy. He was by Patent dated July the 2nd, 1723, declared to be an Effective Knight in Justice of that Order. The certificates will be found set out in the Appendix. He died about the year 1724.

6.—Mary Stourton, elder daughter. In the 1688 pedigree, written in a later hand, is added "mar. Francis Biss," so the marriage probably took place after 1688.

7.—Elizabeth Stourton, second daughter, described in the 1688 pedigree as "deceased." She is probably the "Elizabeth Stourton" who was buried at Stourton, Dec. 7, 1675.

(b).—John Stourton, second son. He was probably the "Mr John Stourton" who was buried at Stourton on April the 25th, 1707. He married a daughter of John (or James) Bennet, of Abingdon, Berkshire. It is probable that she is the "Mrs. Elizabeth Stourton, wid<sup>r</sup>," who was buried at Stourton on December the 26th, 1716. They had issue :

1.—James Stourton.

2.—Thomas Stourton.

3.—John Stourton.

4.—Elizabeth Stourton, who married her kinsman Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton.

(c).—Anne Stourton, eldest daughter, who married John Culliford, of Somersetshire.

(d).—Frances Stourton, second daughter, who married . . . "Wall of the Kingdom of Ireland."

(e).—Margaret Stourton, third daughter, who married . . . Watson.

(f).—Mabel Stourton, fourth daughter, who married . . . "Lockyer of Berkshire."

iii.—Edward Stourton, buried at Over Moigne, Aug. 4, 1604.

iv.—Grisester Stourton, a daughter, who was probably the cousin mentioned in the will of Francis Stourton, of Over Moigne.

IV. William Stourton, of Wormister, Co. Somerset, and Fauntleroy's Marsh, Co. Dorset. Appointed steward by patent of Maidenbradley in succession to William Hartgill.\* He married firstly Thomasine FitzJames.† He had a grey mare under the will of his uncle Roger Stourton, of Ruston. He purchased on 4th May, 1550, of Sir John Thynne‡ and Lawrence Hyde‡ a messuage, then lately belonging to the Guild of Corescoub, and in 1555 had a grant of the school house, &c., in Corescoub to certain of the Canons of Wells. In 1592 William Sturton, of Wells, Esquire, was one of the recusants *then supposed to be* remaining at liberty in the County of Somerset. He married secondly Mary, daughter of John Wogan, of Silving in White Lackington, Co. Somerset, Esquire, who made his will 27th October, 1558. It was proved [6 Cheney] 6th May, 1559, by his wife Agnes Wogan, who made her will 8th February, 1575. This latter was proved [16 Pickering] 30th April, 1575, by her daughter, Mary Stourton, whose then husband, William Stourton, of Wormister, Esquire, and her son, John Morgan, of Maperton, Co. Dorset, gent., by Robert Morgan of the same place, her first husband, were two of the trustees of Agnes Wogan's will, whereunder the residue of the Testatrix's goods were given to her daughter Mary Stourton, who was appointed sole executrix. William Stourton and Thomas Moleyns were overseers appointed by William Fauntleroy, of Fauntleroy's Marsh, who made his will 28th August, 1581. It was proved [32 Darcy] 28th September, 1581, by Cecily Fauntleroy, his relict and executrix. William Stourton (as her cousin) gave Cecily Fauntleroy, widow, £10 by his will of 12th March, 32 Eliz., proved [18 Drury] 19th March, 1591, by Mary Stourton, widow, he describing himself as of Fauntleroy's Marsh, Esquire, and appointing his wife executrix. Besides the residue, he gave to her and her heirs, his [freehold] lands in

\* See letter of his brother, the 8th Lord, to Sir Edward Seymour.

† See mention of that family under Charles, 8th Lord Stourton.

‡ Same. Sir John Thynne got the Stourton letters into his possession, and Lawrence Hyde wrote to the Queen for the reversion of Kilmington for his sister Hartgill.



White Lackington, Selvinch, Atherstone, Shepton, Montague, Pitcombe, Cole and Brewton, Co. Somerset; together with his leases in Wormister and the Prebend and Parsonage of Pilton. Besides the Stourton legatees mentioned under their names in the text, he mentions his cousin and servant Richard Harrison, to whom he leaves £20; his sons-in-law,\* (1) William Morgan, who was to have his household stuff in the Manor House of Little Comberton, Worcester,† (2) Christopher Morgan, who was to have one bed with its furniture, &c.; he appointed his friends *John Fitz James*, *Thomas Chafyn* and Christopher Morgan, overseers of his will, to each of whom he gave a silver bowl of £3 value. At Folke, Dorset, was buried 30th March, 1591, "Mr. William Stourton, Esquire." Mary Stourton was widow of Robert Morgan, of Maperton, whose will was made 15th July, 1567, and proved 25th September, 1567 [25 Stonarde], by Mary Morgan, relict and executrix. They were parents, *inter alia*, of the above William Morgan, executor of his mother, and Christopher Morgan, who made his will 7th January, 1590 (*ad. cum test.* granted [11 St. Barbe], 20th February, 1590. to Ann his relict), which shows he was Lord of Witherston in Dorset, besides holding lands in Broad Windsor and Marnhull. The evidences of this he gave to his mother Mary Stourton (an overseer of his will) until the full age of his son, Christopher Morgan, who was appointed executor, and to whom the Manor and lands were devised after the death of Mary Stourton. He never proved his father's will, and by his Inquisition taken 21st March, 7 James I., Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Trenchard, and Mary, wife of Richard Brodrepp, Esquire, were found to be his two sisters and coheirs at law, who had inherited the said Manor and lands.‡ Mary Stourton, then of Wormister, widow, made her will 15th December, 1595, and it was proved [53 Drake] 9th July, 1596, by her son, William Morgan, sole devisee of her lands, residuary legatee and sole executor. She gave legacies to all of her children by Robert Morgan; to the poor of Pilton, Wormister, Wootton and White Lackington; and £4 to her godson, Thomas Fitz James.

V.—John Stourton, who was presumably the John Stourton who was buried at Stourton, 22nd April, 1581. He had 40/- and a gelding under the will of his uncle, Roger Stourton, of Ruston.

VI.—George Stourton, who had a black mare under the will of his uncle, Roger Stourton, of Ruston.

VII.—Giles Stourton of Over Moigne, gent., who married there 22nd August, 1569, Joan Gifford. He had a roan mare and six lambs under the will of his uncle, Roger Stourton, of Ruston, and £20 under the will of his brother, William Stourton.

\* Even now there seems to be much confusion between stepsons and sons-in-law.

† His uncle, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, had grant of the Manor and Advowson from Henry VIII.

‡ They had *Ad. de bonis non* of their father, 7th December, 1627.

VIII.—Ursula Stourton, who married as his second wife, in 1541, Edward Clinton, Lord Say and Clinton, created Earl of Lincoln 4th May, 1572, Lord High Admiral of England, who died 16th January, 1585, and was buried under a stately monument in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. On the 17th July, 1550, he had a licence to go into Lincolnshire "and because he desired the companie of the Lord Stourton therefore licence was given him also for his absence for xl days. Ursula Clinton was ancestor by her husband, the Earl of Lincoln, of the Dukes of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and died in 1551.

IX.—Dorothy Stourton, who married Sir Richard Brent, kt.\*

William, 7th Lord Stourton, made his will 8th September, 1548. A copy of the will is preserved in Somerset House† and is as follows:—

In the name of god Amen. The yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lorde god a Thousande fyve hundreth fourtie and eight in the secounde yere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne lorde Edwarde the Sixte by the grace of god kinge of Englande Fraunce and Irelande, defender of the faithe and of the church of England and Irelande the supreme hedd. The viij<sup>th</sup> daye of September, I William Stourton Knight Lorde Stourton deputie generall of Newhaven and the marches of the same beinge sicke of bodye and parfitt of Remembraunce utterly revokinge and Refusinge all former willes by me Heretofore made or ordeyned, Ordeyne and make this my onely will and last testament in maner and forme folowinge. First I give and bequethe my soule to almightie god my onely Maker and Redemer, and my bodye to be buried where it shall please god. Item I give and bequethe to my doughter Clynton two silver pottes to the value of twentie poundes, And I give also to my doughter Brent two other silver pottes of like value of twentie poundes, to be caused to be made by my Executor, all white with my Armes and name uppon them. I will and Ordeyn that my said Executor shall delyver unto my said doughters w<sup>th</sup>in one q<sup>ter</sup> of one yere next ymediatlye folowinge after my deathe, to thentent every of them maye have the better Remembraunce to praye for my soule. Item I do give and bequethe to M<sup>res</sup> Agnes Ryse doughter to the Counties my lady bridgewater all my plate of silver gilte, or p<sup>cell</sup> gilte now remayning at Newe haven here in her Keping or custodie, with also all my beddes and other stuf of household moveable and unmoveable in all places

\* Had the 7th Lord Stourton another daughter, Jane Stourton, who married Thomas Cole, of Slade, Devon, Esquire, as his first wife; the said Thomas Cole having died on the 31st January, 1541, as proved by his Inquisition taken in 34 Henry VIII.? The lady must have predeceased the 7th Lord long before he made his will. She was called daughter of William Stourton, Esquire, the arms of Stourton and Cole being blended, apparently illegally. A "Jane Sturton" was a complainant against Charles, Lord Stourton, in 1554; see later.

† P.C.C. Wrastley 24 (registered also previously Populwell 17).

remayning with in my Manour or Lordshippe of Stourton, aswell Corne and hey as all other necessities for husbandry and household. And also I give and bequethe to the saide Agnes Rise two hundreth of my best wethers going at Stourton aforesaid, ten Oxen. xij Kyne, one bull, Three of my best geldings, to be taken at her choise with thapparell to them belonging. And also I give to the said Agnes all my Corne, as well presently growing, as in my barnes, garnettes or other places within the said Lordshipp of Stourton, or otherwise provided for my household there. The residue of all my goodes not bequeathed I give and bequeathe to Charles Stourton my eldest sonne, whom I make sole Executor of this my last will and testament, And he to bestowe for my soule helth as conscience and reason shall requyre. But yf the said Charles dye before me, then I will and ordeyne my next heire to be myne Executor in maner and forme above written. And I ordeyne and make ov'seers of this my last will and testament the lorde Willyam Hawarde and S<sup>r</sup> John bridges knight nowe deputie of bollen, and to ev'y of them I give and bequethe tenne poundes sterling. Witnes wher of to this my saide Last will and testament I subscribed my name with myne owne hand and also my seale the daye and yere above written.

(signed) Willyam Stourton.

*Codicil.*

In the name of god Amen. This Codicill annexed to this my testament and last will made the jx<sup>th</sup> daye of September, Anno, d'ni Mill'imo quingentesimo quadragesimo octavo. Et Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti secundo, Conteyninge certeyne legacies and bequestes in this my said will omitted and not especially mentioned, Wherein I the saide Lorde William Stourton beinge in right good memorie and parfitt remembraunce before and in presence of these p'sones under named and wrytten have declared willed and ordeyned all these my bequestes and Legacies to be p'formyd and fulfilled, requiringe them uppon all thes my said bequestes and legacies, this present Codicill to be made and annexed to this my said testament of no lesse strenght and auctorite then my said testament, and as p'te and p'cell of the same my testament, wherunto I have also required the p'ties hereunder mencioned to subscribe their names and putto their seales, All whiche bequestes and legacies followe. I Willyam Stourton Knight Lorde Stourton deputie generall of Newehaven and the Marches of the same, beinge in good mynde and parfytte remembraunce, besides and above all my bequestes and legacies expressed and specified in this my said testament Wherunto this my said Codicill is Annexed, will and ordeyne by the same that my s'vaunts nowe resident and remayning in houshold with me, especially such as by my olde s'vauntes, shall have



duringe every of their lyves suche wages with meate and drinke as they and every of theym have presently of me, yf they will serve my sonne Charles Stourton, and soche others my Servantes, as have bene with me but one yere or two, and will not serve my said sonne, I will that they and every of them shall have one hole yeres wages, and so dep'te where they will. Item, wheare in this my saide testament no mencion is made of my Cattell and household stuf and other goodes moveable and unmoveable, nor also of suche debtes as be due unto me, I will and ordeyne by these presentes that M<sup>res</sup> Agnes Ryse mencioned in my said testament shall have possesse and enjoye to her only use all my said Cattell, household stuf and other my goodes, moveable and unmoveable, that I have on this side the see together with all such debtes as be due unto me here, or elles where, whereof the said Agnes Ryse hath a boke and notes Except onely Twentie poundes Lent by me to Will'm Fantleroy, whiche I will he shall not paye to any parson (if I chaunce to dye before he paye the said some unto me). Item I will and ordeyne that my servante Henry Barnes\* shall have the revercion of certeyn grounde that Thomas Keymys of Curtlington in the Countie of Dorsett nowe holdeth of me lyenge in Buckhorne Weston to have and to holde to him for terme of Twentie yeres withoute payinge any fyne or any thing for the same. Item I give and bequethe to Joane Fauntleroy and Anne Townley my maydens to eche of theym Twentie poundes. In witnes wherof we Sir William Pyrton, Knight, Porter of Newhaven, John Aster, gent., baylie of the Marches of Newehaven, Doctour Marten Cornebecke, Sir William Fowler, Clerke, William Paynter, surgeon, have interchangeably set our hande and seales, the daye and yere above written. William Pirton. John Aster. William Painter. Martinno Corenbeckno, Medicus. Gulielmus Fowler, sacellanus.

Decimo† quinto die Novembris Anno d'ni Mill'imo quingentesimo xlviii<sup>o</sup> emanavit com'isso d'no Carolo Stourton militi d'no Stourton ex' in h'mo'i test'o no'i'at' ad adm'i'strand' bona jura et credita p'fat' def' ad viam intestati deceden' eo q'd idem d'ns Carolus oner' execuco'is testame'ti renuntiavit, &c. de bene &c. Ac de pleno In<sup>rio</sup> &c. exhibend' Ad s'ca dei Evangelia Jurat'.

Decimo‡ quinto die Mens' Julij Anno d'ni Mill'imo quingentesimo lvij<sup>o</sup> Emanavit com'issio d'ne Anne Stourton vidue ad adm'i'strand' bona jura

\* This is the earliest mention of the Barnes family as servants of the Lords Stourton; they were Papists, and the Stourton Registers show entries from the commencement. The family continued as servants down to the time of the sale of Stourton Manor and Advowson, and many entries are found concerning them.

† P.C.C. 17 Populwell.

‡ Wrastley 24.

et credita d'ci defuncti, per Carolum Stourton mi<sup>te</sup> d'n'm Stourton non administrator' jux<sup>ta</sup> tenorum d'ci testamenti &c. de bene et fidel'er administrand' eadem. Ac de pleno Inventario &c. exhibend'. Ad sancta Ev'ngelia in p'sona Edmundi Brudenell procuratoris sui Jurat.

Lord Stourton died on the 16th of September, 1548, and on the 15th November following, Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, having renounced the executorship, had grant of *ad. cum test.* (Populwell 17). Charles, Lord Stourton, being dead before the completion of the Administration, Letters of Administration *de Bonis non* were granted on the 15th of July, 1557, to Anne, Lady Stourton, widow of Charles, Lord Stourton, deceased, (Wrastley 24).

An "Inquisition Post Mortem\*" was taken for Middlesex. No other has been found, though Lord Stourton held land in various counties. It is as follows:—

Inquisic'o indentat' Capt' apud Castru' in Seynt Johns Strete in Com' p'd'c'o xxij<sup>do</sup> die Novembris Anno regni Edwardi Sexti dei gr'a Anglie Francie & Hib'nie Reg' fidei defensor & in terra eccl'ie Anglicane & Hib'nice Sup'mi Capitis s'c'do Coram Antonio Stapul-ton & Joh'e Tawe Armig'is Com'issionar' d'ci d'ni Reg' in Com' p'd'c'o virtute cujusd'm Com'issionis d'ci d'ni Reg' ad inquirend' post mortem Will'i Stourton milit' d'ni Stourton in d'c'o Com'issione no'i'at' eisd'm Com'issionar' direct' & huic inquisic'on' consuet' p' Sacru' Will'i Jenyns gent Ric'i Dodd gent X'poferi Rop' Henr' Gasney Will'i Long Joh'is Cooke Sadler Edwardi Thome Henr' Dane Al' Combe Thome marfflete Thome Sattell Joh'is Jolye Thome Fletcher Ric'i Foxe X'poferi Galaunt & Rob'ti Estrydge Qui sup' sacr'm suu' dicunt q'd p'dict' Will'm's Stourton d'n's Stourton die quo obiit fuit sei'tus de & in uno mesuagio uno Gardino decem Acr' t're decem Acr' p'ti cu' p'tin' in Ciuitat' Westm' in Com' p'd'c'o in d'nico suo ut de feodo Et sic sei'tus de tali statu obiit inde sei'tus Et ult'ius Juratores p'd'ci dicunt q'd p'dict' mesuag' Gardinu' 'decem acr' t'r' & decem acr' p'ti tenent' de d'no Rege in Capit' p' s'uic' vicesime p'tis unius feod' milit' Et valet p' annu' in om'i'bz exitibz ult' repris' tres libras & tres solid' Et ult'ius jurator' p'd'ci dicunt q'd p'd'c'us Will'm's d'n's Stourton nulla alia sive plura man'ia terr' neqz Ten't' in d'nico reu'c'o'e aut s'uic' die quo obiit h'uit seu tenuit de d'c'o d'no Rege in Capit' aut alit' vel de aliquo alio in Com' p'dict' Et jurat' p'dict' Super sacr'm suu' dicunt q'd p'd'c'us Will'm's Stourton d'n's Stourton obiit xvj die Septembr' ultimo p't'it' Et q'd Carollus Stourton miles d'n's Stourton est ejus filius & p'pinquior heres Et est etatis vigint' quatuor annor' & amplius. In Cujus rei Testimoniu' tam p'dict' Com'issionar' q'm Juratores p'd'ci Sigilla sua huic Inquisic'oni indentat' apposuerunt Dat' d'c'o xxij die Novembris anno sup'd'c'o.

\* Ch. Inq., P.M., 2 Edw. VI., pt. II., No. 36, Middx.

The following is a translation of the foregoing Inquisition :—

Co. Middlesex. Inquisition indentate, taken at the Castle in St. John's Street in the County aforesaid, on the 22nd day of November in the second year of the reign of Edward VI., by the Grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Head of the church in the dominions of England and Ireland, before Anthony Stapulton and John Tawe, Esquires, Commissioners of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid, by virtue of a certain commission addressed to the same Commissioners by our said Lord the King, to make an inquisition after the death of Sir William Stourton, Knight, Lord Stourton, in the said commission named, on the oath of William Jenyns, gent., Richard Dodd, gent., Christopher Roper, Henry Gasney, William Long, John Cooke, sadler, Edward Thomas, Henry Dane, Alexander Combe, Thomas Marfflete, Thomas Satell, John Jolye, Thomas Fletcher, Richard Foxe, Christopher Galaunt and Robert Estryde. Who say, on their oath, that the aforesaid William Stourton, Lord Stourton, on the day on which he died was seised of and in one messuage, one garden, ten acres of land and ten acres of meadow, with their appurtenances, in the City of Westminster in the County aforesaid in his demesne as of fee. And being thus seised, he died seised thereof. And the jury aforesaid further say that the said messuage, garden, ten acres of land and ten acres of meadow are held of our Lord the King in chief, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and are worth in all their issues, beyond expenses, three pounds three shillings yearly. And the jury aforesaid further say that the said William, Lord Stourton neither had nor held any other or further manors, lands or tenements, in demesne, reversion or service, on the day he died, from our said Lord the King in chief or otherwise, or from any other lord, in the County aforesaid. And the said jury say upon their oath that the aforesaid William Stourton, Lord Stourton, died on the 16th day of September last past, and that Sir Charles Stourton, Knight, Lord Stourton, is his son and next heir, and is of the age of twenty-four years and upwards. In witness whereof the said Commissioners and jury have both affixed their seals to this Inquisition indentate, dated the said 22nd day of November in the year aforesaid.

Lord Stourton, as has been stated, died September 16th, 1548. His will contains no instructions as to the disposal of his body, nor is the place of its burial known. He was succeeded by his son Charles above mentioned.



The Right Honourable Charles, eighth Baron and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the Peerage of England, was the eldest son and heir of William, 7th Lord Stourton, by his wife Elizabeth Dudley, and succeeded his father at the death of the latter 16th September, 1548. According to the inquisition taken after the death of his father he was then aged 24 years and more, but according to the Particulars of Liveries he was aged 30 years when his father died. He must consequently have been born between 1518 and 1524, about the same time as John Foxe (1516) and Lord Burghley (1520), who are shewn hereafter as being mixed up with the only known contemporary account of his life. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cos. Wilts, Somerset and Dorset by Queen Mary on the 8th July, 1553. He was Lord High Steward and Master of the King's game of the Holt and Bradley Woods and divers other places. He succeeded to his father's estates and was seised of the various manors, lands and hereditaments entailed upon him and the heirs of his body, by sundry ancient covenants thereof made, and of these Manors some were holden of the King's and Queen's Majesties by knight service in chief.

His father dealt with giving him in marriage when he was quite an infant, viz., 4th April (1528), 19 Henry VIII. Under an indenture quoted at length later, William Stourton, Knight (his father), son and heir apparent of Edward, Lord Stourton (his grandfather), agreed with Walter Hungerford, Esquire of the Body to the King (son and heir of Sir Edward Hungerford, deceased), for the marriage of Charles, or failing him of Andrew, (the first and second sons of the said Sir William Stourton), with one of the three daughters (Elynn, Mary or Anne) of the said Walter\*. Neither of these marriages however, ever took place or were further proceeded with, and Charles, Lord Stourton, eventually married by license (granted 10th February, 1548) Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley†, third Earl of Derby, K.G., K.B., Viscount Kynton, Lord Stanley and Strange, Lord of Knokyn, Mohun, Bassett, Burnal and Lacy, Lord of Man and the Isles, by Dorothy his first wife, daughter of Thomas (Howard) second Duke of

\* Grose's Ant. Rep.

† Of Latham Hall, Lancashire, died 24th October about 12 o'clock, buried at Ormskirk, 2 miles from Latham, on Thursday, 4th December, 1572, 15 Eliz. See also Camden's *Annals of Elizabeth* and the *New Peerage*, &c.

Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, (by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney, of Boston, Co. Lincoln\*) and sister of Sir Philip Tilney, Knight. The Earl of Derby was cup-bearer at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, and bearer of the Curtana at the coronation of Edward VI., and Lord High Steward and bearer of the Curtana at the coronation of Queen Mary. The Earl's household expenses amounted to over £4,000 per annum and his magnificent hospitality was unbounded. Camden in his *Annals of Eliz.*, says "that with Edward, Earl of Derby's death, the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep."



*The Arms of Stourton impaling those of Stanley, namely "Argent, on a bend azure, three stag's heads caboshed or."*

Lady Stourton married secondly, after the death of Lord Stourton, Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, Cornwall, who was descended from the Sir John Arundell who married Katherine, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Chidioc, the other daughter Margaret, having married William, 2nd Baron Stourton. Lady Stourton is mentioned in the will of Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, dated 12th June, and proved 9th November, 1564, and in that of Jane Arundell of Lanherne, dated 2nd September, 1575, and proved 31st October, 1557†.

The Stourton and Arundell families were closely connected by marriage. Lady Stourton was a most virtuous and true Catholic, thoroughly believing in the ancient Faith and protecting those who were persecuted through the bigoted religious feelings of her time. Being left a widow at a very early age by Lord Stourton's untimely death, she had to bring up a family of young children under sad and exceptional circumstances. Lady Stourton states in her petition (as will

Katherine, Countess of Bridgwater, the mother of Agnes Ryse, the reputed "wife" of William, 7th Lord Stourton, was also a daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk and Agnes (née Tilney) and consequently a sister of the Countess of Derby, (Agnes Ryse was therefore a first cousin to Anne, wife of Charles, Lord Stourton).

† Both proved P.C.C.

be seen later) to Queen Mary that she had already lost her greatest comfort in this world—her loving, true and faithful husband. Notwithstanding that the whole of Lord Stourton's landed estates had been escheated to the Crown on his attainder, Lady Stourton managed to send her three sons to Exeter College, and bring them up according to the necessities of the condition in life in which they had been born. Her petition stated the case of her sorry position to the Queen effectually and calmly, although she was suffering from heavy troubles. Queen Mary unfortunately soon afterwards died, and Lady Stourton did not receive at Queen Elizabeth's hands such an amount of consideration as it is probable she would have obtained from Queen Mary.

True Bills were found in 25 Eliz. against Sir John Arundell, of Clerkenwell, Co. Middlesex, Knight, and Lady Anne Stourton, his wife, for not going to church, chapel or any usual place of Common Prayer from 25th September to the 23rd March\*. This house at Clerkenwell was probably the one in which John, 9th Lord Stourton, resided. The Records of the Society of Jesus contain many particulars of the life of Father John Cornelius, who it is stated found a patron in Sir John Arundell, commonly called the "great Arundell", and who, at his death, earnestly recommended the care of his reverend friend to his widow, Lady Stourton. Sir John Arundell had been summoned to London early in 1581 by Elizabeth, and for a time committed as close prisoner, and after some ten years of religious persecution he died at Isleworth, in Middlesex, on the 17th January, 1591, being buried at St. Columb in Cornwall, where in the church was a monument with a long Latin inscription, which shews he had two sons and five daughters by his wife, Lady Stourton.

On April 15th, 1594, the depositions of Father Cornelius were taken ; and those of William Holmes his betrayer, (servant to Lady Stourton, then widow of Sir John Arundell), on the 21st April, in which former one the Reverend Father denied ever having said Mass since he came to Chidiok House. William Holmes shewed he had been servant to Sir John Arundell, deceased, and the then Lady his widow, between 13 and 14 years ; that Father Cornelius had been living with them 9 years or thereabouts, and first came to Sir John Arundell when he lived at Clerkenwell, remaining there two years, following Sir John when he removed to Mowshill, where he remained three years, and afterwards going with Sir John when he finally removed to Isleworth. Holmes deposed that Father Cornelius said Mass at all three places, and afterwards went with Sir John's widow to Chidiok House, Dorset, where, Holmes

\* Gaol Delivery Rolls, Middlesex.



said, Lady Stourton harboured Father Cornelius and certain other priests, and where Mass was said daily, being heard by the Lord Stourton, Mr. Charles Stourton, and other children of Lady Stourton. There are numerous documents extant bearing out the persecution of Lady Stourton, but sufficient has doubtless been said for present purposes to shew that Charles, Lord Stourton, and all the members of the Arundell and Stourton families still believed in the Faith of their Fathers, and that Lady Stourton had desired to spend her widowhood at Chidioc House in fitting retirement with her daughters\*. On Saturday, September 30th, 1553, when Queen Mary came from the Tower through London to Westminster, riding in an open chariot so as to be seen, there was a third chariot in the procession, which contained six ladies in crimson velvet, the first being Lady Stourton†.

Lady Stourton is buried in the Church of St. Columb Major, and is commemorated by a large stone in the floor on north side of central passage, close by the Chancel steps. The Rector writing (15th January, 1898) says that this stone is inlaid with brasses which have been left intact, but the stone itself is cracked. The inscription runs :—

## D O M.

In hoc Divi Columbi Magnorum sepultura Arundeliorum ubi intemerata fulgent sacro atrato hoc marmore tegitur depositum Nobil<sup>ms</sup>. Joannis Arundellii Ord : Equest : una cum sua Coniuge Anna Stanley, filia Thomæ Ill<sup>ms</sup>. Comitis Derbiensis. Horum progenies duo fuere filii, Joannes et Georgius, filiæ vero quinque Dorothea Elizabetha Cecilia Margareta Gertruda.

Depositarii‡ hi ut sanguine, ita et virtutibus claruere amorque patris in Joannem filium parentibus exemplo fuit vixere hic ad 60, illa ad 71, ætatis annum et postmodum hic positi sunt ad suos majores ille 17<sup>o</sup> Novem : illa 22<sup>o</sup> Sept : A<sup>o</sup> salutis ille 1590 illa 1602.

The Indenture relative to the proposed marriage of Lord Stourton previously referred to ran somewhat as follows :—

By Indenture dated April 4th, 19 Henry VIII. (1528), between Sir William Stourton, Knight, (afterwards 7th Baron Stourton) son and heir apparent of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, of the 1st part, and Walter Hungerford, 'Esquier for the King's body,' son and heir of Sir Edward Hungerford, Knight, deceased,

For exhaustive accounts see Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, Historical MSS., and Dom. Ser. of State Papers among many others.

\* This lady Strype says was Agnes Ryse, Lady Stourton, which is clearly erroneous.

‡ The last letter in this word is doubtful.

of the other part. Sir William Stourton granted to Sir Walter Hungerford the ward, custody and marriage of his son and heir, Charles Stourton (afterwards the 8th Baron Stourton), to the intent that he should marry one of the three daughters of Sir Walter Hungerford, *viz.*, Eleanor, Mary, or Anne Hungerford, which ever their said father should appoint, such appointment to be made at Easter then next ensuing, if the three daughters or any of them assented. In case Charles Stourton should die before the marriage was completed, then Sir Walter Hungerford to have like ward, custody and marriage of Andrew Stourton, the second son of Sir William Stourton, Knight, upon the same conditions. Sir William Stourton to deliver Charles his eldest son to Sir Walter Hungerford at Bonham, Co. Somerset, on some day to be named by Sir Walter Hungerford before Xmas then next ensuing, and in the event of Charles' death before marriage, then Andrew to be delivered within one month after Charles' death should be known, Andrew to be at the time unmarried, unaffianced and uncontracted. The consideration to be paid by Sir Walter Hungerford at Bonham was £800, *viz.*, £200 within 12 days after deliverance of Charles, 100 marks on St. Andrew's day 1529, between 10 and 12 o'clock, and 100 marks on the same day and hour for the next three years then following, then £100 yearly on St. Andrew's day until the whole was paid. In the event of the marriage not taking place through the refusal of Charles or Arthur Stourton, then Sir William Stourton to refund all the money he had been paid at the date of such refusal to Sir Walter Hungerford, whose future payments likewise ceased at the same time. The repayments to be refunded in like order and time as they were made, the first repayment to be made at Bonham twelve months after the refusal, and so on, from year to year, until the whole was paid back. If Charles or Andrew Stourton died before marriage, or if the daughters of Sir Walter Hungerford refused or died before marriage, or if Sir William Stourton died, his heir then being under age, in which case the wardship of him would lapse to the Crown, then Sir William Stourton to repay, by like instalments as above, all monies paid by Sir Walter Hungerford excepting £100, and all covenants on Sir Walter Hungerford's part to cease. Before the end of hilary term then next ensuing Sir William Stourton was to secure to his feoffees :—

Lord Montague,  
 Sir William, Lord Sandes,  
 Sir William, Lord Delawar,  
 Sir John, Lord Zouch,  
 Sir John Bouchier, Knight,  
 (son and heir of Lord Fitzwarren).

Sir John Rogers, Knight.  
 William Ludlowe, Esq.,  
 John Bonham, Esq.,  
 Henry Whyte, Esq.,  
 Andrewe Lutterell, Esq.,  
 John Stanter, gent.,

Sir Henry Wyatt, Knight,

Thomas Banffeld, gent.,

Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Knight,

£100 in lands of fee simple clear of incumbrance, except chief rents and old rents reserved on leases granted by Edward, Lord Stourton, Dame Agnes, his wife, or Sir William Stourton himself, to the uses, intents, &c. following, that was to say :

1.—That on the death of Sir William Stourton's father, Edward Lord Stourton, Sir Walter Hungerford should take £50 per annum for the finding of the son and daughter to be so married, until the son should be 21 years of age, when the £50 per annum was to go to him and his wife and their heirs male, with other remainders.

2.—And after the death of Edward, Lord, and Agnes, Lady Stourton, Sir Walter Hungerford was to take the whole £100 per annum for the like finding and subject to the same condition, and if then Sir William Stourton's son should die then the use of the £100 to go to Sir Walter Hungerford's daughter as before limited.

3.—Agreement was made by Sir William Stourton that on the death of his parents and himself the residue of his inheritance should descend to the said son and daughter, and their heirs male, except £100 which should be reserved for the performance of his will, and also excepting 400 marks for a jointure to his widow. Also within one year after the death of his father and mother he would assure to feoffees £100 per annum clear in lands of fee simple, for the use of the son and wife, in allowance of her dower. Sir John Fitz James to be arbiter in case of any dispute.

In the event of this marriage never taking place, Lord Montague and his co-feoffees to hold the lands assigned to them to the use of Sir Walter Hungerford until he should be repaid whatever sums he had advanced in the prospect of it. Sir William Stourton and Sir Walter Hungerford were mutually bound in the sum of 2,000 marks sterling to fulfil the above conditions. This deed is important shewing as it does many facts relating to the family.

On the 12th April, 1547, William, 7th Lord Stourton, wrote to the Lord Protector, thanking him for having taken the bearer of the letter, his son Charles, (afterwards 8th Baron Stourton) into his service, and expressing a hope that his son would behave as of duty became him.

Before Charles, Lord Stourton, himself had any conflict with the Hartgills, their violence was brought into question as early as 1540, while they were still in the service of William, 7th Lord Stourton. This is shewn by the follow-



ing depositions, in which will be found allegations of violence and open defiance of the law. The depositions also clearly shew that the Hartgills, who were charged with harbouring a man wanted for felony, were not of such an orderly and law-abiding character as Foxe and Sir Richard Colt Hoare would lead one to believe by their writings. Henry Moore shews "that the seide Hartgill and his sonnes, Willyam and John, hath dyvers tymes layen yn a wayte and pykked quarrelles to this deponent, and made dyvers assaultes as well agayn him as agayn some of his servaunts, yn so moche that Willyam, son of the said Hartgyll, did chace this saide deponent with his swerd drawn," shewing for which offence on James Adamps, servant to the deponent, William Hartgill (the son), was bound over to keep the peace for hurting the servant on the arm with his sword, notwithstanding which the said William Hartgill afterwards, with his brother John Hartgill, assaulted the deponent, being armed with a sword and otterspear. Acts of maiming cattle are likewise alleged against the Hartgills, who came also with divers men with bows and arrows and rescued a servant of Hartgill, who was in custody for felony, Hartgill bidding his men to shoot Mr. Zouche's servants and kill them.

The depositions following were taken before the Somershire magistrates, Sir Giles Strangways, Knight, Sir Hugh Paulett, Knight, Nicholas Fitzjames and George Gilbert, Esquires, at Bruton, April 8th, 1540.

"Thomas Amys off South Brewham, Co. Som. saythe that one John Webbe als Smythe being servaunt to William Hartgell of Kylmyngton about ix yeres past with one John Crase, John Bryant, and oders did stele a mare with a colte of the price of xxvjs. viijd. of the goodes of this deponent, for which felonye the said Crase was arrainged and put yn execucon at Yevilchestre, and Crase at the time of his deth did confesse that John Webbe was the principall doer of the stelynge of the mare and colte, and Bryant toke sanctuarij for the same feloyne at Charter House, Witham, and their beyng, confessed the like mater for Webbe and hym selff as Crase before confessed; and apon knowledge that Crase was taken for the same feloyne, Webbe fledd the contrey for it. And sithen that tyme apon boldenes of Hartgill, Webbe hathe dyvers tymes resorted yn to this country and hath byn maynteyned by the seide Hartgill yn his house at dyvers tymes." Being a witness against Webbe the deponent was arrested under a warrant "granted by Lorde Stourton\*, and thereapon was put yn the stockes, by the space of iiij howres, being ther extremly thretenyd and ynforced by the same to find nywe sewertyes for the peace and also paide ther iijs for his fees or he cowlde departe."

William, 7th Lord Stourton, father of Charles, 8th Lord.

“ Henry Moore alias Smithe of Kylmyngton saithe apon his othe that the seide Hartgill and his sonnes Willyam and John hath dyvers tymes layen yn a wayte and pykked quarrelles to this deponent, and made dyvers assaultes as well agayn him as agayn some of his servaunts yn so moche that Willyam son of the said Hartgill did chace this saide deponent with his swerd drawen, the Thursday after the feste of the Epiphanye of our Lorde last past, at whiche tyme this saide deponent was rescued from the saide Willyam by oon James Adamps then servaunt to this saide deponent ; and then the said Willyam Hartgill the yonger did hurt the said James upon the arme with his sworde, whereapon Hartgill was bound over to keep the peace, but nevertheless iird day of Marche last past, the seide John Hartgill and Willyam sonnes of the saide Hartgill the elder did assaulte this deponent with their swerdes and an otterspeare, he being at the ploughe aboute his busyness ; the saide John Hartgill did strike at him with the saide otterspeare, as he wold have fledd from theym apon his horsse, but he then escaped from theym with moche daunger.

“ And ferder that about the fest of All Seyntes last was twelve monethis, oon Edward Huntley, Richard Carpynter, and John Goold, then servautes to the seide Hartgill the elder, did steale a sowe of this said deponents yn a place called the Holt. John Lambart of Kylmyngton forsaide did see theym take the saide sowe with a mastyff dogge, of whiche mater the said Lambert gave knowledge prively to oon Sir Willyam Southey, preste belongyng to the seide Hartgill, and to oon John Lopham to th’ intent that some good ordre myght be taken thereyn by the saide Hartgill withoute ferther busynes whereapon the said Lambert had a heffer hurt in the legg, and an ox hurt yn the legg, and he hymself was afterward hurt and put yn daunger of his lyffe by the said Edward Huntley.

“ And ferder Richard Carpynter saide to the wiffe of this deponent and to oon Humfry Smythe that ‘ his master Willyam Hartgill hadd in tubbes, fattes, and standy’s more brawne then iij the next parishes coude ete at one meale ; and the saide Carpynter ynsued and folowed, with a naked knyffe drawen yn his hand, ij boores of this seid deponentes, and more he knoweth not.

“ John Lambert of Kylmyngton was servaunt to William Hartgill when the mare and colte of Thomas Amys was stolen, and at the same tyme Webbe was servaunt to Hartgill, and after Crase was taken for the stelying of the mare, Webbe by the space of xiiij daies or more kept hym self prively yn the wooddes of the forest of Selwood and somtyme comyng to the said Hartgilles house yn the nyght tymme, and ymediatly after Webbe fledde oute of the contrey for x or xj yeres and was not seen yn the contrey agayn by all that space, for this deponent

contynued yn the service of Hartgyll ij yeres next after the saide felonye comytted. The deponent was also arrested by a warraunt made by the Lord Stourton and put yn stockes by the space of half-a-day immediately after th' assises by the procurement of Hertgill, and there was compelled to fynde nywe sureties and paide for his fees iiij. s. vjd.

"Further, on Sonday last past he delyvered a lettre from Sr Giles Strangwayes and other the Kinge's Comissioners to William Hartgill for his appaurance before them apon these causes, whereapon Hartgill saide to him "Iff thou wyn by this, thou shalt never lose by no bargayn that ever thou shalt make."

"Thomas Rastall of Stavordell said, that Webbe who was an arrant theffe, when he came back yn to the countrey kept hym selffe prively in the day tyme and was supported in the house of the said Hartgill in the night tyme, wherapon the said Mr. Richard Zouche did send this deponent with oon Edward Morice and others to apprehend the seide Webbe being then in the housse of Hartgill, wherapon hering that Webb used to be every mornyng yn the Holt adjoyning to the forrest of Selwodd, they went to siche place as they supposed the seide Webbe would goo towards the Holt, thynking that oon of them shuld fetch the constable of Kylmyngton to assist them and ther gayng, yn ther way they met with Webbe, and then this deponent saide to him "I arrest the of felonye" and with that the seide Webbe turned from hym and drew out his swerd and buckler and caste a foyne at hym backward wherwith he strake this deponent through the cote under his arme, and then this deponent and his felowes didd take Webb and left him to his other felowes, under arrest.

"Edward Morice of Stavordell saith that when Webb was arrested, Hartgill came with divers other persons to the number of xiiij, with bowes and arrowes and oder wepons, and som of theym beyng harnysed, did forcibly take a way the seide Webb from this deponent and his felowes, albeit that this deponent didd opynly say to Hartgill that Webbe was arrested by the comannndement of the Kynges Justices. Hartgill then made awnswere and saide that 'Webb was his servaunt and wee shuld not have hym,' and with that Hartgill bade them that were with hym yn his party to 'schute at Mr. Zouche his servauntes and kyll them,' and so took the seide Webb from this deponent and others contrary to our willes.

"Robert Vynyng of Wincanton deposed that Hartgill caused ij bandogges to be set on this deponent and his fellowes, to the 'ntent to have their purposes aforesaid.



"Richard Wynsloo off Pen was servaunt and under keeper to William Hartgill yn Brucombe yn the forest of Selwodd, and said that William Hartgyll th' elder William and John his sonnes and John Webbe his servaunte, hath dyvers tymes forstalled and kylled the Kynges dere yn the said forest to a grete nombre, and ferder sayth that he fownde Huntley and John Frowde servauntes to Hartgill, where they hadd kylled a bore with ij bandogges and put hym in a sack and carried to the house of the seid Hartgill. Item that William Hartgill seide to this deponent, that he hath hadd keepers before hym that hath brought hym a carte loode of wylde boares yn one yere.

"James Adamps of Kylmyngton deposeth that Willyam Hartgill and John his son, made assaulte apon this deponent yn the churche yarde of Kylmyngton, and the seid John Hartgill strake hym with his daggar, and the seide Willyam strake at hym, with his wood knyffe and put hym yn jeopardie of his lyffe, saving that good rescue was had of honest persons that were present.

Gyls Strangwayes, John Horsey, Hug. Paulet, Georg Gilbert,  
Nycholas Fitzjames."

*Exparte William Hartgill.*

"Richard Adamps of Bruton saith that aboute x or xj yeres past he hadd a dun geldyng stolen at Bruton by oon John Bayly als. Smythe, and that to his knowledge Webbe was not privey to the stelyng of the seide horsse.

Thomas Crase of North Bruham saithe that he herd Crase and Bryaunt say that Webb did stele wyne owte of oon Wyke's wayne but he knoweth not how moche it was, and this was done aboute ix yeres past.

"Willyam Leversage of Kylmyngton herd Webb say the morrowe after that he was hurt yn the Grove besides Hartgilles housse, that certeyn of Mr. Richard Zouche is servauntes did sett apon the seide Webb the day before, and badde hym yeld hym thiffe, and he defended hym selff the best he coud, wherapon he was hurt, and ferder saithe that Webbe was with Hartgill yn service by the space of . . . yere, after that Crase was put yn execucion and there contynued tell he hurted oon Water Gullofer, then he gave hym warning to avoyde his service, and more this deponent knoweth not.

Gyls Strangwayes, John Horsey, Hug. Paulet, Georg Gilbert,  
Nycholas Fitzjames."

In dealing with the life of Charles, Lord Stourton, and his unhappy differences with the Hartgills, it seems best to take the matter as chronologically as possible. William Hartgill was in the service of Lord Stourton down to about 21st July, 1548, but on the 27th of October following he had been dismissed, probably by Charles, Lord Stourton, at the time of his father's death on the 16th September, 1548. William, 7th Lord Stourton, in a codicil to his will, left instructions that his servants then resident and remaining in the household with him, especially such as be his old servants, should have during their respective lives such wages, meat and drink as they had then of him, if they would serve his son Charles Stourton, and such other servants as had been with him but one or two years and would not serve his said son, to have a year's wages and so depart where they would. During the lifetime of the 7th Lord Stourton, Hartgill (as the steward) had the sole management of the family estates whilst Lord Stourton was engaged under the Crown at Newhaven, in the official discharge of his duties there. On the 18th January, 1543, William, 7th Lord Stourton, purchased from the Crown the Manor of Culmington *alias* Kylmyngton, now called Kilmington, with all its rights, members and appurtenances belonging thereto, in Co. Somerset, for which William, Lord Stourton, paid to the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown the sum of £1,264 2s. 6½d., and on the said date had grant by Letters Patent of the premises, the reversion remaining in the hands of the Crown, of whom it was held in chief by the 20th part of a knight's fee. Two days afterwards (20th January, 1543), the Crown granted a license to William, Lord Stourton, to alienate, sell, and confirm to William Hartgill, his heirs and assigns for ever, in consideration of a nominal consideration of 13s. 4d. paid into the Hanaper, his capital messuage and farm of Kilmington, then in the tenure of the grantee, with the Barton, two closes, pasture for 40 sheep on Kilmington Heath, "*ac aliam coiām suiam*" wheresoever in Kilmington, a messuage called Medowes close, two closes called Hullyns Heyes, late in the occupation of John Modon, a pasture called Dyny's Calfe-hayes and Wold-hayes, a wood called Churchgrove, late in the tenure of Henry More, a messuage newly built by John More called Dynys; two closes called New-hayes, with all rights and privileges whatsoever, all in Kilmington aforesaid\*, and lately belonging to the then dissolved Monastery of Shaftesbury, (of whom William Hartgill had held the same as their tenant), being some, if not all, of the premises granted above to William, Lord Stourton, and held of the Crown, their heirs and successors in chief by the 20th part of a knight's fee. It is difficult to believe that the nominal consideration of 13s. 4d. conveyed to William Hartgill a beneficial right and interest in the pre-

It is clear the Manor did not pass, as on the 8th Lord's attainder the same escheated to the Crown.



PLAN OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF STOURTON AND KILMINGTON,

Reproduced from "Charles, Lord Stourton, and the Murder of the Hartgills,"



mises ; and it was probably a preliminary action to a then contemplated trust. It was so considered to be by the son, Charles, Lord Stourton, who after his father's death (as evidenced by the Court Rolls), held his first Court for the Manor of Kilmington on the 8th April, 3 Edward VI., besides holding his first Court for the Manor of North-Ferrers or Norton-Ferrers on the 9th of the same month and year, at which former Court William Hartgill was cited to shew at the then next Court, by what right he claimed common of pasture for 100 sheep upon the Rectory of Kilmington ; while at the latter Court of North-Ferrers in Kilmington, although the homage presented that William Hartgill was one of the freeholders there, still they cited him to shew by what right he claimed to hold one acre called the Black Acre, under Knoll Hill, and ten acres there, which the homage said he held unjustly. In subsequent Court Rolls for Kilmington it is shewn that William Hartgill paid (1) free rent of late Henry Compton's 4/- ; (2) for Cortopshays 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ; (3) New Close £1 13s. 4d. ; (4) Windmill Acre 2/- ; (5) three pastures 24 acres, and close called Chattes-hays, together 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ; total per annum £3 10s. From the Court Rolls it can be found that John Hartgill the son, should pay rent for the Church House 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ; and that he (John) and his servants, Nicholas Loo and Thomas Rogers, were fined the value (30/-) of three shields and swords, for an assault on Henry Symms and drawing blood. William Hartgill was fined 6/8 by the same Court for shutting up a highway called Kyteshore Lane ; for not stoning a lane called Hamsher Lane, 6/8 ; for not restoring to their place the stocks, 6/8 ; for not cleaning out a well called the Swallow, 6/8 ; for closing the Kyteshore Lane, 20/-. These Courts were held by Charles, Lord Stourton, which fact would seem to clearly establish his presumptive right and title to the Manor of Kilmington at that date. In 1557 there is a memorandum for the grant of a lease of the Manors of Kilmington and Norton-Ferrers, said to be parcel of the estate of Charles, Lord Stourton, attainted. William Hartgill also appears to have withheld certain rents due to Lord Stourton in respect of North-Ferrers, (which had been purchased by his late father through William Hartgill, who transacted the purchase from Lord Ferrers,) amounting to £10 3s. 7d., for certain of the premises then in the hands of William Hartgill, which it was held were not to be collected until it was proved by what right Hartgill held the same. So it will be seen there were grave suspicions of Hartgill not only claiming parcels of the Manor of Kilmington as his own, but of secretly keeping some of the North-Ferrers property, which he had purchased for his late master, in his own hands.

Charles, Lord Stourton, never succeeded in getting to the real truth of Hartgill's title, and always believed that Hartgill availed himself of some flaw in the trust deed, and thus acquired for his own benefit the parcels of the Manor of

Kilmington, which passed under the will\* of William Hartgill of 12th January, 1555, (proved 13th November, 1557). These were almost the identical parcels shewn in the license granted to him. A messuage, 52 acres with common called Barksdale in Norton, said to be *then held of the heirs of Lord Ferrers*, (who was supposed to have sold all his property in Somersetshire to William, 7th Lord Stourton, especially in Norton-Ferrers, William Hartgill having acted as steward and carried out the purchase for his master), also appeared to be in Hartgill's hands.

In writing to Lord Stourton from Bewdeley on the 14th July, 1541, Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers said, "I have receyved by th'ands of yo<sup>r</sup> servt Will'm Hartgill, this bero<sup>r</sup>, the som of xxvi hundred marks sterlyng in full contentation and paiement for the sale I have made unto yo<sup>u</sup> of *all my lands in Somersett Shire*, as shall appere by the Endenture und<sup>r</sup> my signe manuall and seale, the count<sup>e</sup>payn thereof remayning with me under yo<sup>r</sup> syne and seale ; and have signed and sealed all suche wrytings as *he hathe brought unto me*. And so the sayd lands ar to yo<sup>u</sup> and yo<sup>r</sup>s far ev<sup>r</sup>, and nother I nor any of myne can hereaft<sup>r</sup> mak clayme thereunto as knoweth Almighty God, who preserve yo<sup>r</sup> good lordshipp long here to continew in helthe with muche encrease of hono<sup>r</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> gentell herte's desyre." How therefore William Hartgill could have *held of the heirs of Lord Ferrers* is only explainable by the supposition of the dishonesty of Hartgill. His inquisition post mortem was taken at Chard, on the 11th September, 1557, shewing his possessions in Kilmington as aforesaid, with the Manor of Hardington and 646 acres there, held of the Crown in chief, besides the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Milton-Clevedon ; but his will also refers to property in Shaftesbury, Bristol, Motcombe and East Knoyle.

William Hartgill alleged that on the 11th December, 1549, three of Lord Stourton's servants, riotously, with force and arms, broke and entered into the mansion house of the parsonage and rectory of Kilmington, which Hartgill said he claimed under a lease granted him by Thomas Benet, clerk, who he alleged was lawfully seised in his demesne as of fee in the same. On the matter being brought to the Star Chamber, on the evidence of William Hartgill, Lord Stourton was committed to the Fleet for having "attempted a notable offence." The proceedings shew that in June, 1550, both Lord Stourton and William Hartgill were respectively bound over, the former in £500 and the latter in £200, that they respectively, with their men, servants and friends, should keep the peace as well towards each other as against all other of the King's subjects.

A man might will property and yet have no legal or equitable title.

While Lord Stourton was committed to the Fleet, Hartgill had to give daily attendance before the Council till he was discharged. Lord Stourton was released and discharged of his recognisance on the 7th September, 1550. But a very significant thing arose in 1556, when on the 12th January Lord Stourton's men actually entered the identical lands named in the license, and dispossessed Hartgill from that time till the 14th August then following, when they were charged before Sir James Fitz James and others, Justices of Frome, with the offence, thus holding possession 8 months. The matter was adjourned till the 20th January, 1557, but on the 12th January, 1557, (the first anniversary of the entering), the Hartgills had been murdered. In the end the Hartgills, after William Hartgill's death, asked the Crown to grant the family the reversion of Kilmington. Lord Stourton is proved to have died possessed of the Manors of Kilmington and North-Ferrers, which on his attainder became escheated to the Crown. Whether they included the parcels in question is not ascertainable.

It is seen from the next letter (written a little more than a month after Hartgill had been dismissed), that Hartgill makes several complaints against Lord Stourton, which are dealt with in their order.

"My bounden duety right lowly remembred. Yt may please you to be advertised that by my servant I have received your kinde letters whiche I take greatly for my consolation ; and as concernng my offices in the Holte and Bradely Woods there ys a tall fellowe dayly walkinge to kepe the same whiche shall stande you in no penny charge and shall fulfill your comaundement to the utterest. And where as you wrytt to me that no man shall knowe who made informacon of Nycholas Fitz-james unfittinge words for your good will, I thancke you, but my meaninge ys no lesse but I wolde that all the worlde knewe that it ys my deade to sett fourthe the same, and I am able with honest recorde to approve the same to be as I firste to you dyd wryte in every poynte. Althowgth my Lorde Stowrton, Horner, and the most partye of the beste of the hearers of the matter, do daily goo aboute to paynte the matter, yet the trewth wilbe proved at al tymes. I thinke you do take my Lorde Stowrton to be your lovinge frende, and so yt may be true, but there ys in hym but lyttell frendship shewed towards you or enny of yours, for I have herde my Lorde saye of your frendship he passiethe not so greatly as men thynketh. And as tuchynge the matter in varyance betwene my lorde Stowrton and M'ris Ryce I have accordeinge to your advertisement not medelled in it as yet. Furder, you shall understand that my L Stowrton ys fallen at defyance with Mr. Ludlowe and me because we woll not falsley and most untreuly deseave my Lady his mother from all her right and tyle of porcion that



shall cum to her by reason of my Lorde's death, and when I had caused my sayd Lady to goo from my howse against her will to Stourton to be onely at his mynde ordered, he devised articules of his owen myne in manner and fourme followinge. Firste, that she shoulde release unto hym all her titles, and that she shoulde ever remayne in his howse at his fyndinge, takinge by the yere one hundreth markes in mounney and not to be charged with man nor woman. If there were matters of variance betwene them impossible to be remedied and peaced, then she to goo to his mannor of Caundell and to have two hundredth markes of monney erley by his handes, but yf she shoulde happen to marry or contract her to enny man or boy, then the payment of the said two hundreth markes for ever to cease and no penny thereof to be payed after. And I tolde hym I had no learninge to frame so great a matter, and tolde hym I wolde not make yt without a clawse of dystrese to be appoynted in serten lands for the trew payment of the same whatsoever should happen uppon hym, and then he defyed me false vyllaine, and sayed a fore my Lady, M'res Ludlowe and my wyfe that he found the report of my Lord's Grace\* to be very trew of me, for his Grace shewed hym that he should fynde me a false vyllaine as ever lyved, whiche words went very neare my harte. If I wyste that my Lord's Grace sayed so to hym then I wolde I were owt of this worlde, for I trust I never gave his Grace suche cause; my hold truste ys in you. Also I trust my Lord's Grace shall lyke well the proceedinge of your workes as touching your moynnarst†, for in one place by Yernfeld, in the common they have searched abowt vj fadom depe, and they finde suche matter that they say shortely they shall fynde there other tynne or els leade, without fayle; they be skylfull men and do apply their busines effectually and what your pleasure shalbe furder I pray you declare this to bearer. And thus I remayne all yours assured, as knowethe our Lord God who preserve your good worship with long lyfe. Wrytten in haste at Kylmingeton the xxvijth of October, 1548<sup>+</sup>.

"Your man with servyse  
William Hartgyll."

"Tothe righte wourshipfull and my singuler good Master Sir John Thynne Knyghte be this delivered."

As to the first part of the letter, there does not appear to be much evidence to throw any great light on the points referred to. They probably allude in part to many matters afterwards more fully detailed.

That is, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector.

† Miners.

The original is at Longleat, docketed "1548, From Mr. Hartgill to my Mr."

With respect to the next part the story certainly brings discredit on William Hartgill, and shews how little he deserved the confidence placed in him. William, 7th Lord Stourton, by his will of 8th September, 1548, when Deputy-General of Newhaven and the Marches there, gave and bequeathed to Agnes Ryce, the daughter of the Countess of Bridgewater, "all my plate of silver gilte, or p'cell gilte now remayning at Newehaven herein her Keping or custodie, with also all my beddes and other stuf of household moveable and unmoveable in all places remayning w<sup>th</sup>in my Manour or Lordshippe of Stourton," as well corn and hay, as all other necessities for husbandry and household; two hundred of his best wether sheep going at Stourton aforesaid; ten oxen, twelve kyne, one bull, three of his best geldings to be taken at her choice, with the apparel to them belonging; all his corn as well presently growing, as in his barns, garnetts, or other places within the Lordship of Stourton, provided for his household there; with all his debts due unto the testator, excepting twenty pounds due from William Fauntleroy, his relative and tenant under lease of Stourton in Wilts; such legacies to be for her only use. This was confirmed by a Codicil dated the following day. His son Charles, Lord Stourton, had but a bare residue of the personalty left him, Mrs. Ryce taking the bulk thereof. However, Charles, Lord Stourton, having renounced the executorship thereunder, had grant of Letters of Administration on the 15th November, 1548, and consequently was anxious to get in the personal estate and apply it to the terms of the will. Hartgill had been recently dismissed, most probably on the demise of the 7th Baron Stourton, which had occurred on the 16th September of that year. Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, had known of his father's suspicions concerning William Hartgill's integrity and honour, and after finding out his actions with regard to the Kilmington and North-Ferrers property, probably never kept Hartgill in his own service. In fact, if the dates are carefully borne in mind, this is the only reasonable conclusion that can be arrived at. There were Chancery proceedings against Agnes Ryce by Lord Stourton, who appears to have come out of the entire matter with comparative credit, when it is remembered that Mrs. Ryce had taken forcible possession of Stourton, and turned out William Fauntleroy\*, the legal lessee, and that she was supported in her illegal acts by William Hartgill and his cousin, Thomas Chafyn. The letter of Hartgill's shews that in little more than a month after the death of Hartgill's old master, who had so implicitly trusted his servant, Sir John Thynne was advising Hartgill not to meddle in the matter, to which Hartgill replied that he had "not medelled in it as yet." Can the man be believed from his after conduct in the matter? In Hilary term 4 Edward VI. (January, 1550), Lord Stourton, as

\* He and his wife Cecilia presented to Stourton Church. For further concerning them see under William Stourton, son of the 7th Baron Stourton.

administrator of his late father, complained against Agnes Ryce, in custody of the King's Marshal, that she had on the 28th October, 1548, the next day after Hartgill's letter to Sir John Thynne, taken and carried away by force the goods and chattels, which were his father's at his death, at Lambeth in the County of Surrey, specifically specifying the articles, all of the value of £40, as well as £100 in money, and that she had committed other damages against him to the value of £500, to which Agnes Ryce pleaded not guilty, the jury being summoned for Thursday after the quindene of Easter then next ensuing\*. This lady, in respect of her conduct in dispossessing Mr. Fauntleroy of his leasehold interest in Stourton, had an injunction granted against her at the suit of Lord Stourton. This was dissolved on the 28th October, 1550, at which date in letters to the Lord Chancellor it is shewn that Lord Stourton had been a prisoner in the Fleet†. On 25th November, 1550, William Hartgill, described as of Kilmington, entered into a bond, binding him in £200 to keep the King's peace as well against the Lord Stourton and all his, as against all other the King's subjects.

On the 17th July, 1551, a letter was sent from Hampton Court to the Lord Stourton, requiring him to appear before the Council upon the sight thereof, upon pain of his allegiance to the King, but not to enter the gates of the Court.

On the 21st July, 1551, it appears from letters of the Bishop of Sarum and other Justices of the Peace in Co. Wilts, written unto Sir William Herbert (afterwards Earl of Pembroke), Lieutenant there, that it was declared that a rescue was made by Lord Stourton upon the Sheriff when he would have executed a writ of entry upon assize for the Manor of Stourton. The Council thereupon sent for Lord Stourton, who being examined before them how he "durst contempt" the King's officers and resist his laws, *Lord Stourton denied that ever he made any resistance*, and offered to put his hand to anything the Council would devise or require him to do in that behalf; upon which a letter was drawn up by the Council from him to Lady Stourton, his wife, and to his servants at Stourton, to suffer the Sheriff to do his duty, and they to avoid the possession quietly, which letter he subscribed. The letter was sent with one from the Council to the Sheriff declaring that Lord Stourton conformed and willed him to proceed in the execution of the writ, and in case the Sheriff found resistance of force, then with force of the Shire he was to remove it according to the order of the law, "foreseeing that

Coram Rege Rolls.

\* Acts of the Privy Council. Lord Stourton was imprisoned in the Fleet, in consequence of his entry at Kilmington, on the oath of Hartgill.



there be no spoyle made of Lord Stourton's goods, but gently dispatched," &c. At the same time a letter was sent by the Council to the Bishop of Sarum and the other Justices, advising them of the whole, and requiring them to assist the Sheriff if need be. Lord Stourton then entered into a recognizance to appear personally before their Lordships twice a week (Tuesday and Saturday), till he had further liberty. On the 27th July, 1551, the Council sent a letter from Hampton Court to the Sheriff of Co. Wilts, that if he had dispossessed Fauntleroy and his wife of their possession of the farm of the Manor of Stourton, *which he had no authority to do*, that then he should see them restored again and leave them in as good case as he found them, as appeared by the minute of the Council. At Hampton Court on the 29th July, 1551, Lord Stourton was discharged from his recognizance of the 21st of the same month\*. Then the Sheriff proceeded to undo that which he had illegally done, and endeavoured to gain possession of Stourton for Mr. and Mrs. Fauntleroy, who held it under a lease granted by the owner of the fee thereof. But on the Sheriff again going to Stourton he found Mrs. Ryce keeping forcible possession of Stourton against Mr. Fauntleroy, and William Hartgill using taunting speeches†. In a long description sent to the Council on the 31st July, 1551, by Robert Basing and others (whose names are given) from Bonham, it was described how Mrs. Ryce held the Manor Place of Stourton. The gates were fast barred and kept by force of guns, bows, and other weapons. William Hartgill was present there as the upholder of Mrs. Ryce, she declaring that she would hold possession until she was discharged by law, and threatening death to the first intruder. She declined to give Fauntleroy possession, notwithstanding that he produced his lease. William Hartgill was all the time making personal and offensive remarks to Mr. Fauntleroy concerning the slaughter of his deer in the Park, and the Sheriff and his party had to depart without being able to carry out the Council's instructions to repossess Mr. Fauntleroy‡. Lord Stourton's case was hard; here was his tenant illegally dispossessed by the Sheriff. On his conduct becoming known to the Council, the Sheriff failed to again carry out the Council's orders, and Mrs. Ryce was supported in her illegal act by Lord Stourton's discharged servant. Thus Lord Stourton had to suffer, probably through the spite of the Bishop of Sarum and other Justices of the Peace in Co. Wilts, for merely protecting his tenant, who was in lawful possession of Stourton. The animus against Lord Stourton is further shewn in this next instance. We shall herein read later much about Thomas Chafyn, of Seals in the parish of Mere, and it should always be borne in mind that he

\* Acts of the Privy Council.

† State Papers—Dom. Ser.

‡ Acts of the Privy Council.

was a man unworthy of credit. He calls himself, in a letter to Sir John Thynne on the 17th April, 1549, cousin to William Hartgill. He was indebted to William, Lord Stourton, in a bond debt of £80, which Agnes Ryce claimed, but which had (in the first instance) to be paid to Charles, Lord Stourton, as administrator of his father. Although Chafyn alleged he had already paid it to Agnes Ryce, it was no answer in law to the claim of the executor and personal representative of the 7th Lord Stourton, and Stephen, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of England, decreed that Thomas Chafyn had confessed the debt, and became debtor unto Charles, Lord Stourton, for the £80. This was in spite of the fact that there in open Court Thomas Chafyn had produced an alleged acquittance delivered unto him by Agnes Ryce, purporting to be for the discharge of the £80 in question. This seemed to the Court to be only done by covin between Thomas Chafyn and Agnes Ryce, whereupon the Court ordered, adjudged and decreed that Thomas Chafyn, his executors, administrators or assigns should pay unto Charles, Lord Stourton, his executors or assigns, the said £80, together with all costs and charges sustained by his Lordship.

The next paragraphs of the letter practically form one point, namely, the differences between the Dowager Lady Stourton and her son, Charles, Lord Stourton, and on this point the evidence of Hartgill is hardly worthy of much attention or credence, and his version of the affair must be received with the gravest doubts. It should be borne in mind that John Foxe commenced his narrative with this affair. It is peculiar he should not have shewn the antecedents of William Hartgill, had he wished to have given an impartial account of the controversy between Hartgill and Lord Stourton. But had he done so the true character of Hartgill would have been evident and the prejudiced account of Lord Stourton would have lost its effect. After the death of William, 7th Lord Stourton, Lady Stourton married Edward Ludlowe, Esquire, who is called in Hartgill's letter "Mr. Ludlow." Lady Stourton had been commended to the care of Hartgill (and had resided with him), by William, Lord Stourton, her husband, during his stay at Newhaven; therefore Hartgill doubtless knew in what way he could cause a quarrel between mother and son. Having no kindly feeling towards the latter, he probably endeavoured to set the two at variance on the pretence that Lord Stourton wished to defraud the former of her legal rights. But who is likely to believe it, especially as John Foxe makes it the reason for the illfeeling between Hartgill and Lord Stourton?

Two years afterwards there is a transaction between the mother and son which probably had some bearing on the jointure of the mother. Charles, Lord

Stourton, on the 4th July, 1550, bound himself to pay his mother £300, she then being wife of Edward Ludlowe, Esquire. The Ludlow family eventually became of considerable note in the county. One branch was raised to the Peerage, the last Earl of Ludlow dying as recently as 1842. Edmund Ludlow the Regicide was also of this family.

The next letter shews the probable time when the Dowager Lady Stourton died.

"After my hartie comendacons to your very good Lordshippe. Pleasythe yt youre good Lordshippe to understand that the olde Lady Stourton, wife to the Lord William Stourton, is deceasede nowe of late, who helde of the Quene's Majestie for terme of her lyffe, according to the customes of the Manor of Gillingham, certeyne customary landes within the seid Manor, the reversion of the fee-symple of the seid lands belonging to Charles, Lord Stourton, and to his heirs according to the seid custome. The Lord Charles Stourton was atteynted of felonie in the lyffe of my Lady hys mother, wherby the fee-symple of the seyde customary lands are eschetide to the Quene's Majestie, as I understand. And because I know sute will be made to her Majestie for the seyde lands, whereby I might be prevented, the lands, beinge of no greater valewe than xxli be the yere or scaste so muche, I shall desire your good Lordshippe most hartely to be a humble suter to her Majestie in my behalfe that I may have the prefermente of the seid lands, other to bye the fee-symple or to have it in fee-farm, paying her Majestie the rent, I beseche your good Lordshippe to travell for me in this and to send me your pleasure by this berer. I am the bolder to troble your good Lordshippe because I take you to be one of my beste frendes and hym that I have moste truste in. If there be any servyce or pleasure I canne do youre Lordshippe I am at your commaundement as I have had good occasion. And thus I end wissheinge youe goode helthe with muche honour. From Gillingham Lodge the sixth daye of Auguste [c. 1560]. By your poore kynnsman and assured frend"

"John Zouche."

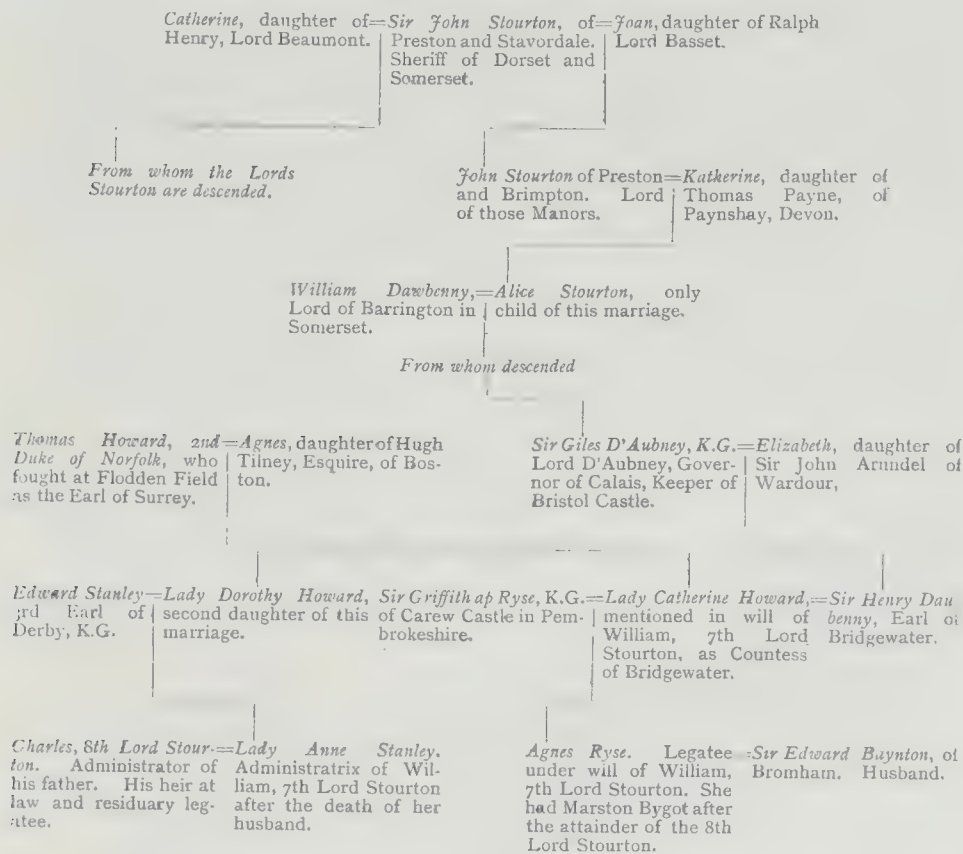
"To the right honourable and my very good Lorde my Lorde Robert Dudleye and Master of the Quenes Majestie's horse. Delyver this."

This, by the way, is a good example of the general scramble there appears to have been for the Stourton property, when it reverted to the Crown upon the death and attainder of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton. The "olde Lady Stourton" whose death is thus announced was of course a near relative of the "Lorde Robert Dudleye" to whom the letter was written.



When it is remembered how bitter the feud had become it is somewhat curious to notice that Lady Stourton, wife of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and Agnes Ryse were closely related, in fact were first cousins, their mothers having been sisters.

The following pedigree will show the connexion of several of the actors in the events preceding the tragedy in the life of Lord Stourton.



From the following two letters of John Gamage and William Hartgill, it appears that a local question relating to Kilmington took place, in which the aid of Lord Stourton, in his official position as a Justice of the Peace, was obtained. Although the matter does not appear to have much bearing on the Stourton family, still it may be as well to incorporate it in this history. Unfortunately the year is not disclosed.

“Ryght Worshipfull. Of my bounden dewtie thes shalbe to certyfie you that immedyately after I had spoken with Mr. Hartgyll he wyllled me to goo with him to attach on’ of my Lord Stourton’s men beyng then snspected of felony which then had seased the goods of Mr. Hartgyll’s pri’s<sup>t</sup> to the use of the Lord Stourton, for that the said pri’s<sup>t</sup>, together with his wyff, are also suspected of felonious murdre, by murdering the late husbonde of the-seid pri’s<sup>t</sup>’s wyff, which suspicion sholde seme rather to growe of kankerred malice of Mr. Horner, Fitz James and Basyng, partly because, as I am informed, the seid pris’t’s wyff being widowe wold not marie a servant of the seid Basyng at his request, and partly because she maried pri’s<sup>t</sup> at the request of Mr. Hartgyll, then of any just cause or good profe. For the proff whereof yt may please you to understand that in riding to Wanstrowe where the seid Lord Stourton’s servant was we chaunsed to overtake the father (of the said man so supposed to be murdered) cumming from Mr. Fitz James. Mr. Hartgyll fayning hymself to be a friend of the seid parties magnyfying them *and with most vyle termes depraving hymself\** and I my self to be vendyd to my Lord Stourton, inquiring of hym what was the occasion of his first sute in that behalf? Who half mistrusted us and wold have departed from us but we compelled hym saying, “we came about the busines and the ayde and if thou leave us we wyll leve thee,” but at length he trusted us so much that he declared the matter wholly saying one Hill declared to hym that hys sone x dayes before he dyed dyd swelle a wonderful bygnes, then seid Mr. Hartgyll “made he no wyll?” he answered “Yes”. “When?” said he, he answered “more than fower dayes before he dyed.” “Well,” quoth Mr. Hartgyll, “is this all ye canne saye,” he answered “No, for ij days before he dyed she brought home Malmesey which she dyd warme at the fire and after gave her husband to drinke and after that threw away the pott,” with dyverse others as fonde and fryvolous as vayne and of none effect. “Well” sayed Mr. Hartgyll, “then was it by your tale vj dayes after he was poysoned before he made hys wyll and I pray thee what gave he his wyff?” he answered “he made her his executrice and gave her all that he hadd save onlie certen to his sone.” “Then” seid Mr. Hartgill, “he thought not then to be poysoned by her I thinke.” And further the seid father declared that a chyrurgeon was hyred to cumme and se the ded body beyng taken up and iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> for his labors, which founde that his necke was broken, the whiche, if it be trewe, semeth rather to be done by some polycy than by the woman, for all the day before the man lay above the grownde, the Coroner sytynge upon hym, all men going by and beholding the corse no man perseyvinge his neke to be broken, nother they that toke hyme up nor none of the Coroner’s Inquest, insomuch the

\* Note the admission of Hartgill’s friend.

seid Inquest were determined to have acyuted the seid suspecth, because they had no evydence concernyng the poysonyng nothing mencyoned of the brekyng of his necke. Whereuppon the coroner of his hote charitie adjorned the Inquest uppon better advyse to gyve the verdict at an other tyme and left the corse, as Mr. Hartgyll sayeth, in the custodie of the mortall enymyes of the seid suspecthe to be watched, and so agenst the morning the seid surgyon provyded declared as ys aforesaid. And further Mr. Hartgyll sayeth that the seid suspected can bryng sufficyent wytnesses that were at the deth of the seid partie and continually three or fower howers before hys deth and sawe hym ded and alyve and after buried and lay fyve wyks in the ground, nothing spoken nor mencioned of any such murdre pretended, and further at the comaundement of Mr. Hartgyll I have sent you herein inclosed the copie of the letters which Mr. Horner of late sent to the seid Basyng. Thus your servant wisheth you prosperous success. From Kylmyngton the xvijth of December.

[signed] John Gamage."

"To the right worshipful and his singler good Master Syr John Thynne Knight, delyver thies."

"My bounden dewtie right lowly remembered. It may please you to be advertysed that according to your plesure I have herein inclosed send to you such certficatts as ye wrote to me for in every behalfe to the beste of my poure accordynge to the truthe of every parcell in your gentle letters mencyoned. And to the utterest of my powre I wull ayde and counsell our Under Sheriff for your wurshyp with all my stodye. And I have advysed him to make a boke that ye maye se every penny by him taken as well for fees of all kynde of process as otherwyse for the fees of the process moste stop a great gap for it wulbe worthe £40 or better yet it muste be resceyvyd in smawle porcyons. I wuld be right sorry that ye shuld be a loser and agayne I wuld ye shuld not be to mowche a gayner but oonly moderation to Rule. Sir, my pryst his wyff is indyted for poysoninge of here old husbond and also for brekyng of his neck and the pryte and oon other that was moste concordante with them and privy howe he dyed (because he declared to Horner and Fitz-james the truthe) bothe indyted as accessaryes and do remayne in the gayle and all their goods spoyled and suche women as were at the dethe of the man have ben sett in the stocks to compell them to apele fawlsly the saide powre woman but they can sey nothings but all good and the Coronar and also the Jury do confes that none of them never toke othe of no



person in gevyng onyman's evydens but only the report of Henry Fytz-james and the Papeste\* Jury whiche were made by John Dyer's clerke, who was then the Coronar's clerk and Horner and Fitz-james man: The Coronar by the lawe shuld have requyred the Sheryf and Bayly of the hunderthe to have warned the next four townships and of them they to have made an indeferent Jury which to do the Coronar refused afore your Depute contrary to the lawe; it is the most faulseste mater handeled that ever was in this contrey. *Let God beware* how he do come in to this parties yf he wull do or speke leke hymselff for then yff Horner and Fytz-james wull sey ye then shall he be indyted of morthur at the leyst. As I shall aunswer affore God all thyngs that I did certyfy ageynst my Lord Stourton's men in hunting is trewe as with credeable persons I am ever redy to justifie, they make the kyngs forest to be my Lord Stourton's purlewe; it is to my Lord Stourton as Saynt Akers the Ruyge and Abbottys-more is to yow and none otherwyse†. And sethens the resayte of your letters concernynge the same they have kylled in the saide forest thre dere at oon tyme and every weke they do kyll us mouche as they may whiche I am able to prove. And also they at Crystmas Eve laste assawted the Kyng's Kepers my servaunts and dyd put them in jeberdye of theire lyves and reseeyvyd at there handes many grete strypys and some dyd geve agayne. I am sory my Lord and his men have none other rayling stock but oonly in fawls depraving of me And his Lordship as it shalbe well approvyed lovythe every man well in thes parties but oonly my Lord's Grace servaunts and all other that be knowen your frynds and as he reportethe he wull de mowche to them yf God do not help; he that made aunswer affore you is knowen as fawls a thiff and so be his felowys that bere the rule here under my Lord as any be in England and that my Lord knowethe right well. I truste Fytz-james and his felowys shall oons here of the unlawfull words that I certyfyed you of. I am redy to justifie it of truthe with oon other right onest gentleman for all theire juglyngs. And this I remayne yours with trewe hart and servyse as knoweth God who preserve you in wurship. Wreten in hast the fyrste day of January.

by your servaunte assuredly  
Willm Hartgyll."

"To the right worshipfull my most singuler good Master Sr John Thynne Knyght be this delyveryd."

Hartgill was serving a Protestant master.

† Lord Stourton was actually Master of the Game in the Holt and Bradley Woods, and Hartgill was only the steward.

Although these two letters are not dated, it is found from the letter of William Hartgill of the 27th October, 1548, and from the letters subsequently dealt with, that the date of the letter written by John Gamage, the under-sheriff, was the 17th December, 1548, and that of the foregoing letter of William Hartgill was the 1st January following. The subject mentioned in the first three sentences of Hartgill's letter of 27th October, 1548, is the same as continued in his letter of the 1st of January. It must be mentioned here that Sir John Thynne was chief officer in the service of the Duke of Somerset, that William Hartgill was steward for the Duke, of Mayden Bradley Woods, and that John Hartgill was servant under Sir John Thynne, who had purchased many of the lands which had belonged to certain Abbeys and Chantries at the dissolution. Amongst these he had purchased property formerly belonging to the dissolved Chantry of Berkeley, or the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which had been founded in the Church of Mere\*. This property Sir John Thynne leased to Thomas Chafyn, of Seals, for 51 years. On the 10th and 11th November, 1563, Chafyn, during the existence of the lease, acquired from Sir John Thynne the reversion of the premises. It is hardly necessary to follow Hartgill in the latter part of his letter regarding Lord Stourton's men, who probably chastised his own after much aggravation, for the whole tone of the letter shews the nature of the writer. But whatever truth there may be in Hartgill's statements as to the killing of deer in the King's Forest of Selwood, it should be stated that by an ancient privilege, every Peer, in passing through the King's Forests, was entitled to kill one or two of the King's deer†, and this was a custom in force at that period. In addition to this Lord Stourton was Master of the King's game in the Holt and Maiden Bradley Woods.

On the 17th of April, 1549, Thomas Chafyn wrote as follows to Sir John Thynne :—

“Ryght wurshipfull Mr. Thynne my dewtie of humble commendacyons condignely premysed unto you with most hartie thanks for all your gentylnes. These shal be to asserteyne you that I have caused Mr. Leversage to be arestyed by your undershereyffe upon a statute at the sute of Mr. Button, the penaltie wherof is fyve hundred marks, and old Horner, not a lyttel greved therwith, have made soche craftye meanes to your seyde undershereyfe that he hath the custodie of the seyde Leversage at his owne wyll and plesure, doughtyng nothyng but that your seyde depute have taken suere bondds of Horner for your discharge yn that behalfe : yet better had hyt bene yff he had remayned styll with

That these descriptions related to one and the same chapel is proved by the register of Dean Chandler.

\* 1 Bl. Com. 107.

your depute till an ende had byn taken theryn. Yffe your plesure be to wrete your earnest letter with spede to your seyde depute that he maye folow my coseyne Hartgyll's advice and myne yn the premyses, wee shall soe use the matter that you shall be therin right well contented and Horner nothing therewith pleasyd. I have also sent to you heryn enclosed a letter that was sent to me by the searchers of mettalle that were of late sente downe ynto Wiltshire and Somerset by my Lord's Grace's commaundment desyring you to loke upon the contents therof. I have sent you in lyke case the copie of a precepte and commaundment addressld from my Lord's Grace to all officers yn the Kyng's Majestie's behalfe for to make provision for horses withyn the lymetts of their office for the seyde parties yn their affayres. Wherupon the Constabulls of Kylmyngton dyd their endeavor for the trewe executyng of my Lord's Grace seyde commaundment, at the request of the seyde parties, to provide them horses withyn their office accordingly. And now of late since my Lorde Stourton's repayre into the contrey the seyde constabulls for the executyng of their office yn the premysse have been sett openly yn the stocks by my seyde Lord Stourton with soche crueltie as the lyke have not ben sene. And this open shame have these honest men, beyng the Kyng's officers, reseyved openly att my seid Lorde Stourton's hands for the only doying and executyng their office apon the auctorytie of my Lord's Grace's commaundment. Whereupon these poore men thus beyng punisshed have been with me, and made soche mone for their opyn shame that they have this reseyved, yn executyng my Lord's Grace's commaundment, that hyt petyeth me to heare it. And for by cause of my bownden dewtie that I owe to my Lord's Grace, and also for my discharge yn this behalfe, and for that I doo thynck this matter redownyth mooch to my Lord's Grace dyshonour, his Grace's commaundment to be had yn soo lyttell regard and by others to be adnychilatted and set naught by, is the cheife cause of my wretinge to you hereof remyttyng hyt holly to your discrecion. Please it you also, good Mr. Thynne, to understond that my cosyn Hartgyll is wrong named yn the Commission vow for the Relyefe. They have named hym Thomas, where hys name is Wylliam, but Mr. Fitz-james, Horner, and my Lord Stourton beyng of that Commission, doyth not a lytell enjoye thereat. Surely you wold lyttell thyncke howe moche my seyde Coseyne Hartgyll is dysmayde and dyscomforyd, what with the betyng and mayminge of hys man and takyng away of hys lyame hownd and the deteynyng of hym by my seyde lord Stourton and hys servants. And now thus hys enemies to tryumphe at hym concerning the premysse, I fear the conseyt therof wull shorten hys tyme unlesse some comfort maye cum to hym shortly by your good helpe. And thus levyng to trobull you any farther at thys tyme desyring your helth with the contynuaunce of the same.



From Mere rasshely wretyn the xviith of April by your owne assuredly  
 Thomas Chafyn of Mere  
 Too the right wurshipfull and my very good master Sir John Thynne, Knyght,  
 be this delyvered with spede."

Hartgill soon recovered from his discomfiture, for he is found writing *in haste* from Kilmington to Sir John Thynne, Knight, on the 6th May, 1549. His letter was as follows :—

"My bounden dewtie right humble remembered with moste lowly thankys for your manyfold kyndnes to me and myne alweys shewed in tyme of grete nede. And for your kynd letters sent to my Lord Stourton wherwithall he was gretly offended insomowche that he sayde that he sett not by your fryndship seinge ye favored me as ye dyd, with many tymes cawlynge me varlett and velayne as your servaunte John Hartgill shewed me who delyvered to hym your letter. And as to my hound I shall not have it. And he handellythe me more with crueltie then he dyd afore as I truste shortly ye shall knowe more. And as to the caryage of your stonys, it shall be aplyed with the best of all my lytle powre when the weys be redy. And your undersheryff have used hym selff after a good sort as touchyng Mr. Leversayge for he hathe servyd Mr. Button's towrn in the best manner that may be devysed by meanys of the lawe, for all Leversege's lands within the Hundred of Frome is extendyd but at £xxxj by the yere, wherewith Mr. Horner is not beste pleased. And I think hit wull cause Leversege and hym to departe company within short tyme. And truste ye shall fynde Mr. Gamage to shewe hymselff towards you a proffetable offycer. And for my parte I truste to fulfyll all your commaundements accordyngly. And this I pray Jesu preserve you in wurship with longe lyff. Wretyn in hast at Kylmyngton the viith day of May by

Your assured powreman

Willm Hartgill

To the ryght worshipfull and my most singular good Master, Syr John Thynne, Kt. be this delivered."

He could hardly have expected much consideration to have been shewn by Lord Stourton after his own conduct.

The next two letters are from Lord Stourton, respectively to the Duke of Somerset and Sir John Thynne, and explain Lord Stourton's side of the case. A space of about 10 or 11 weeks had elapsed between Hartgill's letter of the 6th May, 1549, and Lord Stourton's two letters.

“ My ductie considered, Pleaseth it yo<sup>r</sup> grace to be advertised, that forasmuch as I have heretofore received the burden of some reports unto your Grace betwixt Hartgill and me, I have therefore at sundry times, borne more than frail nature, by just occasion, wold permytt, and even as I have made answer unto your Grace for the furst report, so may I say again, which is, that I have not, at any time, molestyd hym with word or dede, nether contrary to a law, nether yett to the extremitie therof. But as I can learne, my symplisitie and quiet dealing have ben an encoragment to his wilfull presumptuous and outrageous mynd. For he hath not only brutyd and reported me to be a maynteynour of Rebellyons, with other unjust reports and slaunders, but also this Wedonsday, being the xixth of June, my poor man, who kepith my houndes, having them to a place of vile relief wher one of my tenants had a horse dedd, in his retorne, almost att my gates, Hartgill made great spede towards hym on horsback, with his crose bow bent and forked arrow in the same having two others riding” (*i.e. running*) “after hym on foote, with long bowes and arrowes, and tryumphed with hym as well with outrageous talke agenst me as also threatening hym to kill hym. Also even the same day certyn of my men chanced to be hunting of the hare in the fyldes, as indede I steare them sumtymes to practes theire bowes and somtymes to hunt, bycause I will not have them idle, and in theire returne homeward, Hartgill cam to them with a forest bill and thre others with bowes, and arrowes in them half drawn, and fower with bills and staves, requyryng my men to kepe their ground and stay<sup>e</sup>; his men being plantyd round about them, he began to talke at libertie, my men gyving hym no ill word from the furst to the last, yett I am sure my comandymment not to the contrary, they wold have beaten hym and hys men and taken their weapons from them. Then he reviled my men and bragged to them like a mad man, saying that yf hys men did kill two or thre of my men, he wold bare them out, and moreover said, although he warre sworne to the peace yet wold he borrow a poynt of the law, for he had two or three hundrith pounds to spend in vayne. And as God wold, my men departed doying no grief unto hym, howbeit truly Sir they had much care to forebare hime. Therefore I umbly beseche your grace to stand so moche my good Lord, according to my hope, that I may not be subject unto such one, and that I may not be tempted, nether any of myne, to shew the fraile worke of nature. But in good faith, Sir, if I do, I must nedes desier your Grace to bare with my weaknes, for I am sure there is no gentleman wold take the like ingratitude that I have done at his hands. Sir, I am sory that I am forced to truble your Grace with so long declaracions, yet could I reherse a grete deale

As early as 1540, long before any quarrel with Lord Stourton, the Hartgills were accused of similar conduct, and of violent breaches of the peace. See the depositions previously set out.

more, which yf yt may stand with your Grace's pleasure this bearer may advertise your Grace of the wholle. The names of my men are underwritten, who will be at all tymes at your Grace's comaundment to take an othe all this to be trewe. Thus Jesu preserve your Grace in prosperous estate to his worthy will. From Sturton, this Friday, the xxist of June, 1549. Roger Ellis, John Blandford, Robert Frank, Owyn Tew, Alexander More, and Richard Muckill, of the which the furst two rehersed are auncent householders and thei all are honest men.

Your Grace's to com'and

Carolus Stourtu\*\*

To the high and Excellent Prince my Lord Protector's Grace with speed."

This letter is such as one would expect Lord Stourton to write. It is temperate in tone, shewing long suffering at the hands of an objectionable neighbour who had been previously discharged from the service of the writer. It stands forth representing the case of Lord Stourton, and unmistakeably carries the stamp of truth. Lord Stourton writes in a rather different temper to Sir John Thynne, but probably had no little justification for his opinion†. Sir John Thynne, who was chief officer to the Duke of Somerset, was a man who had invariably listened to the two cousins, Hartgill and Chafyn, and had the son of the former, John Hartgill, in his own employment. Both these Hartgills and another son William, were as early as 1540 accused of the most violent breaches of the peace, and certainly Hartgill's own letters do not prove him to be either a very peaceful citizen or of an agreeable temper. Sir John Thynne, like William Hartgill, was the founder of his family, having been knighted at the battle of Muscledorrough-field against the Scots. He eventually grew into such favour with the Duke of Somerset that he became his chief councillor in State and private affairs. It will be apparent later whether or not the Duke upheld his views regarding Lord Stourton, whose letter to him is now given.

"Mr. Thine, w<sup>th</sup> hartly recomandasions. Whear as yn yo<sup>r</sup> laste letters you dyd as well wyshe me to worke advysedly, for the wh I thank you and that yn yr judgement, I was symply governed by sertayn off my men : as also that my men shuld detayn a hound off my Lord Grace, Syr, I shall lett you to wyett therfor, As for the gubermment off my servantts, allthough I be not the myttest to governe, yet am I not the symplyste to be governed ; and as for the outrage and mysusage off my men wh : you say is trew, this my letter shall beare wytnes, that their apparent

Lord Stourton thus signed his "Treatise on the Sacrament," with a scroll after the surname.

† See Sir John Thynne's letter to Mr. Wolsley late.



acts may be bothe avoued and allowed, untill the Law, yn the same, be altered. The truth is, two off my men meatt w<sup>th</sup> Hartgyll's kyper allmoste halff a myle w<sup>th</sup>yn my Frehay, walkyng thear with his hound as a kyper of the same, for the w<sup>ch</sup> he had receaved before that tyme contrary warnyng; and my men took his hound from hym; and so shall they do agayn yff the case requyre the lyke, except my Lord's Grace comand the contrary, yn the which I truste his Grace wyllethe me as mooche lyberty and comodety as any other subjecte. And as for the hound, he shalbe att my Lords Graces comandment with all that I have besydes, trustyng that his Grace's opynyon is so yndifferent towards me; the hound to be as well yn my custody, doyng wrong to no man, as he shuld be yn Hartgyll's kypyng oppresyng every man. Mr. Thine, I do not a lytle woonder what shuld cause you to beare suche a V—— agaynste me, excepte you shuld do hit to spyght me withall. And yff hit be so, truly I shall content myselfe without desertt; and think myself to lose a frynd which is not worthe the fyndyng. Therfor as I have sayd hertofo, yff you lyst to use me as your neyghbor you may so fynde me, yff not I can say no more, but that Hartgyll's losse wylbe your gayn. Syr, I have send you by this bearer xls\*, that is to say from Myghellmas to our Lady day; trustyng that you wyl not so moche neglecte my pour good-wyll as to lose hit for Hartgyll's lyes and neadfull flattery. This fare your well. From Stourton.

Yor frynd

Caroll' Stourton."

"To my frynd Syr John Thine."

There is nothing in this letter to Lord Stourton's discredit. It certainly shews that Sir John Thynne was inclined towards Hartgill. But it was somewhat presumptuous for one in Sir John Thynne's then station of life to offer advice, as he did, to the head of one of the most ancient families in the locality, for had the Duke of Somerset not taken such interest in Sir John Thynne, the latter would probably have never been heard of. The Duke admitted that Lord Stourton had been appointed Master of the King's game of the Holt and Bradley Woods, and that his Grace intended to appoint Lord Stourton to the office of High Steward and Master of the King's game in divers other places†.

On the 3rd July, 1549, William Hartgill wrote from Kilmington, to Sir John Thynne, of a party of some four score persons, (mentioning many of the names) sundry times coming in the Lord's Grace's frehay of the Holt and there

\* In the copy of this letter in Canon Jackson's work: "Charles, Lord Stourton and the Murder of the Hartgills" this is copied as LV<sup>14</sup>.

† Vide his Grace's letter to Sir John Thynne.

killing deer, &c., and with complaints against certain of his Grace's tenants (including the Mompessons) of Mayden Bradley, for hunting and killing deer with crossbows, but this has nothing to do with Lord Stourton.

John Berwyke, servant or steward to the Duke of Somerset, wrote from Eston on the 12th July and 14th September, 1549, to Sir John Thynne, desiring the latter to be a good master to Sir John's old friend and his, William Hartgill. The letters also refer to Lord Stourton, so it is well to reproduce them in full.

"After my moste hartiest cōmendacons to you and to my good ladye your bedfeloughe, desyryng you to be Good Master to your olde frend and myne Mr. Hartgyll. I perceyve my Lord Sturton hathe complaynyd of hym to my Lord's Grace: And he" (*i.e. Hartgill*) "hathe answered the same truly as he will abyde by, as he saythe he hathe many thyngs more to declare agaynst my seyde Lord Sturton the whyche he forbearthe at thys present for trowblyng my lord's Grace. I pray you helpe that he maye lyve in more quyetnes or else yt were better for hym to dwell in Turkey as ye maye perceyve partlye by hys answer and letter. And thus wysshyng you no lesse healthe and felycytie then your gentle herte desyrythe. From Eston the xij<sup>th</sup> of Julye 1549.

Your assured to commaunde

John Berwyke

#### Postscripte

Certeyn of thes lewd people of Hamshyre entryd my Lord's Grace parke at Ludgarsall on Fryday last at nyght, brake the parke and toke theyr pleasure in huntyng and kylling the dere. But although Mr. Richard Brydges who hathe the custody and profytts thereof, dyd not resyst theym, yet I thought it not ryght to be sufferyd beyng my Lord's Grace's: and desyered theym to remove in the mornynge erly, that happy was he that could runne fastyst nevertheles takyng many of theym dyd show no maner of crueltie uppon theyr further promyse that they wyll do no more so: and hath bownd them to answer when they shal be comaundyd. Further Mrs. Kyngsmyle, her husband beyng from whome, sent me a letter herein inclosed the whyche I pray you show unto my Lord's Grace for true it ys theys lewd people be evyll disposed.

To the Ryghte Worshyppfull and myne especyall frend Sr. John Thynne, Knyghte, deliver."

The second letter dated Sept. 14th, 1549, was as follows:—

"After my most hertest comendacons to you and to my good lady with lyke thanks for many your gentylnes. And although I nede notte desyer you to be good Master unto this berer your very frend and myn Mr. Hartgyle, yet he

comyng this way, and I heryng the matter wyche he wyll declare unto you, and of the yvyll deallings of my lord Sturton, could no les but desyer the same: so that by your meannys my lord's Grace may be advertessed of the seid lord Sturton's extreme doyngs agenst hym, wherby I dought not his Grace wyll take order that his servant may lyve withoutt danger. I nede not wryght to you of the seide lord Sturton for that ye harde inough yourself at your late beyng in thos parts th'wyche wer not myte shuld be kept from my lord's Grace. My Lady, my lord's Grace's mother, desyryth you to remembre her as well for th' hangynges of her late chambre at Bromham as also for the blake velvet gown the wyche the late Quene gave her, as she sayth. And thus most hertely far ye well. From Eston the xiiij<sup>th</sup> of September

Your most assuredly to comaunde

John Berwyke

To the Ryght wōshipfull my assured frende  
Sir John Thynne Knyghte be this delyvered."

Lord Stourton's complaint therefore was apparently softened down by these three friends and servants of the Duke of Somerset, who would probably be guided a good deal by them.

Though not having, as far as can be conjectured, any relation to the dispute between Lord Stourton and Hartgill, chronologically a letter written by Lord Stourton to Sir William Sherington should be here inserted. Unlike the other letters, the originals of which are all extant at Longleat, all that exists of the following is an undated transcript endorsed "Copy of letter sent from the Lord Stourton to Sir William Sherington." From the words "King's Majesty" which occur, it must evidently have been written before the reign of Queen Mary; and the reference made to the "authority" and "commission" of Sir William might seem to show that it was written when he was Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1552-3. This Sir William Sherington was the person of that name who obtained a discreditable notoriety by malpractices in the matter of the coinage. The "Mr. Herbert" referred to was created Earl of Pembroke and Baron Herbert in October, 1551, but Lord Stourton may have referred to him at a later date by his more familiar appellation.

"I have receaved your letters. First as for Thynne's part I will doo as I see cause, and doubt you not but the cause shalbe agreable to the deade, your warning not geven. As for your autorite to commaunde, it is to me more straunge in this case then I suppose you have commission for. Well I knowe



that Mr. Herbert is High Lieutenaunt of the Shire of Wiltshire, and even as I have no vaine hoope but certainly do knowe him to be myn especiall frende whom I wolde trust for my lief and gooddes, so do I not a litle wonder that he will putt wyne into a broken bottell (as you saie he doth). I have also to geve you thanks for your honest reapport made to the King's Majestie's counsell of me, but indeade not thankes wourthie. I doubt not but my truth thearin, scarce as yet well knowen, shalbe hable within fewe daies to blanke your untruth well knowen. I do not knowe the contrary but that you are as like to breake good rule as I; and I as like to punissh you and you me; but let the breach of your allegeaunce be example to your procedinges hensfourthe, and then I doubt not of your part. No more you shall have nede to doubt of myn.

To William Sherington."

The next letter shews that Sir John Thynne had himself complained to the Duke of Somerset of Lord Stourton, and one cannot help noticing the decisive answer which the Duke makes when writing from Syon, in Middlesex, on the 10th August, 1551, to Sir John Thynne, when his Grace says: "For the matter between my Lord Sturton and Hartgill, We shall at our next meeting with my Lord Sturton doo what wee can to make an end between them. And whearas you write that you are informed wee had given from you the kepyng of the game of the Holt and Bradley Woods, unto my Lord Sturton, you shall understand that wee have permitted unto hym to be but onlie Master of our game there, as wee intend to permit hym the like, with th'office of High Stuarde also, in dyverse other places, in consideration of certyn friendship he hath done unto us of late. For the Holt wee had of Mr——, wee have promised it unto hym agayne of whom wee had it, as we keep it not still in our owne hands. Howbeit wee intend as yet to occupie it ourselff."

The foregoing letter is worthy of remark, and is weighty evidence in favour of Lord Stourton. But probably its receipt did but little to improve Sir John Thynne's feelings for Lord Stourton.

Shortly afterwards Hartgill lost his stewardship of Mayden Bradley, the same being given by patent to William Stourton, brother of Lord Stourton. Doubtless this provoked Hartgill to a still greater extent.

The Duke of Somerset was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 24th January, 1552, and unfortunately Lord Stourton was one of the Peers who tried him.

aft<sup>3</sup> my Saray concubaryot, as far as off late  
 the maner off <sup>may be</sup> Bradle, is ordered, to the  
 aft off my cosyn Edward semor the steward  
 de seroff (as not in linc to you) is by your  
 gode to my brother dyllid de serin. I am  
 desirous (by cause off his absence) to take  
 some payne for the better service off  
 the byson in the governour off the roole  
 the northward in good manner to  
 yt effecte yt cometh gramo Sarayot does  
 not only proclame his accompanable talke  
 but also sayth yt not for my brother, of the  
 place, nor I, shall come to do the same;  
 also contrary to his Sanctuary or conspect  
 for the same doth make resolution; but  
 you have doth appearing to y<sup>e</sup> steward  
 to do, doth accept, by patent,  
 & also yt you all my father tyme the  
 resolution have made you his name &  
 not you Sarayot. I am my last by y<sup>e</sup>  
 linc I take the matter to my  
 cosyn semor; as he be a bynswarmped  
 me, as I could desyre, the bynswarmped  
 I know you to be yn. credytt in my  
 cosyn semor; I shall desyre you to find  
 me howe the Sarayot bragg  
 say any grante or no & asat y<sup>e</sup>  
 sayng is theyn the sure you doth  
 sayng is theyn the sure you doth  
 sayng is theyn the sure you doth

Carole Stourton

Lord Stourton's letter to Sir John Thynne in 1553 which follows, shews he bore no animosity to the latter, whom he describes as his neighbour and friend.

"After my harty comendacyons. Whereas as off late the Manor off Maid'n-bradley\* is ordred to the use of my coosyn Edward Semor, the stewardship wheroff, (as not unknown to you) is by pat'nt geven to my broder Wylliam, wherin I am desyred (bycause of his absens) to take some payne for the better servys off the Kings Majestie and quietnes off his peple ther, notwithstanding my good meanys to that effecte that honest groome Hartgyll doth not only proclaime his accostomable talk, but also sayth that nether my broder, Gyles Slade, nor I, shall have to do therew<sup>t</sup>: also co'trary to his hauctoryte or comysion for the same doth make replevyns, wh<sup>t</sup> you know doth appartayn to the Steward to do, which well apperyth by patent, & also that yn all my fader's tyme the replevyns weare made yn his name & not yn Hartgylls: att my last beying yn London, I brak thes matters to my cosyn Semor, who lyke a kynsman advised me as I culd desyre. Therfor, bycause I know you to be in credytt with my cosyn Semor, I shall desyre you to send me word wheder Hartgyll's bragg hath any ground or no and what your oppynyon is theryn. This fare you well.

Your neyghbour & frynd  
Charolls Stourtn."

"To my frynd Syr Jho Thynne†."

Lord Stourton need hardly have written to Sir John Thynne on the subject. His brother had been appointed by patent and it was the duty of the steward to make out the replevins in the Lord's name, as well as all legal papers. Hartgill was clearly in the wrong, and probably only desired to cause annoyance to Lord Stourton. William, 7th Lord Stourton, had held these Priory lands of the Crown under lease, and at the dissolution they were granted to the Duke of Somerset. On his attainder they reverted to the Crown, which had the reversion also of the premises. Sir Edward Seymour, the Duke's eldest son by his first

The Manor here spoken of was that which represented the Priory lands formerly belonging to the Priory there, of whom it was held by the Lambert family down to the time when William Lambert was found to be heir to his father of the same, and being within age, his ward and marriage vested in the Crown, who granted a lease of the same to William, 7th Baron Stourton. The Manor was either a freehold or a leasehold, but it is known no Courts were held for it. The Daungen family anciently held it and from them it passed by descent to the Lamberts, who held it for several generations, it being called both the Manor of Maiden Bradley and Lambert's Court. Sir Richard Colt Hoare admits he could never find out what property the Lamberts held at Maiden Bradley.

† Docketed "received from Lord Stourton . . . 1553."



wife, afterwards purchased of the Commissioners appointed to dispose of church lands the "Manor" of Mayden Bradley. Under a private act in 1552, John Seymour, the second son of the Duke of Somerset, by his first wife, had recompense made to him for his mother's lands, which are said to have included the Priory lands of Mayden Bradley. On the 28th January, 1553 (7 Edward VI.) an act was passed for the restitution in blood of Sir Edward Seymour, Knight, son and heir of Edward, late Duke of Somerset, and Katherine, Duchess of Somerset, his first wife. Edward Seymour, under the title of Lord Seymour, died seised of the Manor of Mayden Bradley, which undoubtedly included all the Mayden Bradley property.

Among the Star Chamber Proceedings of (probably) 1551 or 1552, there is a long list of Interrogatories sent down into Co. Wilts, for the purpose of closely inquiring into the particulars of certain assaults alleged to have been committed by Lord Stourton and his agents upon Thomas Chafyn and others. From these interrogatories it appears that on the 18th September, 1550, Lord Stourton sent notice to Thomas Chafyn to give up possession of the demesne lands of the Manor of Mere, and laid an Indictment before the Justices. Nevertheless Thomas Chafyn, who was cousin to William Hartgill and of whom mention has been previously made, alleged that Lord Stourton forcibly drove his sheep off the demesne lands of Mere, impounding them at Stourton, on the 16th February, 1551, while Lord Stourton's indictment against Chafyn, for not giving up possession of such demesne lands, was pending before the Justices. The sheep were restored, but on the 16th May following, the servants of Lord Stourton were alleged to have entered the demesne lands and taken Leonard Chafyn and two more, imprisoning them for some days in Stourton House; while on the 12th July Chafyn's shepherd was imprisoned in Stourton House, and on the 12th August 240 sheep belonging to Chafyn were taken away and driven to Lord Stourton's grounds and by his command proclaimed in the market as "strayers," 1,000 more being impounded there on the 22nd of the same month. On the 24th August, Lord Stourton and his servants entered the barley fields, part of the said demesne, and carried away 40 loads of barley, all taken off the demesne lands of Mere, and "inned" it, that is, took it home and housed it. At first this looks a serious charge, but when the circumstances are known the charge dwindles down to a matter of ownership. Lord Stourton was at the time actually Lord of the Manor of Mere, in actual possession. Chafyn, consequently, with his men, was a trespasser, indictable before the Justices or Quarter Sessions, and what followed was legally done, for Lord Stourton, being in the Commission of the Peace had the right not only of ejecting

the trespassers from his premises, but also of imprisoning them until brought to trial. Lord Stourton was within his rights in impounding the sheep and housing the barley.

Unfortunately the Court Rolls relating to Mere are not extant from 24 Henry VII. until 8-9 Eliz., but although they would help much, still there is abundant evidence to support Lord Stourton's actions and prove that Chafyn had no title at all. Any landlord would have done the same under the circumstances. The case requires to be met on its merits, as it is one of those matters by which John Foxe maligns Lord Stourton at the end of his narrative. Henry VIII. was seised in fee—*inter alia*—of the Manor of Mere in Wilts, and in the 35th year of his reign demised the same for a term of years to one Pyster, who assigned it to William, 7th Lord Stourton. From him it passed to his son the 8th Lord, who had a renewal for 40 years, and on whose attainder it passed to the Crown, which was petitioned by his widow, Lady Stourton, for "the lease of the Manor of Mere grauntyd to her late husband," thus shewing he held the lease at his death. The point at issue was as to whether the title vested in the Crown or the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and as to which had the right to convey, and it is proved that the Manor had descended from Edward III., who was seised in fee, to Henry VIII., "ut consanguines et heredi ipsius Edw. 3." Edward VI. (who had no legal or equitable right to convey), in the 4th year of his reign, demised to Thomas Chafyn 200 acres of land there for 21 years, during the time the legal lease to Lord Stourton was in full force and virtue, and during the time Lord Stourton was in the actual full enjoyment and possession of the Manor. The Court held that Edward VI. had no power or right to grant the lease to Thomas Chafyn, and that Henry VIII's lease was both valid in law and of good effect. The suit-at-law is referred to in Coke's Reports as one involving some nice points touching the Crown's rights during the minority of the Duke of Cornwall. Lord Stourton being in full enjoyment and actual possession of the premises, Thomas Chafyn's remedy was to gain possession by proving his title first in a proper court of law, and not by forcibly entering on the lands and dispossessing Lord Stourton. By doing so Thomas Chafyn only appears to have received his deserts.

The connexion of the Stourton family with Mere, as has been previously noted, dated from an early period. In 1399-1400 (1 and 2 Henry IV.) there had been a grant by Henry IV. (as Duke of Cornwall) to (Sir) William Stourton, father of the first Lord Stourton, on a lease for five years at 66s. per annum of "Our Lodge and the herbage of our Park of Mere: Our beasts of chase to be also reasonably kept up," ("ultra rationabilem sustentationem ferarem nostrarum").

In 1552, Sir John Zouche was Steward of Mere for the Crown, and in that year King Edward VI. had some intention of selling it. In a letter upon the subject to the Royal Commissioners, written from Wilton January the 9th, 1552, Sir John Zouche recommends that the sale should be postponed, and says "Indede the late Lord Stourton in the tyme of the late King Henry th'eight was very desirous of the purchase of it; which when his Majestie understode, he did furthwith stay it, although the money was before-hand paid."

Thomas Chafyn held the Manor of Seals Cleevdon near Bonham, and on the attainder of Lord Stourton, he acquired the Manors of Mere and Seals Gilsbury. The three Manors were the subject matter of an action in 1568, the Queen being plaintiff against Thomas Chafyn.

On the 22nd October, 6 Edward VI., Lord Stourton is alleged to have entered with his servants to the number of 12, the copyhold lands claimed by one Robert Coward in Mere-Woodlands, holden of the Manor of Seals-Cleevdon and Woodlands, Lord Stourton placing his own servant in possession, turning Robert Coward off the premises, imprisoning his servant at Mere and impounding his cattle. These premises were a part of the Manor of Mere, and came within the same title shewn in Chafyn's case, Lord Stourton treating Coward as a trespasser. These acts of alleged ownership by other persons against a Lord of a Manor were very frequent in those days, especially where the Lord's title was in question. After Lord Stourton's death Robert Coward, although he had previously set up some alleged copyhold title in Lord Stourton's lifetime, claimed land holden of the Manor of Mere, under an alleged grant of Charles, then late Lord Stourton, to the use of himself and others, at the same time admitting that the then late Lord Stourton was tenant for years of the Manor of Mere, the reversion thereof belonging to the Crown. This is an answer to Chafyn's claim. The details of this dispute between Lord Stourton and Robert Coward are to be found in the Proceedings in the Star Chamber, 6 Edward VI., in the form of the complaint lodged by Coward as follows :—

"October, 1552. To the Kyng our Soverayn Lord. In moste humble wise sheweth and compleyneth unto your excellent Majestye your pore subject Robt. Coward, that where at a Court holden at the maner of Seylis-clevedon and Woodlands the xxix day of August in the sixt yere of your most noble raign cam one Jane Dycke wyffe of William Dycke, whiche held one close of lands and pasture with the appertenaunce in Woodlands called Grete White Mede, and two acres of errable lande with th'appurtenances in Southbrooke called Pyper's

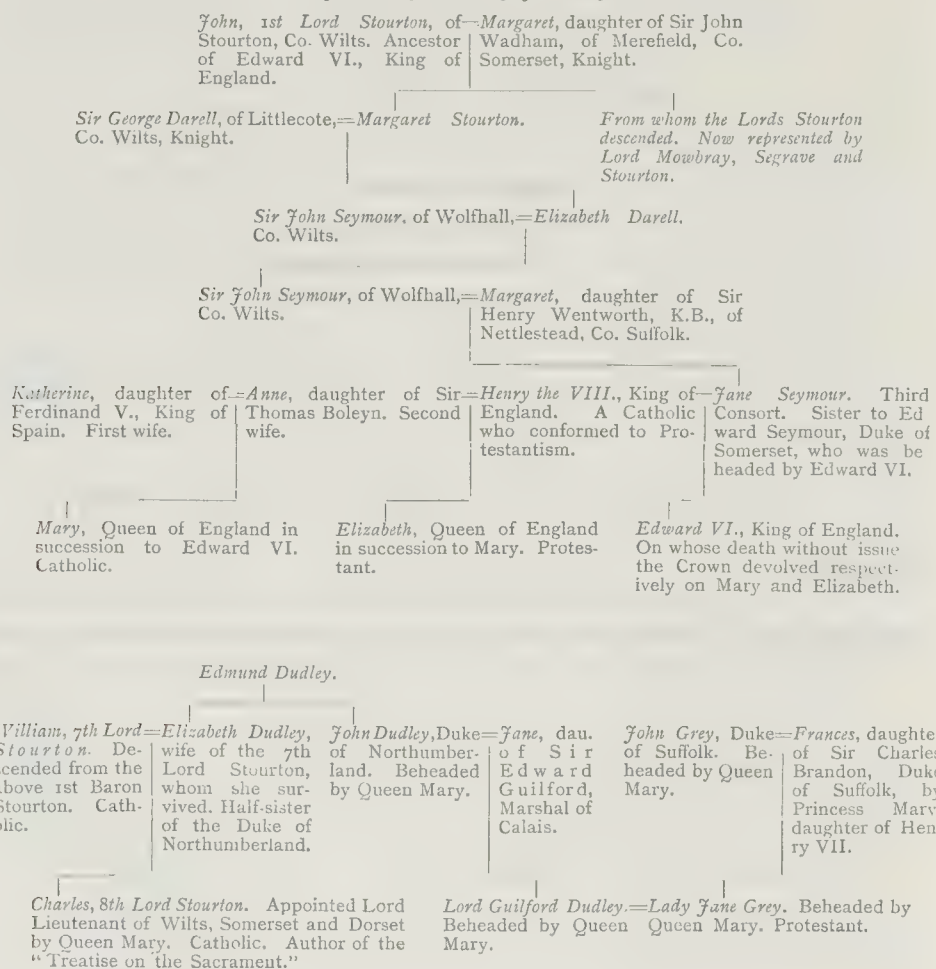


Acres, which the said Jane did holde of the said maner according to the custome of the same for terme of her lyffe, and then and ther surrendred the premusses in to the Lordes handes to the use of your seid subject, Randall his son, and Edith his dowghter, to whome seison was delyvered by the lorde to have and to holde to your said subject, Randall and Edith, for terme of their lyves and the longer lyver of them successivelye, according to the custome of the said maner : by force whereof your seid subject was admitted tenaunt and paid his fyne and did his fealty. And after your said subject into the said premusses did entre and was therof seized in his demesne as of freeholde according to the custome of the said manor, and your said subject, as beyng therof seized, the issues and profittes therof did quyetly and peasably perseve and take untill now of late that Charles Stourton, Knyght, Lord Stourton, John Webbe, Rich. Dicke, John Blanford, Roger Horseman and William Dackham, with dyvers other ryotouse and evill disposed persons to the number of xij to your said subject unknowen ryotously and in ryotouse maner, that is to saye with swordes, buklers, billes, bowes and arrowes and other maner of wepons in maner of warr arrayed, the xxij daye of October in the sixte yere of your most noble raigne entred into the premusses upon the lawfull possession of your seid subject, and then and there ryotously with like force expulsed and put out your seid subject from the possession of the same, and then and there with like force took one Robert Lawnsdown, being the servaunt unto your seid subject and kepyng the catell of your said subjectes upon the premisses, and him did imprison at Mere in the seid countie of Wiltes, and then and there the cattell of your seid subjectes did take and impounde, and the seid Lord Sturton and the other ryotouse persons with that not contented, the seid Lord Sturton and the other ryotous and evell disposed persons the day and yere aforesaid with like force, did put into possession of the premisses the said William Dackcombe contrarye to your Majestye's lawes and statutes in suche cases provyded and contrarye to your gracious pais, crown and dignitye to the perrillous and evell example of all suche ryotouse and evell disposed persons, except condyng ponysshment be unto them showed in this behalf. In consideracon wherof it may pleise your Highnes the premisses considered to graunt your gracious severall wryttes of sub-pena to be directed unto the said ryotous and evill disposed persons, comandyng them by the same personally to appere before your most honorable Councell in the Sterre-Chamber at Westminster at a serten daye and a certan payne by your highness to be lymytted, ther to answer unto the premisses and after to abide suche decree and order as your said most honorable Counsaill shall take in this behalf. And your said subject shall daily praye to God for the preservation of your noble estate long to endure."

But Lord Stourton's difficulties and differences were not confined to these disputes relating to the assertion of his manorial and other landed rights. Some of the letters now extant at Longleat show that the antagonism which had been engendered by these personal quarrels was afterwards translated into a political issue following upon the death of King Edward VI. and the consequent succession of Queen Mary. The following pedigrees shew that Lord Stourton was related to both of the opposing factions.

## RIGHT OF SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN.

*Queen Mary and Lady Jane Grey.*



Lord Stourton was nephew of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who is alleged to have been partly the cause of the overthrow and ultimate execution of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. And Lord Stourton was not only a kinsman of the Duke of Somerset, but was actually one of those peers who sat on his trial. When King Edward died there was naturally great jealousy and contest between Catholics and Protestants concerning his successor. It is a matter of history that claims were made in favour respectively of Lady Jane Grey and of Queen Mary; and the subsequent execution of the Duke of Northumberland and of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley and of Lady Jane Grey, who had been proclaimed Queen 10th July, 1553, to the exclusion of the right of Queen Mary, are equally matters of general knowledge. It is evident that Lord Stourton must have been a nobleman of some power in the country, especially when the royal pedigrees previously set out are compared and borne in mind; and, moreover, it should not be forgotten that Lady Stourton and Queen Anne Boleyn had been first cousins.

During the reign of King Edward VI. Lord Stourton had dedicated his "Treatise on the Sacrament" (to which a more detailed reference will be made later) to Princess Mary, and any one observing the career of Lord Stourton in Parliament in Queen Mary's reign must undoubtedly come to the opinion that he would have been inclined to favour the claims of a Catholic rather than those of a Protestant, notwithstanding his relationship to Lady Jane Grey. During the days of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. his family, like himself, had believed in the tenets of the ancient Faith, and Lord Stourton undoubtedly looked forward with joy to the probable succession to the throne of a staunch Catholic, which Queen Mary was.

The Duke of Somerset was beheaded on the 22nd of January, 1552, and the Duke of Northumberland (John Dudley) came into power and great favour. King Edward VI. died on Thursday the 6th of July following (1553), and four days afterwards the Duke of Northumberland caused his daughter-in-law Lady Jane Grey to be proclaimed Queen. Queen Mary was not proclaimed until July 19th.

A Commission from the latter dated the 8th of July was sent to Lord Stourton appointing him Lord Lieutenant of Wilts, Somerset and Dorset, with power to raise forces on her behalf.

On the 19th of July, orders were sent down to certain Justices of Co. Wilts, Sir James Stumpe, Sir John Bonham and others, to proclaim Queen Mary. Lord Stourton at the same time received similar orders; and, through an officer, or agent, one Mr. Kent, proceeded to carry out his instructions in the town of Warminster. But Sir John Thynne, being High Steward of that town, conceived



it to be his duty to proclaim Queen Mary there, and the more so, as he alleged that he had received no formal advice of the appointment of Lord Stourton to be Lord Lieutenant. Sir John accordingly appears to have put Mr. Kent aside: whereupon Lord Stourton addressed to him, and to his colleague Sir John Bonham, another magistrate, the following letter, a few words of which have been, in the original (now at Longleat), effaced by damp.

"Where as of late I resceyvyd the Quene's\* Matie's letters as well for pupplyshyng of here highnes Juste title unto the crowne of this Realme of England, Fraunce and Hyreland with all dyngnytes belonging unto the same, as also for the charge of thre Sherys, that is to say, Wyltes, Somerset and Dorset, the good order of the same and Reysynge, Revueing and Armynge the powyrs of these said Counties ageynst all here highnes enymes as the case shall requyre: doinge my dewtie ther in causyng here Maties Juste tittle and name to be pupplysshed by the officer of Warmester, thou, most trayturrusly, as I am credeably informed dydes not oonly rebuke, revyle, but also thretyn the saide person to hange hym and indede haddyste sleyn hym, yf good hap had not byn, because he so dyd: wherin thou hast shewyd thy selfe to be . . . not only an untrysty . . . but chye fly an arraunt and rank traitor. This shalbe to lett the wyte that I am a man most un . . . , a matter. Yet I lett the wyte that there shall be founde more truthe in me without spot ether of effeccion or of flatery as both are to be found in thee, yea then have byn in thy grete" (*master*) "whom thou dost soe mowche extoll: therefore I Comaund and Requyre the in the Quene's highnes name that thou nether stere nor caull togeder any person or persons to arme or leade levy in batell for any intent withoute my assent and knowleyge: yf thou do, I lett the wete I will proclayme thee traytour: and as for thee to have a copy of my cōmysion thou getyst none. Thowe shaltt geve credyt to onester men than thy selff, and so I advyse the to do, or eyls I wull spend my blod but I wulbe thy skurge. From my howse xxij<sup>th</sup> of July.

"By me,

Charles Stourton."

" . . . . (*effaced*) . . . Thynne w<sup>th</sup> all speede."

An address was sent to Queen Mary dated July the 22nd, 1553. A copy of it (now at Longleat) is docketed in the handwriting of Sir John Thynne: "The Copy of Mr. Bonham's, Mr. Wroughton's, Mr. Stumpe's and my Letters to the quenes highnes xxii<sup>o</sup> July, 1553." But two days later these same gentlemen wrote to the Privy Council as follows:—

\* In the original Lord Stourton had written "Ki" evidently beginning to write the word "Kings" "Qu" is written over it.

"Our Duties remembered. Whereas your Lordship and others the Lords there addressed your Letters of the xix<sup>th</sup> of this present unto us among others not only for the proclayming of our Soverayn Lady Quene Mary to be in just and lawfull possession of Th'imperiall coroun of this Realm, to take order that the subjects should be kept in due and faithfull obedience unto her, but also for the better service of her Highnes to appoint certeyn gentlemen of the Shire whom we should think mete forthwith to repaire unto London with their convenient furniture to do that in her Highnes behalfe should be commaunded unto them : These shalbe to signifie unto your Lordships that havinge accomplished the too first parts of your Letters and mynding to take order for the third, the Lord Stourton not only caused himselfe to be proclaymed in Warmynster, but as we are informed in divers other places, the Quene's Highnes Lieutenant of the countyes of Wiltes, Somerset and Dorset, by vertue of her Highnes Letters set forth by him, to him sent from Her Highnes as he affirmyth, of the viii<sup>th</sup> of this present, the copies whereof we have sent unto your Lordship herewith, with also the copy of his letters and precept addressed for th'execution thereof.

Wherfor we desirè your Lordship to declare unto the said Lords so as we may be advertised thereof from them and you what we shall do further herein for th'accomplishment of our duties towards her Highnes, whiche we wol endeavor ourselves to ensure to th'uttermost of our powers, as knoweth the Lord who ever preserve your Lordship. From Broke, the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of July

James Stumpe."

Docketed by Sir John Thynne "The mynute of Sr Wroughton's, Sr Stumpe's, Sir Bonham's, and my Letters to the Lords of the Counsaill, 1553."

Two days later Sir John Thynne wrote to Lord Stourton in reply to his letter of July the 22nd :—

"Jesus."

"I having received letters for the proclayming of the Quene's Highness our liege Soverayne ladye, and repaying in quiet order to Warminster (whereof I am High Steward) for the purpose, at my coming thither was answered by that seditious and lying vile knave Kent, that I should not proclayme her Highness there that day, declaring that you had given him so in commandment, which was strange to me to hear, for two causes, the one for that no good subject ought to deny the setting forth of Her Highness' most just title in good order ; the other, for that if ye had borne me the like friendship as I have and meant

towards you, ye would have made me privy thereunto being officer there, and so nere unto you, and not have committed the doing thereof to so vile a person, which might have besemed the best within the Realm in his own person to have put in execution; yet I, taking this thing to have risen rather of the cankerdness of that varlet towards me than that ye would either for the matter's sake or lack of friendship toward me commit any such thing to him, send one to you in friendly sort to desire to know the truth of your Commission, offering myself ready for the accomplishment of the same as the case should require; and wher yesternight at my Repair home I thought to have found the copy of your said commission if you had received any, I found a letter sent hither from you which toucheth me so near as I cannot leave it unanswered. And wher in your said letters ye say 'ye received the Queen's Majestie's Letters for the publishing of Her Highness' just title to the Crown of this Realm of England, France and Ireland, with all dignities belonging to the same, as also for the charge of iij Shires, that is to say, Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset, the good order of the same and Raising, levyng and arming the powers of the said countries against all Her Highness' enemies, as the case shall require, doing your duty therein causing Her Majestie's just title and name to be published by the officer of Warminster, (as ye say) I most traitorously, as ye are credibly informed, did not only rebuke revile but also threaten the said person to hang him, and indeed had slain him if good hap had not been, because he so did,' which I answer is most false and untrue, for I made no quarrell to him therefore as all the town and country can and will testifie, but my doings there to be to the setting forth to the uttermost of my power of Her Highness' most just title to the Crown, and sure I am that neither myself, nor any of mine, nor any other to my knowledge, drew any weapon upon him, or offered to strike him, nor yet threatened to hang him (although I once saved him from hanging) but indeed I told the varlet I would make him know me (and so I will) to be High Officer there, and not in this troublesome time, or at any other time, to proclaim any lieutenancy there without shewing commission from the Queen's Highness, or other sufficient warrant for the same, as he did now, neither shewing commission, copy of commission, nor yet letters of your hand to declare the same, but only his own credit which, being so vile a knave, methought to sklendre in such a case, all things considered. And whereas ye call me 'not only traitor but also arrant rank traitor,' without cause, my duty of allegiance resyrved, I therein defie you and all others, and when time may serve I will purge myself of that vile name to your and all others' shame that shall charge me therewith. Wher ye let me to wit also in your said letters that there shall be found more troth in you without spot either of affection or



flattery as both are to be found in me, yea, than have been in 'my great master, whom' (ye say) 'I do so much extol': I let you to wit as for my troth and duty to my Soverayne I will compare it to be as much and as unspotted as yours or any other's, and I pray to God that when others shall be sifted as I have been, their's be found no more spotted nor blotted than mine hath been; and as for flattery hitherunto, I never flattered you, and Master have I had none but the King's Majesty sithens the death of the Duke of Somerset, nor have depended or sought to extoll any one subject before another, nor whom ye should mean thereby I know not. Farther, wher ye command and require me in the Queen's Highness' name, that I neither stir nor call together any person or persons to arm or levy in battle for any intent without your consent and knowledge (denying me the copy of your commission), assure yourself I will do nothing without good warrant and authority to bear me in that half. Either let me have a copy of your Commission by this bearer, or else to advertize me to whom I may send for the same, which soon I will according to my duty obey with as obedient hearty and humble good will to the uttermost of my power in all points as any subject or liege man her Highness hath within this realm. And I would ye knew it, your threatenings shall not make me forget the obedience of a good subject. wherefore I overpasse them at this tyme. From Longlete the xxvith of July 1553.

John Thynne."

Endorsed by Sir John Thynne: "The copy of my letter to the Lord Stourton xxvi July 1553."

The next document is, in the original, not the actual letter sent and received, but a copy of it, apparently also in the handwriting of Sir John Thynne. In style and matter it so nearly resembles Sir John's own answer to Lord Stourton that at first it might seem to be no more than Sir John's rough draft for the letter he wrote. But, though extremely like this it is still a different letter; for in the first place it is endorsed as "The copy of Sir John *Bonham's* letter," and in the next, it contains a particular expression: "I wol set my fote by your's," not to be found in Sir John's letter; to which it will be noticed that Lord Stourton especially retorts in his reply to Sir John Bonham, "Therefore set thy foot," &c. It is accordingly most probable that Bonham, either as a fellow-magistrate, or, perhaps, as Deputy High Steward of Warminster, had attended or supported Sir John Thynne in the scene there with Mr. Kent: and that consequently Lord Stourton had written to Sir John Bonham in the same tone as to Sir John Thynne, and that Thynne and Bonham, having received similar letters from Lord Stourton, had prepared together one and the same sort of reply. The document referred to is as follows:--

"Whearas you write me your letters charging me that I should not only rebuke and revile (that vile and lying knave Kent) but also thretyn him to hang him, and that I had slayn him, if gode hap had not been, for that he did by yo<sup>r</sup> comaundment proclaym our Soverayn Lady the quenes highnes in Warminster by vertue of her highnes comysson to you (as you say) addressed; The hole country can and will witnesse with me that ye falsely and unjustly charge me therewith, as manyfestly it did and may appere by my comyng thither myselve and my doings there in that behalve, thinking it more my duty to do it myselve than to any verlet; who, hering myn intent, made report over night that I should not proclayme her hyghnes there that day, for the whiche and proclayming your lieutenantsie of thre sheres without showing any comission from the quenes Matie, or letter of your hand signifying the same, was the cause wher I used him as I did, considering the Lady Jane, doughter to the Duke of Suffolk, was proclaymed so near you and within your lymities and nothing doon to the contrary, with also yo<sup>r</sup> nerenes of blode to th'arche traitor fawtour of all this mischeve. And where ye call me traitor ye and Rank traitor, without spot or cause, provoking me to shew my selve an yll subject in this troblesome tyme, whiche ye shall never be hable to do, my duty of alegeance resyrved, and this busynes quietyd, assuer your selve I wol set my fote by yours to purge my selve of that vile name to your greate shame.

Wher ye also write to me of my greate Syn [*I cannot make no aunswer therunto, for that I know noon suche For sure I am\**.] I let you wit I have served noon but a King this xx yeres. As for flattery, if you call your words you had to me at Sarum to remembraunce you have small cause to charge me therewith till more tyme of quietnes may serve for the better triall thereof. And to conclude for this present, for that I mynd, as I have always hitherunto doon, to live and contynue in the obedience of a good subjecte, I require you in the quenes highnes behalf that either you send me by this berer the just copie of yo<sup>r</sup> comission or else advertise me to what gentlemen of wurship within this shire I may repaire unto, that have seen the verry comission signed with her highnes hand, whiche I wol for duties sake towards her highnes, beinge my soverayn and liege Lady, as redyly obbey to th'uttermost points thereof as any subjecte within this Realme, with my tenants and officers, notwithstanding your thretyning woords. And in the meane to you shall fynd me obedyent in trust therof notwithstanding my formar earnest intent to have repayred to hir Matie with such poor force of horsemen as I was able, not doubtyng but that you wylbe my dyscharge yf any lak be found in me therof."

\* The words in italics were erased—

The foregoing is docketed: "The copy of Sir John Bonham's Letter answering the Lord Stourton's lewd letters July 1553."

The copy of the reply which Lord Stourton made to Sir John Bonham is undated and is endorsed "The mynute of my Lord Stourton's letters lewdly written to Mr. Bonham July 1553."

"What I have wrytten I have wrytten and thereto wyll I answer much to the allege of yo<sup>r</sup> prowde brags, and all can as you touch me with the proclymacyon of Janne Greye to be nygh me and nothing done by me therin to the contrarye, although it was not nedfull for me to mak you privye of my doynge, yet your betters of more honest trust can be my wyttnes what my intent was. Wheras you somewhat touch me with the bloud of a traytor, supposing summe parcyalytye in me for the same, if you allege the same suspectyon by question to the Quenes Highnes, her Matie, I am sure, will fullie answer you. I let the witt, Bonham, ther is nether the blood of uncle nor brother which shall make me forgett my naturall aleageaunce, and therefor set thy foot to myne when thou wylt, I doubt not but my truthe shall waye thy malece. As for your goynge to the quenes highnes w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> ayde in her behalf, I saye it is after meat mustard. As for the cople of my comyssion I suppose ye have alrede sene it at the hands of my cosyn Sr Henry Longe, also in the cittie of Sarum at the Mayor's hands, wherin ye may do as ye think good: and so, consydering my dūtye wilbe yo<sup>r</sup> watcher To Jhon Bonham of Brook."

The next development of this quarrel seems to have been the following letter, which was written from Court by Lord Stourton to the Sheriff of Wiltshire, at that time John Ernele, Esquire, of Cannings.

"After my harty comendacyons thys shalbe nott onlye as your frynde butt chefflye as doing my dewtye of Allegeance to geve yowe and all there the Quenes Maties true and feytheful subjects advyse and warnynge to have good respecte in the Eleccyon as well of the knyghts as of the burgeses, for the parlyamente, nowe comyttyde unto youre dylygence, that ys to seye, in case by yow<sup>r</sup> awne knowledge, or by creadyble Reporte made unto yowe, yow shall understonde onnye person within yo<sup>r</sup> countye hathe eyther favorede, sett fourthe, mantaynyde or proclaymyde the lady Jane Graye in souche traytorous ordre, as ys well knowne unto yowe, that yowe neyther electe or geve voyce to onnye souche, yee or have att onnye tyme lette or interruptyde onnye good procedynge off the quenes Matie. And for a farder declaracon unto yowe, as in dysburdenynge myselfe and charynge yowe with the same, I lette yowe wytte that Syr John Thynne and Sr John



Bonham have abusyde ther dewtys unto their Soveraygne ladye the quene's hyghnes, uppon the artycles wherof they stande presentlye acusyde, ether to suffre the lawe or elles to be att ther fyne by the quene's mercy. Furder I am comaundyde to geve yowe to understande, that the quenes pleasure ys, nott to have onny souche spottyde persons within her courte off parlyamente. Wherfor say nott butt that I have warnyde yowe. And I requyre yowe to kepe thys my lettre safflye as well as for my dyscharge as for yow<sup>r</sup> warraunt. Thys fare you well. From the Court the 20 off Septembre, 1553.

Yo<sup>r</sup> lovyng frynde,  
Charylles Stourton."

"To my lovyng frend the Shereife or Shreif's Deputye of Wiltsher and to all my lovinge neybors assembled for the electyon of Knights of that Shire."

Sir John Thynne and Sir John Bonham then proceeded to bring an action against Lord Stourton for slander, probably basing it on the following "Articles," the draft of which, revised by Sir John Thynne, is among the papers at Longleat.

"Certen Articles to be objected against Charles Lord Stourton on the behaulf of Sr John Thynne and Sr John Bonham, Knights.

1. *First*: his proclayming hymself Lieutenant of the Thre Shires, viz., Wiltes, Somerset and Dorset, without shewing any comission to warraunt the same" [*to any gentleman of Wiltes to our knowledge*; (erased) ].

2. Item; the keaping of the Quene's Hieghnes Letters bearing date the viii<sup>th</sup> daie of July, without publisshing or proclayming the same untill the xxij<sup>th</sup> daie foloying.

3. Item; ——— Thornehill, being more familiar with the said Lord Stourton then others, came the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of the said July to the house of the said Lord Stourton and tarieng there all that night departed from thence the next morning, viz., the xvij<sup>th</sup> daie to the Towne of Shaston in Dorsetshire being distant from the said Lord Stourton's house not past v miles, and there proclaymed the Lady Jane Grey, for the title of the Crown.

4. Item; the xix<sup>th</sup> daie of the same July was the Lady Jane Grey proclaymed at the town of Frome in Somerset-shier, being in like sort distaunt from the said Lord Stourton's house on the other side not past v miles, he doing nothing to the let or withstanding of the said proclamation.

5. Item: at Welles in the said countie of Somerset, being distaunt from his house x miles, wheare the like proclamacion was made, and the Busshop of Bath

preaching a vile and unseamely sermon in his Cath. Church (what daie certainly we know not) against the Quene's Hieghnes Title, the saied L. Stourton nevertheless neither sturing or doing any thearein untill iiij or v daies after th' apprehension of his unkle the Duke of Northumberland : and also that Sir John Saintflow, Knyght, had taken order for the said Busshop's fourthcoming, according to the part of a good subject, at the least iiij daies before, and then the saied L. Stourton rode to the saied Busshop and by his auctoritie newly apprehended hym.

6. Item : After the Bishop of Sarum had proclaymed the saied Lady Jane, Wensday the xix<sup>th</sup> daie of July, and by letters that came to him in post the Thursday foloying about vi of the klok at night had revoked the said former proclamacon and set furth the Quene's Highnes just title, a servant of the L. Stourton's lieing at the said Busshop's for newes advertysed hym thereof : howbeit incontinently the said L. Stourton's not geving credit thereunto wrote his letters to the said Bishop to be advertized of that he wolde aunswer unto. Whereappon the Bishop sent hym the veary letters, whereby he proclaymed the Quene's Highnes, which were from Penruddok, servaunt to th'Erle of Pembroke."

*(N.B.—The last "Item" in the original is crossed out ; the following paragraph to be substituted ; which, together with all the remainder, is in the handwriting of Sir John Thynne).*

"The Lord Stourton received a letter from the Bishop of Sarum the xx<sup>th</sup> of July with the copy of a Proclamacion, to proclayme the Quene's Highnes, which he wold not credite unles the Bishop sent him th'originall signed with his hand, as he wold answer to it, albeit he hath confessed to have before that received the Quene's own letters for that purpose which he kept secret vij daies at the least.

Furder, he never proclaimed the Quene till his uncle was apprehended.

7. Item : He promised to get the Subsidy forgiven, seeking thereby to pervert and take awry the Quene's Highnes thanks if it be ment to be forgiven.

We were in fere of him lest he wold have entered and rifled our houses when we had been goon forth in the Quene's aide, as he ons did myn (Thynne), when I was at Windsor with the King before the Duke of Somerset's first apprehension."

Now follow two letters to Sir John Thynne from his lawyer Mr. Humphrey Molsley\*, of the Middle Temple.

"Harty salutations premysed according to my bounden duety. With suche thanks as my harte can thynke and wyshe to you for your fatherly gentlenes

\* The name is so given in Canon Jackson's book, but it seems almost certain that the Mr. Wolseley previously and subsequently mentioned must be the same person.

lately shewed to me. \* \* \* Sir John Bonham hath proceded with his action agaynst the Lord Stourton. His counsell wold delyver to me the cople thereof for the halfe of v pounds which they say his coste was in draweing the Writte. I have a cople thereof moch better chepe which they know nott. The Lord Sturton's counsell wold gladly (as I erste shewed to you) have your frendshyp, &c: and savyng the frendshyp you are joyned with Mr. Bonham all was agaynst the Lo. Stourton's harte which he wrote, spake or dyd att any time agaynst you. I perceyve that he feareth, loveth and regardeth you as moche as you do your derest frende. His honour may nott suffer to submyte hym to you. You may use wyttie polycie (kepyng your owne counsell) to shew yourselfe to Mr. Bonham and all others to be proceding earnestly with your action agaynst the Lo: Stourton to purge his sklauder, and that you have comytted the delygent followyng thereof to me and other lerned Counsell, which may wel be beleved, for I shew the lewde letters openly in our hall to every man and help the matter forth with suche exposcyon that moche dyspleaseth his Counsell and maketh them and all honest men ashamed to here the rasshe folly of the lord, &c. I thynke the sayd Lord dothe so perfectly repente his rasshe folly towards you that you shall have of his owne offer more than Mr. Bonham shal be able with his charge to recover, &c. You may, as occasyon may honestly serve, encourage Mr. Bonham to procede with effecte, &c: And even so you may write earnestly to me to precede with letters I will shew to his Counsell to styrr him up to seke your frendship &c: I am bolde thus to wyshe you by honest polycie to kepe yourselfe quyett and yett to have your owne desyre satysfied. My chief care is to help you to be att quyett (for your owne profytte) with all men. And yet (knowyng the wolfe from the shepe) you may enter into famylyar credite and company with suche as you best knowe approved, &c. Charytie is the virtue which most pleaseth God, who encreas you in all virtues to his pleasure with encreas of comfortable wurship to all your lyfe, aggreying with th'exemple of the most holy and virtuous men of wurship that hath lived. Wherunto with dayly prayer I comytte you. From the quyett Temple this Monday xiiij<sup>th</sup> of Novembre scribled as may appere—1553.

“Yr most bounden

Humfrey Molsley.”

Docketed: “Recd, 16 November, 1553.”

The next letter from the lawyer is dated in the January following:—

“Tyme putteth me in mynde of my bounden duety to write unto you even so trustyng that you, my good Lady and all others your friends are in prosperouse helth, which God long continewe with much encreas, &c.



This day the Lord Robert Dudley is arraigned in London as some thynke to be made redy to hange and suffer with his brothers, &c. \* \* \* \* It is also reported that th'Erle of Pembroke is in great credyte and restored to all his former authoritye and charge of your countrey and Walys. The Lord Stourton is here lytle talked of. Of his credyte and favour I here none of th'accustomed braggs, &c., &c. God kepe peace amongst us and honorably turne and appease the sedycyous and rebellous harts of all the lewde persons. And I pray to God to geve us grace to serve and obbey hym in all virtuous lyvyng, dayly prayers, charitie and love. Wherunto with my dayly prayer I comytte you. So leaving further to trowble your mastership att this presente I wysshe to the same helth and moche encrease of cownfortable wurship. From the quyett Mydle Temple this Monday of January.

"Yr most bounden  
Humfrey Molsley."

"To the right Wurshipfull Sir John Thynne Knyght,  
geve these att Longleate in Wiltes."

The next letter is from Mr. Chafyn to Sir John Thynne, written probably during the disturbance created by Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion against Queen Mary.

"My dewtie rembred. Pleaseth it your good mastershipp to be advertysed that these be the certen newse that I can lerne yn Sarum. The Lorde Stourton sent hys letters from Basyngge Stoke to Sarum upon Tewarsday last, as he came from London ward, directed to the Mayere and his bretherne there, comaundying theym by the same letter that the hole Citie sholde be yn a rediness to serve the Quene's Majestie under hym with all theyre wepons and artelary: and not to move at none noo otherse comaundment, whatsoever he wer, but only at hys, excepte they sholde resseyve the quene's specyall letters. And also declared by the same letter that he was Levetenaunte of this shire and others: and had auctoryte to put the lawse yn execusion withyn the same shires: and the Duke of Sothefolk and his ij bretherne were by name proclaymyd Traytors apon Mondaye last yn Sarum. I have sent you gunpolder and bowstrynges, for weche-hazell bowes there be none. Arnold the joyner I cannot speke to, but a frynd of myne wull cawse hym to cum over to you. The gunpolder coste me xvi<sup>d</sup> every pownde but it is warrant me good: yff you wull have eny more, at that price you may have inow att Corneles yn Sarum. The blessed Trinite preserve you safely. Wreten from Sarum the vij<sup>th</sup> of February by yours assuryd.

T. Chafyn of Mere."

"To the right wurshipfull Sir John Thynne  
Knyght, be this delyvered with spede."

The last document that has been met with relating to the quarrel arising out of the Proclamation of Queen Mary is a letter from Sir John Thynne to Mr. Wolseley. It is a very long one, reproaching that person with ingratitude and neglect in sundry matters. The following extract relates to Lord Stourton :—

“As touchynge the Lord Stourton's suit agaynst me as daungerous as you make hyt (consydering that in dede hyt is but a feyned quarrell) I lyttell waye yt, not douting but that Justice shall be so mynystred that the truthe shall take effect wheresoever hyt be tryed, although you (whiche shall not become you) would be against me. And as touching Modie's fryndshipp in decept of hym that doeth putt hym in trust I will nether prayse nor allowe. Neither can I immagyn why Modie shuld offer me suche fryndshipp (beyng a man with whom I never hadd acquayntance), onlesse hyt were for some other respect then I can well understand. And where you say he is earnest to have lovyng fryndshippe betwene the Lord Stourton and me, and hath practised with my Chapleyn for the same I thinke you knowe that I sought not the breache of fryndshippe betwene hym and me neither will I seke the reconsiliacyon.

“I do not a lyttell marvell that you charge me that I should ayde, styrre or comforte Mr. Hartgill to be stowte agaynst the Lord Stourton, consyderynge that yourself knoweth (no man better) that I never meddell in any man's matters but myne own, although I pitie his manyfeste injurie and almost utter undoing, and sure I am if the honorable councell dyd as well know all his doyngs towards Hartgyll as hyt ys knowne to the cuntrye, there is no doute but they would sett an Order betwene them.”

The result of this great slander case, if it ever came to trial, there is no means of knowing.

Sir John Thynne, chief officer and councillor of the Duke of Somerset, had lost after the death of the Protector what little prestige he had formerly had, and was only too ready to bring against Lord Stourton the charges of being a traitor and of treason felony, by the aid of his friends Sir John Bonham, Thomas Chafyn, Sir James Stumpe (brother-in-law to Sir Edward Baynton, husband of Agnes Ryse,) and William Hartgill. Lord Stourton as before had the better of his accusers, insomuch that he was appointed on the 8th July, 1553, by Queen Mary, (to their discomfiture), Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset. The enmity Lord Stourton must have caused is evidenced by the many angry letters that passed between the parties, angry as looked on to-day, but hardly so when one considers the strange vicissitudes of those times, and the illfeeling caused through private and religious wrongs. Queen Mary evidently disregarded the

false statements that Lord Stourton had been guilty of favouring Lady Jane Grey. What had originally been a private quarrel with Thynne, Chafyn and Hartgill, changed into a political contest, in which Lord Stourton overcame their accusations, and lived to see Queen Mary on the throne, himself made Lord Lieutenant of three counties, his wife's father Lord High Steward for Queen Mary's coronation, and his wife, Lady Stourton, so favoured by the Queen that she rode in the third chariot in the procession from the Tower to Westminster on the 30th of September, 1553.

The next document does not appear to be in any way connected with the Proclamation quarrel, otherwise in the order of its date it should have been previously inserted. It very evidently refers to some collision between the retainers of the Lords Pembroke and Stourton, about which nothing more is definitely known, though from the letter it can be gathered that the matter had become somewhat serious. But as William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, had been displaced from the Lord Lieutenancy of Wiltshire to make way for Queen Mary's nominee, Lord Stourton, the retainers on both sides had probably conceived themselves to be in duty bound to take the earliest opportunity of coming to blows. In Haynes's State Papers (Edw. VI., p. 162) it is mentioned that "Roger Erthe alias King, servant to the Earl of Pembroke, and William Ferror, servant to the Lord Stourton, were, for making of a fray, committed to the charge of the warden of the Fleet." The letter written on the 19th of August 1553 was from the Council at London to the Council at Court.

"After our right harty comendations \* \* \*. Touching the mattre betwene the earl of Pembroke's servauntes and the Lorde Sturton's, what is allredy doon, *you my Lorde of Norfolk* can well declare. This afternoone we will traveil to the best of our powers to make a parfight ende thereof. And thus we bedde your goode Lordeshyppes most hartyly well to fare. From London the xix<sup>th</sup> day of August 1553. Your goodde Lordeships to commaund.

"Winchester. J. Bedford. Shrewsbury. R. Ryche.  
Wm. Paget. Chr. Rusheworth. Henry Jernegin.  
Jo. Masone. Jo. Bakere."

Addressed : "To my very goode Lordes and others of the Quene's Highnes Counsaill attending upon her Grace's person in the Courte.

Hast, hast, hast, hast with all possible diligence."

The Earl of Pembroke was a noticeable personage in the times in which he lived. Aubrey in his "Lives of Eminent Men" (ii. 479) writes of the Earl as follows :—



“William, Earle of Pembroke (The first Earle of that family) was born (I think I have heard my cos. Whitney say) in . . . in Monmouthshire. Herbert, of Colbrooke, in Monmouthshire, is of that family. He was, (as I take it) a younger brother, a mad fighting young fellow. 'Tis certaine he was a servant to the house of Worcester, and wore their blew coate and badge. My cos. Whitney's great aunt gave him a golden angell when he went to London. One time being at Bristowe, he was arrested, and killed one of the Sheriffes of the city. He made his escape through Back-street, through the then great gate, into the Marsh, and gott into France. Mem: Upon his action of killing the Sheriffe, the city ordered the gate to be walled up, and only a little posterne gate or dore, with a turnstile for a foot-passenger which continued so till Bristowe was a garrison for the King, and the great gate was then opened in 1644 or 1645. When I was a boy there, living with my father's mother, who was married to Alderman John Whitson (who was my god-father) the story was as fresh as but of yesterday. He was called Black Will Herbert.

In France he betooke himself into the army, where he shewed so much courage, and readinesse of witt in conduct, that in a short time he became eminent, and was favoured by . . . the King, who afterwards recommended him to Henry VIII. of England, who much valued him. Upon the dissolution of the abbeyes, he gave him the abbey of Wilton, and a *country* of lands and manours thereabout belonging to it. He gave him also the abbey of Ramsbury, in Wilts, with much lands belonging to it. Cardiff Castle, in Glamorganshire, with the ancient crowne-lands belonging to it. Almost all the country held of this castle. It was built by Sr Robert Fitzhamond the Norman, who lies buried at Tewkesbury abbey, with a memorial, and he built the abbey of Gloucester. It afterwards came to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, &c. so to the crowne \* \* \* He married . . . Par, sister of Q. Katherine Par, dau. and co-heire of . . . Par, I thinke, Marquisse of Northampton, by whom he had 2 sonnes, Henry Earle of Pembroke, and . . . the ancestor of the Lord Powys. He was made conservator of Henry the eighth. He could neither write nor read, but he had a stamp for his name. He was of good naturall parts, but very cholerique. He was strong sett, but bony, reddish-favoured, of a sharp eie, sterne look. In Queen Mary's time, upon the return of the Catholique Religion, the nunnes came again to Wilton Abbey, and this William, E. of P. came to the gate (which lookes towards the court by the street, but which is now walled up) with his cappe in hand, and fell upon his knee to the lady abbesse and the nunnes, crying peccavi. Upon Q. Mary's death, the Earle came to Wilton (like a tygre) and turned them out, crying, “Out ye whores, to worke, to worke, ye whores, goe spinne.”

He being a stranger in our country, and an upstart, was much envyed, and in those dayes (of sword and buckler) noblemen, and also great knights, as the *Longs*, when they went to the assizes or sessions at Salisbury, &c. had a great number of retainers following them, and there were (you have heard) in those days, feudes,—e.g. quarrells and animosities,—between great neighbours, particularly this new Earle was much envyed by the then Lord Sturton, of Sturton, who would, when he went or returned from Sarum (by Wilton was his rode) sound his trumpetts, and give reproachfull challenging words; 'twas a relique of Knighthood errantry.

In Q. Eliz. time, some Bp. (I have forgot who) that had been his chaplain, was sent to him from the Queen and Council, to take interrogatories of him. So he takes out his pen and inke, examines and writes; when he had writt a good deale; sayd the Earle, "Now lett me see it;" "Why" q<sup>d</sup> the Bishop, "your Lordship cannot read it?" "That's all one, I'll see it," q<sup>d</sup> he, and takes it and tears it to pieces. "Zounds, you rascal," q<sup>d</sup> he, "d'ee thinke I will have my throate cutt with a pen-knife?" It seemes they had a mind to have pick't a hole in his coate, and to have got his estate. 'Tis reported that he caused himself to be lett bloud, and bled so much yt. it was his death, and that he should say as he was expiring, "They would have Wilton—they would have Wilton," and so gave up the ghost. This present E. of P. (1680) has at Wilton 52 mastives and 30 grey-hounds, some beares, and a lyon, and a matter of 60 fellowes more bestiall than they. Mem: this Wm. (the founder of the family) had a little cur-dog which loved him, and the E. loved the dog. When the Earle dyed the dog would not go from his master's dead body, but pined away, and dyed under the hearse; the picture of which dog is under his picture, in the Gallery at Wilton, which puts me in mind of a parellell storie in Appian (Syrian Warr) " " " He was buried in . . . . of St. Paule's, London, where he had a magnificent monument, which is described, with the epitaph, by Sir Wm. Dugdale, wch. vide."

That Sir John Thynne sympathised with Hartgill is evidenced very plainly by his letter to Mr. Wolseley on the 15th of July, 1555, in which he says: "I do not a lyttell marvell that you charge me that I should ayde styrrer or comforte Mr. Hartgill to be stowte agaynst Lord Stourton consyderynge that yourself knoweth (no man better) that I never meddle in any man's matters but myne own although I pitie his manyfeste injurie and almost utter undoing, and sure I am if the honorable Councell dyd as well know all doyngs towards Hartgyll as hyt ys knownen to the cuntrye there is no doubte but they would sett an Order betwene them."

But to continue the Acts of the Privy Council, it appears that on the 28th of February, 1553, Lord Stourton was commanded by the Council to apprehend one John Younge, and to send him up to them in safe custody, they requiring Lord Stourton to use such diligence that Younge might be there at the latest within six days, and four if possible. Between this and the next date King Edward VI. had died and Queen Mary had succeeded to the throne, and Lord Stourton had been made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Wilts, Somerset and Dorset. On the 27th July, 1554, the Council desired the appearance of Lord Stourton at Winchester. On the 7th August, 1554, Lord Stourton acknowledged before the Council at Windsor that he owed the King and Queen £1,000 to be levied of his lands, goods and cattle, under a recognizance then entered into by him. The reason of this appeared to be that John Younge, Esquire, claimed certain goods and other things which had been (as alleged) committed to the custody of Lord Stourton. If the goods and cattle were restored between that date and the Michaelmas then next following, or the value thereof according to the arbitration of Sir William Portman, Knight, and Humphrey Coles, Esquire, the arbitrators appointed by the Council, then the recognizance to be void. A similar recognizance for £1,000 was also entered into by the said John Younge to abide by the award and arbitration of the said arbitrators. This was in all probability some formality consequent upon the execution of Lord Stourton's official duties, and does not appear to have any relation to his dispute with Hartgill. But the same day Lord Stourton was called before the Council *to answer certain matters alleged against him by William Hartgill and Jane Sturton\**. Lord Stourton promised that before the 1st September then next ensuing, he would either send unto the Lord Chancellor such matter as he had to shew for the discharge of the said affairs, or else take some such end with both the said parties that they should have no further cause to complain. Not having apparently settled the matter by that time, the Council on the 17th of September, 1554, wrote from Hampton Court to Lord Stourton according to the minute remaining in the Council's chest. Matters then appear to have lapsed until the 23rd of June, 1555, on which date the Council wrote from Hampton Court to the Master of Requests enclosing the certificate of the said arbitrators in the controversy between Lord Stourton and John Younge, and they were required to consider the matter by the 30th of the month and to report to the Council. On the 14th of July, 1555, the Council (still at Hampton Court) wrote to Lord Stourton to make his repair before them on the 24th or 26th then instant, for the matters in variance between him and John Younge. Lord Stourton still remaining silent and disregarding the sum-

\* The identity of this lady remains a mystery.



mons of the 14th July 1555, another year passed. Lord Stourton then wrote to the Council, who replied to him from St. James's on the 5th July, 1556, signifying receipt of his of the last month. They willed him to have more consideration of the Privy Seal sent unto him for his delayed repair to the Council, than he had done of sundry letters sent by them to him. The Council then issued (same day) a commission to the Sheriff of Wiltshire to deliver the enclosed Privy Seal to Lord Stourton, and to signify how and when the same was delivered and how it was received, and in case Lord Stourton should be in Co. Dorset they issued a like commission to the Sheriff of that county. On the 29th July, 1556, when sitting at St. James's, the Council, taking into consideration the sundry contempts of Lord Stourton, ordered that a Privy Seal should be sent unto him charging him upon his allegiance to make his immediate repair before them. They also directed that a letter should be sent unto him from the Council, declaring the insufficiency of the acquittance he alleged, and advising him also thereby, notwithstanding his former doings to them, to understand that the Queen's Majesty's writ of Privy Seal then sent must be more effectually considered by him.

The feud between Lord Stourton and William Hartgill had been renewed on the 12th January, 1556, when Lord Stourton's men entered Kilmington and held possession, dispossessing Hartgill, and they held possession as late as the 14th of August, 1556, when the matter was still in dispute. It remained so at the deaths of the parties. The following particulars of this final dispute are extracted from a Latin Document\* and it should be noticed that the fields specified are amongst those which are named in the original Deed of Sale from William, Lord Stourton, to Hartgill in 1543, which Charles, Lord Stourton, had always considered to have been obtained by fraud.

“At Frome, before James Fitz-james Knight† John Mawdley gentleman and their fellow Justices on the oath of Twelve Jurors. It was presented 14th August, 1556, That Owen At Yew, yeoman, Anna At Yew, his wife, spinster, John Jefferyes, weaver, Walter Gallofer, husbandman, Thomas Marsh, bow-string-maker, Margery his wife, spinster, Henry Danyell, mason, and Joan his wife, spinster, all late of Kilmington, and John Marteyn husbandman late of Yarnfield, did on xij January, 1556, armed with swords, shields and staves, forest-bills, and knives, riotously and forcibly take possession of a messuage called Modon's

\*Coram Rege Rolls, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, xxxiiij.

†He was of Kellnesh, near Bruton, Co. Somerset. He was afterwards charged with abetting Lord Stourton and was fined £100 at the Council's order to the use and w. Hartgill.

with 6 acres of meadow, a sheep-yard and 24 acres called Hollens-hays : also a pasture and grange called New-hays and 24 acres of pasture and wood all in the parish of Kilmington, whereof William Hartgill, Esquire, was then seised in his desmesne and of fee; and therefrom did expel the said Hartgill, and he from the said 12th January to the present 14th August is forcibly kept out of possession. The said Owen At Yew and the others, having been summoned to appear at Westminster by Leonard Sanhill their Attorney on Monday next after the morrow of All Souls, say they are not guilty and put themselves upon their country. Sir Thomas White, Kt., being prosecutor for the Crown, the trial is appointed for the Octaves of St. Hilary next\*."

In Trinity term, 1556, the Court mulcted Lord Stourton in damages to the amount of £368 6s. 8d., assessed on Hartgill's oath alone, either to answer the complaint made on the 27th July, 1554, or for the entry made on the Kilmington lands on the 12th of January, 1556, which latter affair was still in abeyance at the death of the Hartgills. On the 29th December, 1556, Lord Stourton appeared before the Council at St. James's and then entered into a bond of £2,000, the condition being that Lord Stourton was then licensed to depart home into the country, but was to return again and make his appearance before the Privy Council upon the first day of the next term, yielding himself thenceforth a prisoner in the Fleet, and to so continue until such time as further order should be taken with him, and that then Lord Stourton's recognizance should be void. Lord Stourton had obtained his temporary release in order that he might go to pay Hartgill these damages which had been assessed on Hartgill's oath alone.

The unhappy sequel came all too quickly. Lord Stourton returned home, but the judgment against him and the imprisonment he had suffered he was not likely to readily forgive or forget, and once more he took the law into his own hands. Of what followed a copy of a contemporary account will be found later. There is grave reason to wholly distrust the details with which the narrative is garnished, but the bare facts are beyond question. Lord Stourton sent for the Hartgills under pretence of paying them the damages which had been awarded, and on the 11th January the two Hartgills met Lord Stourton at Kilmington Church. Instead of making the payment Lord Stourton arrested them both for felony. They were taken to his house at Bonham, and about 11 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, January the 12th, William Hartgill and his son John Hartgill were murdered by the orders and in the presence of Lord Stourton.

\* The "Octaves of St. Hilary next" would have been January the 20th, 1557.

The friends of the Hartgills must have taken action immediately upon the arrest, for the Council Books contain the following orders dated the 14th January.

At Grenewich the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of January An<sup>o</sup> 1556-7. "A letter to the Lord Sturton to cause the bodyes of William Hartegill and John Hartegill (whome the Lordes of the Councill are infourmed he hath attached for felonye and keepeth them in his owne custodie) to be delivered to the Sherife of Somersetsheire to be used accordyng to justice, and to repaire hether himself to morowe to make declaracons of his doinges in this behalfe."

"A letter to the sherife of Somersetsheire to take the Bodies of William Hartegill and John Hartegill (whom the Lord Stourton hath attached of felonie) into his custodie, and in case they be baileable to cause sufficient bandes to be taken of them for their forthecominge to be ordered accordinge to justice, and to sett them thereupon at theire libertye; or if they be not baileable then to cause them to be sente upp hether under safe and sure custodie to be further used as occasion shall serve."

But the interference of the Council had come too late to save the Hartgills. On the 28th January Lord Sturton was committed to the Tower: and some of his money appears to have been seized towards payment of costs. Sir James Fitz-James was also sent to prison on suspicion of being concerned in the matter with Lord Sturton. The details are as follows;—

†Hilary Term 1557.

"Lord Sturton in the Fleete, sent for to be in courte to heare the judgment of the court for the assessment of his fyne for the procureing his men to comitt the ryottes of the Hartgilles plaintiffs against him. The Lord Chancellor then declaring his fyne to bee 300 markes, saying, "He was not content with the order of the Court of conviction the last terme." Lord Sturton replied "I am sorie to see that Retorick doth rule where law should take place," which wordes the Lord Chancellor said were to the slaunder of the Court and to be punished, yet the punishment respited till the Queen might be advertised thereof. The Chancellor declared to the Lord Sturton, there was an informacion against him for certaine misdeameanors committed against the Hartgills which was openly redd, whereby it appeared he pretended a frendly ende to be had between him and them, and so drew them to meete under that colour that hee meant to pay them mony according to the order of the court; they meetinge to that ende were



imprisoned in his own house, bound hand and foote, and after that never heard of. Hee being asked by the Councell, where they were? said hee could not tell, but thought escaped from the constable to whom hee comitted them: where upon the Court comitted him and three of his men to the Tower close prisoners, and put him out of Comission for the Peace. Some other of his men were comitted to other prisons.

Sr John Fitz Williams\* and his men comitted close prisoners for the suspicion of the murther of the said Hartgills."

In the Starr Chamber the vij day of February Ano 1556-7. "It was ordered that Arthure Sturton† havinge in his custodye 100 pounds appertayninge to the Lorde Sturton should delyver the same to Sir John Mason to be by him employed in such soarte as by my Lordes should be appointed for the charges that might fall out by the said Lord Sturtons case presently in ure," i.e., now in action‡.

Orders were issued for the apprehension of Lord Stourton's servants, one of whom, Roger Gough, as appears from the next document, had made his escape into Wales.

At the Starr Chamber the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of February Ano 1556-7. "A Letter to the Vice president of Wales to cause dilligent searche to be made for one Gogh who lately served the Lord Sturton and is presently fledd in to Wales; and upon his apprehension to comyte him to safe warde: which Gogh was supposed to have ben of counsaill in the shamefull murder of the Hartgilles§."

23 Feb. 1556-7. "A Letter to Sir John Mason to pay to Mr. Hampton viij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> of the 100 pounds which remaine in his handes of the Lord Stourton's for so much paid by the said Mr Wadham, Sheriff of the counties of Somerset and Dorset, for bringing up of certain prisoners thither."

On the 19th February an Inquisition was held at New Sarum before John Prydeaux, Serjeant-at-law, Henry Brouncker, Christopher Willoughby, John Hooper, Esqrs., and a Jury of twenty gentlemen of the county impanelled by Sir Anthony Hungerford the Sheriff. A true Bill was found: and the names of the Jury, and a copy of the Indictment here follow:—

"Jurati pro Domino Rege et Reginâ.

Will'm's Horsey, armig'.	Joh'es Abyn, gent'.	Joh'es Batt, gent'.
Anthonius Barrowe, armig'	Will'm Eyer, gent'.	Carolus Moggryge, gent'.

This is evidently a mistake for Sir James Fitz-James.

† Lord Stourton's brother.

‡ Council Book.

§ Council Book.

Thomas Sowthe, armig'.	Ric'us Bryant, gent'.	Joh'es Nycholas, gent'.
Rob'tus Gryffyth, armig'.	Thomas Pyle, gent'.	X'toferus Tuckar, gent'.
Will'm's Webbe, gent'.	Rob'tus Baylye, gent'.	Thomas James, gent'.
Gabriell Pledell, gent'.	Will'm's Moggryge, gent'.	Simon Hunt, gent'.
Ric'us Hungerford, gent'.	Thomas Cater, gent'.	

Anthonius Hungerford, miles, Vice-comes."

The Indictment :—

"Jurati presentant pro Domino Rege et Dominâ Reginâ, quod cum Carolus Stourton, nuper de Stourton, in comitatu predicto, Miles Dominus Stourton, Deum pro oculis suis non habens, sed instiganciâ diabolicâ seductus, ac gerens in corde suo per longum tempus odium mortale versus quosdam Willielmum Hartgyll, nuper de Kilmyngton, in com' Somerset, generosum, et Johannem Hartgyll nuper de Kilmyngton generosum filium et hæredem apparentem ejusdem Willielmi Hartgyll, machinans que et intendens eosdem W. H. et J. H. ad mortem et finalem destructionem suas perducere, ex suâ nephandâ et diabolicâ maliciâ mentem proposuit et intencionem die Lunæ proximâ post Festum Epiphaniæ Domini viz :—xj<sup>o</sup> Jan' 3<sup>to</sup> anno 4<sup>to</sup> Phil'et Mar', ad dictam nephandissimam maliciam, mentem, propositum et intencionem sua exequenda, aggregatis sibi apud Stourton, Willielmo Farre, alias Cutter, Henrico Symmes, Johanne Davyes, alias Johanne Welshman, Rogero Gough et Machuto Jacobbe, omnibus nuper de Stourton, yomen, domesticis servientibus dicti Caroli Stourton, ac diversis aliis hominibus ad numerum 40 personarum\*, accessit ad Kylmington ubi Will' Hartgyll et J. Hartgyll ad tunc habitabant et ibidem false et maliciose pretendens eosdem W. H. et J. H. feloniam fecisse, in ipsos W. H. et J. H. insultum fecit ac ipsos ad tunc et ibidem cepit et arrestavit ac manus eorum à retrò eorum terga ligari fecit, eosdem que quasi latrones et felones imprisonavit, ac ipsos sic imprisonatos detinuit usque horam secundam post mediam noctem ejusdem diei Lunæ, circa quam horam idem Carolus dictos W. H. et J. H. a Kylmington usque quandam domum ejusdem Caroli vocatam Bonham† sub custodiâ servientium suorum duci et imprisonari mandavit ; virtute cujus quidem mandati W. H. et J. H. à Kylmington usque Bonham eâdem nocte per servientes dicti Caroli adducti fuerunt ipsos que a tempore additionis illius per totum diem Martis tunc proxime sequentem viz : xii<sup>o</sup> Jan' usque horam decimam in nocte ejusdem diei apud Bonham in prisonâ per servientes proprios dicti Caroli custodiri fecit, ad quam quidem horam decimam predictus Carolus perseverans in suâ nequissimâ maliciâ secrete conspiravit cum

\* Foxe's narrative says 60 persons.

† Bonham was then in lease to the Stourtons.

W. Farre et cæteris supra dictis ad ipsos W. H. et J. H. apud Stourton interficiendos et murderandos. Et ad facinus et scelus illud horrendum exequendum idem Carolus apud Stourton postea et circa eandem horam decimam in nocte ejusdem diei Martis ex maliciâ suâ præcogitatâ ac felonice procuravit et mandavit W. Farre, &c., ad perducendum W. H. et J. H. a Bonham usque Stourton ad intencionem eosdem W. H. et J. H. murderandi. Qui quidem W. H. & J. H. juxta eandem procuracionem Caroli à Bonham usque ad Stourton per dictos W. Farre, &c., perducti fuerunt, ubi idem Carolus ad tunc et ibidem præsens fuit et postea scilicet eadem nocte circa horam undecimam, apud Stourton in quodam Clauso vocato *Le Worth*, juxta' gardinum Capitalis domûs mansionalis ipsius Caroli, eidem domui adjacente, W. Farre, &c., vi et armis et felonice in ipsos W. H. et J. H. in formâ predictâ ligatos insultum fecerunt. Et W. Farre, cum quodam fuste precii 2 denariorum, quem idem W. Farre in manibus suis ad tunc et ibidem tenebat, prefatum Johannem Hartgyll super caput suum felonice percussit. Et predictus H. Symmes cum quodam alio fuste W. Hartgyll super caput suum similiter percussit, dantes eisdem J. H. et W. H. duas seperales plagas mortales ex quibus plagis W. H. et J. H. ad terram corruerunt et semi-mortui jacebant. Quo facto W. Farre, &c., immediate corpora ipsorum W. H. et J. H. susceperunt et portaverunt super humeros suos in prædictam capitalem domum Caroli, D'ni Stourton, transeundo per quoddam ambulatorium vulgariter vocatum "A Galerie" infra prædictam domum usque ad quandam cameram domûs illius super quendam locum infra domum vocatum "A Dongyon" portaverunt, in quam quidem cameram Carolus Stourton circa mediam noctem personaliter accessit ac corpora predictorum W. H. et J. H. ferme mortua jacentia inspexit et vidit, iisdemque Carolo, W. Farre, &c., ad murdrum perpetrandam ad tunc præsentibus, W. Farre cum quodam cultello precii 4 denariorum quam in manu suâ dextrâ tum tenuit gulas sive guttura dictorum W. H. et J. H. non plene mortuorum sed ad tunc spirantium et gementium voluntarie scidit, per quod dicti W. H. et J. H. instantes obierunt. Et quod sic Carolus Stourton, W. Farre, &c., prædictos W. H. et J. H. murdraverunt contrâ pacem D'ni Regis et Reginae coronam et dignitatem, &c. Et cum citò W. H. et J. H. sic interfecti fuerunt, eorum cadavera in prædicto loco vocato "a Dongyon" per mandatum dicti Caroli et in præsentia suâ per R. Symmes et R. Gough profunde in terrâ sepulta fuerunt. Et Carolus exultans in nephandissimis murdris prædictis Willielmo Farre et cæteris hæc Anglicana verba sequentia ad tunc et ibidem dixit et propalavit, viz. :—"It is but the rydding of a coople of knaves oute of the waye, the which have longe troubled us in Godde's lawes and the kinge's" in pessimum et perniciosissimum exemplum aliorum consimiliter delinquentium. (*In dorso*) "Inquisitio capta apud civitatem Novæ Sarum in



com. Wiltes. xix<sup>o</sup> die Februarii coram Johanne Prideaux, Serviente ad Legem, Henrico Brounker, Christophero Willoughby et Johanne Hooper Armigeris<sup>o</sup>.

Per me Johan' Prideaux.

By me Henry Brounker.

By me Christopher Willoughby.

Per me Johan' Hooper."

On Friday the 26th of February he was brought in the custody of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, Constable of the Tower, and arraigned at Westminster Hall before the Judges and divers of the Council, including the Lord Chief Justice Sir Robert Brooke, Henry Fitz Alan, Lord Arundel (the Lord High Steward), the Lord Treasurer and others. "It was long" (says Strype) "ere he would answer, till at last the Chief Justice declared to him that if he would not answer the charge laid upon him he was by the law of the land to be pressed to death."

The Latin Record\* of his confession and sentence, translated into English, runs thus :—

"And being thereupon asked how he would acquit himself of the felony and murder with which he was charged, he answered, that 'he cannot say he is not guilty': and the said Lord Stourton expressly acknowledged the said felony and murder and for the same placed himself in mercy of the King and Queen. Upon which the Serjeants at Law and Attorneys of our Lord the King and Queen immediately sued judgment against the said Lord according to due form of law, and execution to be done for the King and Queen. Whereupon, all and singular the premises being understood, it was the sentence of the Court that the said Charles Lord Stourton should be hanged, together with his four men."

He was ordered to be taken to the Tower to wait further orders from the Council. The further orders were as follows :—

"At Grenewiche the xxvij day of February An<sup>o</sup> 1556-7. Present, &c. A Letter to the sherife of Wiltesheire to receave the bodie of the Lord Sturton at the handes of Sr Hughe Paulet and to see him executed according to the writte sente unto him for y<sup>t</sup> purpose &c. accordinge to the minute in the Councaile chest†."

"At Grenewiche the i day of March An<sup>o</sup> 1556-7. A Letter to the Lord Lievetenaunt of the Towere to delivere the bodies of the Lord Sturton's fower servantes remaininge in his custody to Sr Hugh Paulet, to be by him convayed downe unto the countye of Wilts to receive there their furer tryall for murderinge of the Hartgilles, accordinge to the order of the lawes‡."

Baga de Secretis.

† Council Book, p. 514.

‡ Council Book, p. 516.

On the 2nd of March Lord Stourton with his four servants, in the charge of Sir Robert Oxenbridge and certain guards, rode from the Tower towards Salisbury. Lord Stourton's arms were pinioned, and his legs fastened under the horse. The first night they rested at Hounslow : the next day they came to Staines : thence to Basingstoke, and so to Salisbury. On the 6th of March in the Market-place at Salisbury Lord Stourton suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

Bishop Burnet seems to be the authority for the story that he was hanged in a silken cord, and in an old MS. (being a kind of Tourist's Notes, without name or date) mention is made that there was an "old silken string" hanging over his tomb. Dodsworth says that a twisted wire, with a noose emblematic of a halter, remained till about the year 1775.

Though this has now disappeared from the tomb, a very small piece of the wire still (1898) remains in the Cathedral, and from a photograph thereof the accompanying illustration is here reproduced.

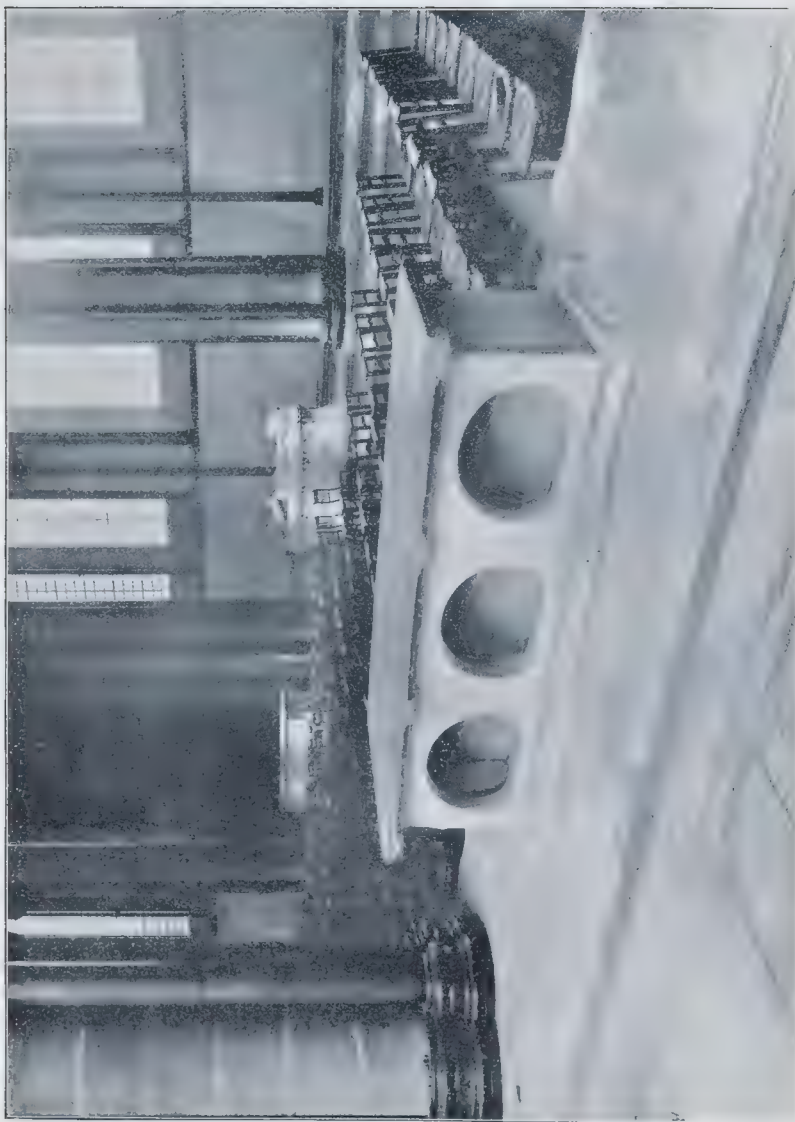


*The last remaining piece of the wire which used to hang  
over the tomb at Salisbury.*

Lord Stourton's monument in Salisbury Cathedral formerly stood at the East end of the Church, but was removed and is now on the South side of the nave. It is a plain tomb with three apertures on each side intended, as Dodsworth explains them, to represent the six wells or fountains in the armorial shield of the Stourton family, but the resemblance is not very striking. There is no inscription.

The four servants sent down to Salisbury for further trial (two of whom would certainly be William Farre and Henry Symes, who knocked the Hartgills down) were executed according to the following Order (Council Book, p. 532.)

"14 March, 1556-7. A Letter to Sir Anthony Hungerford Sheriff of the county of Wilts of thanks for his diligence and good service being well reported here by Sr Hugh Poulet Knt. He is also willed to deliver three of the late Lord Stourton's servants, being condemned, to the Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, to be by him hanged in chaines according to the writ sent unto him for that purpose ; and to cause the fourth to be hanged at Myers" (*Mere*) "in chaines."



TOMB ATTRIBUTED TO CHARLES, 8TH LORD STOURTON,  
IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

*From a photograph.*





Canon Jackson says: "The other agents in the murder John Davyes, John Welshman, and Machute Jacob, are all described, in a sentence of outlawry, as 'Yeomen of Stourton, and domestic servants of Charles, Lord Stourton,'" but John Davyes and John Welshman were one and the same. Farre, Symmes, Davyes, Gough and Jacobbe are mentioned in the indictment with Lord Stourton, but Gough escaped at first into Wales, so that probably the others are the four sent down for further trial.

A reprieve is believed to this day, to have been issued by Queen Mary, revoking the capital sentence upon Lord Stourton, and Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke is believed to have caused the reprieve to have been frustrated.

Bishop Burnet in his history of the Reformation, says "I had in my former work given a due commendation to that which seemed to me a great firmness in the Queen, not to pardon the Lord Stourton for so heinous a crime as the murdering father and son in so barbarous a manner. But since I have lived long in Wiltshire, I find that there is a different account of this matter in that neighbourhood. The story as it has been handed down by very old people, is this. The day before the execution was appointed, there was a report set about that a pardon, or reprieve was coming down; upon which the Sheriff (Sir Anthony Hungerford) came to the Earl of Pembroke, who was then at Wilton, for advice. That lord heard the report, and was much troubled at it, so, apprehending some message might come to him from the court, he ordered his gates to be shut somewhat early, and not to be opened till next morning. My Lord Stourton's son\* came down" (to Wilton) "with the order, but since the gates were not to be opened, he rode over" (to Salisbury) "to his father" (in the jail), "who received the news with great joy. In the night the sheriff left Wilton, and came so secretly to Salisbury, that Stourton knew nothing of it, and believed he" (the sheriff) "was still at Wilton, where he knew he was the night before. But when he" (Lord Stourton's son) "was so far gone" (again to Wilton), "that the sheriff knew he could not come back in time to hinder the execution, he brought his men together, whom he had ordered to attend on him that day; and so the lord was executed before his son could come back with the order to stop it. I set down this story upon a popular report of which I have had the pedigree vouched to me, by those whose authors, upon the authority of their grandfathers, did give an entire credit to it. So meritorious a man as the Lord Stourton was, who

If there is any truth in the story of a reprieve, this was in all probability Lord Stourton's brother William Stourton, who was steward for the Seymour family after the elder Hartgill had been dismissed; Lord Stourton's son and heir was aged 4 years and 2 months.

had protested against everything done in King Edward's Parliament, had no doubt many intercessors to plead for him in his last extremity. I leave this with my reader as I found it."

John Aubrey says : "In Queen Marie's time there was a great feud between this Lord" (*i.e.*, Lord Stourton) "and William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke of that family, who was altogether a stranger in the West, and from a private gentleman and of no estate, but only a soldier of fortune becoming a favourite of King Henry VIII., at the dissolution of the Abbeyes, in few years from nothing, stept into a prodigious Estate of the Church's Lands, which brought great envy on him from this Baron of an ancient (Wiltshire) family and great paternal estate, besides the difference in religion\*." On the other hand it has been seen (see page 361) that Charles, Lord Stourton wrote to Sir William Sherington, "Well, I know that Mr. Herbert is High Lieutenant of Wiltshire, and even as I have no vain hope, but certainly do know him to be mine especial friend, whom I would trust for my life and goods, &c." The Earl of Pembroke's hatred of the Catholics is according to historians well known. It is alleged by some that the Earl was the original deviser of the whole conspiracy to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, and was moved to this by a personal dread of losing his property if a Catholic Sovereign should succeed to the crown. He took part against the Protector Somerset and was rewarded by the grant of the Duke's possessions in Wiltshire, and that vicinity. Froude's "Mary," says "Pembroke in the black volume of appropriations of lands distributed among themselves by the Council of Edward VI., was the most deeply compromised, and in Wilts and Somerset, where his new lands lay, was hated for his oppression of the poor." Edward VI., in 1549 issued a proclamation to restrain certain noblemen and gentlemen from enclosing certain open commons and waste lands, and from converting them into and using them as pastures and parks for their own benefit, and thus greatly injuring those who depastured their cattle, &c., thereon, inflicting heavy penalties on those who had made such enclosures, if they did not by a certain day restore them to their original state. The Commoners consequently rose in tumult, and broke down the enclosed parks of Charles, Lord Stourton and Sir William Herbert, the latter of whom under a Royal Commission raised a body of his men and soon effectually quelled the disturbances.

On page 386 reference is made to a contemporary account of the affrays at Kilmington and the painful events which followed. The account was written by John Foxe the Martyrologist, and whilst the biassed standpoint of the writer is only too evident the narrative must be inserted for what it may be worth.

See also the extract from Aubrey on page 383.



Unfortunately it is the only contemporary account. It has from the first been divided into two parts, both of which are extant. One now forms *Harleian Manuscript 590*, a folio book wherein are contained some of the papers formerly belonging to Mr. John Foxe, the Martyrologist, including—*inter alia*—(folios 76 and 76b), the “Relation of the differences between Charles, Lord Stourton, and William Hartgill, Esquire, which terminated in the hanging of the said Lord for murder.” The book was bought by Strype from Alice Foxe, great-grand-daughter of Samuel Foxe, eldest son of John Foxe, the Protestant Martyrologist, and Strype sold it to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford. The other part of the manuscript is *Lansdowne Manuscript No. 3*, containing amongst other matters (Article 49), “Articles against Lord Stourton, being a full declaration of the manner of the murdering the two Hartgills by his procurement 1556.” This latter part was purchased by Strype from Richard Chiswell, a stationer of London, who in his turn had bought it from Sir William Hicks, great-grandson of Sir Michael Hicks, Secretary to Lord Burghley, the original owner, who was contemporary with John Foxe, (Foxe 1516-1587, Lord Burghley 1520-1598).

In speaking of this narrative of Lord Stourton's case, Sweetman says in the commencement of his account that “It has been no easy matter to decide, in republishing this painful story, whether to re-write it, clothing it in the language of to-day, or to give it in the words of the first writer, Fox. . . . There is such simplicity in the narrative that it seems a pity to modernise it.”

Canon Jackson hinted that the writer was “evidently no friend” of his Lordship, and Sweetman adds that the bare recital of the story as given by Foxe makes “Lord Stourton blacker than he need be painted.”

John Foxe was born in 1516, and consequently was aged about 40 at the time of the murder of the Hartgills. After Foxe's secession from the Romish religion he was about as staunch a Protestant as Lord Stourton was a Catholic. John Foxe was in England when Lord Stourton dedicated his “Treatise on the Sacrament” to Princess Mary, afterwards Queen of England, during whose reign Foxe was compelled to live out of England. But he must have known that Lord Stourton was one of the 27 Peers who sat on the trial of the Protestant Duke of Somerset, the strong supporter of Lord Burghley, and that Lord Stourton was one of those Peers, who, during King Edward's reign, had dissented in Parliament from the Acts (1) for the destruction of the old service books ; (2) for bringing men to divine service ; (3) for the marriage of the clergy ; (4) for the confirmation of the marriage of the Marquis of Northampton\*, and (5) for the attainder of Bishop Tunstall. John Foxe had seceded from the Catholic Religion after the

\*This confirmation was repealed 1553, (1 Mary).

Reformation and had conformed to Protestantism, which he appears to have professed during the remainder of his life. Thus during the reigns of King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI. Foxe remained in England, but during Queen Mary's reign he lived abroad, returning to England when Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne. At the time of his return the fact that Lord Stourton, a staunch Catholic, had been executed at Salisbury during a reign when Catholicism was the State religion, and when the Protestants were persecuted, was undoubtedly considered by Protestants, from a religious point of view, to be one of the just acts of Queen Mary. A few years afterwards Foxe is found holding a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. Without greatly entering into the merits of Foxe's sincerity and veracity, it is sufficient to endeavour to establish to him the authorship of both of the narratives dealing with Lord Stourton. The style of these compilations should be compared with the admitted works of Foxe, especially his book of Protestant Martyrs, and it will be then seen that not only do parallel sentences occur, but that the style is similar throughout. Strype says in the preface to his "Ecclesiastical Memorials," "I have had also the use of numerous MSS. of Ecclesiastical affairs, sometime belonging to the famous martyrologist, John Fox; and that by the kindness of a gentleman that was executor to the said Fox's last descendant, deceased, I have had perusal of divers notable state letters, or of more private correspondence between persons of the highest rank and quality in Church and Court preserved in the house of a gentleman of quality, descended from a Secretary of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, under Queen Elizabeth." This would seem to render it almost a matter of certainty that the second manuscript, as well as the first one, was composed by Foxe. Canon Jackson so considers it; though, on the contrary, Foxe was not in England at the time, and the latter narrative must, from the reference to the wife of John Hartgill, have been written very shortly indeed after the occurrence. Queen Elizabeth appears to have given Foxe the Prebend and parsonage of Shipton in the county of Oxon, belonging to the Church of Sarum as a reward for his Martyrology, in the 6th year of her reign, he having dedicated his "Acts and Monuments" to her Majesty. Strype says in reference thereto, "John Foxe, the great martyrologist . . . . in the times of Elizabeth much revered, . . . . whom I find this year [1584] requesting the Lord treasurer to obtain the Queen's hand for his prebend of Sarum (called Shipton Underwick Wood in Oxfordshire) to be renewed and confirmed to him, and his son after him, the bishop and chapter of that church having granted the same." According to Strype he made this request in a well penned epistle, some part in Latin and some in Greek\* to the said Lord, his old and known patron:

\* Most writers say that Foxe could not read these Languages and was not a classical scholar.

and at Salisbury Foxe completed his Book of Martyrs. Hence it is clearly evident that John Foxe and Lord Burghley were known to each other. Strype consequently makes his copies from MSS. actually in his own possession, and by him printed for the first time in 1721. Lord Burghley favoured the Reformation and he was warned during Queen Mary's reign not to neglect his own religion. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was again a staunch denouncer of Popish errors, notwithstanding that he had, in Queen Mary's reign, through his outward belief in the ancient faith, been actually nominated, with others, to conduct Cardinal Pole into England. In speaking of the Harleian MS. Strype says, "I shall give a more particular account of the first original, and the progress of it, from an authentic MS. written about the time." After exhausting that MS., he, speaking of the Lansdowne one, says "as I transcribe them out of my papers:" whilst he concludes with "And thus ends this relation which was writ soon after this bloody act done upon the Hartgyls." As Strype in 1721 was the first to print the MSS. which were clearly written 1557-68, they had remained in manuscript for at least 150 or 160 years, in the actual possession of the original owners or their representatives, so that naturally no representative of Lord Stourton was aware that such an account existed or needed contradiction. No stronger antagonist could have written the account than Foxe, for his "Book of Protestant Martyrs," was then, and for many years subsequently, accepted as a great argument in support of Protestantism. Sweetman says "there is such simplicity in the narrative that it seems a pity to modernise it." This was the case with all Foxe's works, and the simple, and apparently unbiassed style, gave credence and probability to his writings. To-day, however, Foxe's "Book of Protestant Martyrs\*" is a generally discredited work. A careful handling of Foxe's papers has shown that amongst them are several letters written to Foxe, pointing out, and wishing to have corrected, the most fabulous errors in Foxe's "Book of Protestant Martyrs." Foxe, although he had made these gross mis-statements, took no trouble to correct them, leaving the false statements in his writings to posterity as facts. This work was "revised and completed" at Salisbury, where a copy was chained in the cathedral, and where Lord Stourton paid the last penalty of the law.

Consequently if Foxe's published work is now known to be so devoid of credibility it must stand to reason that his narratives of the murder of the Hartgills cannot be thoroughly accepted as a true or impartial account of what had taken place. In the narrative everything to the prejudice of Lord Stourton is set forth, everything in extenuation of his actions is suppressed.

\* Fox in 1582 is referred to as "the Martyr maker," and some few years afterwards men were prosecuted for calling this book a "legend of lies." Dom: Ser., State Paper



Lord Stourton's victims are made to appear as most peaceable and law abiding people. That Lord Stourton had many real grounds of complaint against them is quite overlooked. No mention is made of the fact that Hartgill was of a notoriously violent character as early as 1540, long before he ever quarrelled with Lord Stourton; nor of the fact that Hartgill was himself bound over as well as Lord Stourton in one of their disputes. Nothing is even hinted of the fact that Hartgill was a dishonest and a dismissed servant of Lord Stourton. No mention is made of the fact that after his dismissal by Lord Stourton, Hartgill, together with Agnes Ryce, held forcible and unlawful possession of Stourton, against the lessee of Lord Stourton, his late master, defying the Sheriff, and actually doing the same illegal things for which Foxe condemns Lord Stourton. And to take for example the case of Thomas Chafyn, Foxe omits to mention that Chafyn was a cousin of William Hartgill, and he does not state that this Thomas Chafyn, was held by the Court to have aided and abetted and connived with Agnes Ryce, to defraud Lord Stourton of a debt due him. The Court had severely condemned Chafyn for his conduct. Foxe says nothing concerning the real reason of the impounding of Thomas Chafyn's sheep, and the imprisoning of his men by Lord Stourton, all of which have been previously explained herein at some length. The bias with which the narrative is written, however, culminates in the last two paragraphs and in the statement that Lord Stourton's "other routs, ryottes, robberyes, and murdres yt wer to long to wright." This is a most wilful and utter mis-statement. Of Lord Stourton's other collisions with the law the details have been fully set out, but Lord Stourton was never in any way implicated in, nor is he elsewhere even accused of any other murder whatsoever.

Bearing all this in mind one can only come to the conclusion that the details of the narrative are worthy of but little if any belief, and that the true facts, whatever these may have really been, are not, and never will be, available.

From *Harleian Manuscript* 590. John Foxe's Account :—

"In the tyme of Kyng Edward the VIth, William Lord Stourton havyng charge of one of the kynges peces nygh Bullen dyed,\* shortly after whose death Charles Lord Stourton sonne and heyre of the sayd Lord William Stourton, came to Kylmyngton in the countye of Somerset to th'ouse of one William Hartgill Esquier where Dame Elizabeth late wyff to the sayd Lord William and mother to the sayd Lord Charles Stourton did sogorn, and then and there was earnestly

\* William, 7th Lord Stourton, died 16th December, 1548.

in hand with the said William Hartgyll to be a meane unto the sayd Dame Elizabeth that she shuld enter in to band to hym the sayd Lord Charles in a great some of money, that she shuld never marrye, which the sayd William Hartgyll refused to do onlesse the sayd Lord Charles Stourton woold assign owt some good yerely portion for hys sayd mother to lyve uppon. Discoursynge of thys matter the sayd Lord Charles Stourton fell utterly owt with the sayd William Hartgyll, and shortly after uppon a Wytsonday in the mornynge the sayd Lord Charles Stourton came to Kylmyngton churche with a great many men with bowes and gunnes, and when he came almost to the churche dore, John Hartgyll sonne of the sayd William Hartgyll, being a tall lusty gentleman, beyng told of the sayd Lord Stourtons cummyng, went owt of the churche and drew his swerd and ranne to his fathers house adjonyng fast to the churche yard syde. Diverse arrowes were shott at hym in hys passynge but he was not hurt. Hys father the sayd William Hartgyll and hys wyff beyng old folkes were dryven to go upp in to the towre of the churche with towre or thre of theyr servauntes for safe gard of theyr lyves. When the sayd John Hartgill was come in to hys fathers house, he toke his longe bowe and arrowes and bent a crosse bowe and charged a gonne and caused a woman to carry the crosse bowe and gonne after hym, and hymself with hys longe bowe came foorth and drave away the sayd Lord Charles and all hys men from the house and from aboute the churche. So that not one of all the cumpany taryed, savyng half a score that were entred in to the churche, emongist whome one was hurt with hayle shott in the shulder by the said John Hartgill. And when all that were abroed were fledd, the sayd John Hartgyll axed hys father what he shuld do? Unto whom hys father answered and sayd "Take your horsse and ryde upp to the Court and tell the honorable Councell how I am used." Whereuppon when the sayd John Hartgyll hadd taken order to provyde meat and dryncke to be pulled upp in to the Towre of the churche to releve them that were there, he rode away, and the Mundaye toward evenynge he told the honorable Councell how hys father was delt withall: wheruppon they send downe Sir Thomas Speake, Knyght, then high Sheryff of Somerset not only to delyver the sayd captyves but also to bryng up with hym the sayd Lord Charles Stourton: whom, when he came, the sayd honorable Councell commyted to the Flete where he taryed not longe. Yt ys to be remembred that assone as John Hartgyll was rydden toward London to th'onorable Councell, the Lord Stourton's men retorned to the churche of Kylmyngton, and aboute Hartgills house agayn, and so contynued untill the commyng down of the sayd Sheryff whiche was the Weddensday in the Wytson weke, duryng all whiche tyme the sayd William Hartgyll and hys men

were kept in the church Towre. Mary, the said Hartgylls wyff, was permytted to go whome the Wytsondaye toward nyght. In thys meane tyme the sayd Lord Stourton's men went to a pasture of the sayd Hartgilles and there toke upp hys own rydinge geldynge, beyng then well woorth eight poundes, and caryed hym to Stourton parke pale, and there shott him with a crosse bowe and kylled the geldynge, noysynge abroed that the sayd William Hartgyll hadd that night been huntynge in the sayd parke uppon the geldynge.\* Thus the sayd Lord Stourton contynued his mallice styll duryng all kynge Edward's regn and with violence and force toke from the sayd William Hartgyll all the corn and cattall, that he could any way come bye which were the sayd Hartgilles.

When kynge Edward was dedd the sayd William Hartgyll and John hys sonne made humble sute to Quene Marye hyr honorable Councell for some redresse, hyr majestie lyng then att Basyng in Hamshyre; whiche sayd Councell called the sayd Lord Stourton and the sayd William Hartgyll before them and there the sayd Lord Stourton promysed that yf the sayd William Hartgyll and hys sonne wolde come whome to hys house and desyre his good will they shuld not only have yt but also shuld be restored to theyr gooddes and cattalles that he hadd of theys. Wheruppon they, trustynge hys faythfull promesse made before suche a presence, toke one John Dackombe Esquier with them to be a wytnesse of theyr submyssion: and when they came nygh Stourton house, in a lane, half a dussen of the Lord Stourton's men russed forth and lettyng Mr. Dackombe and the sayde William Hartgyll passe them, stept before the sayd John Hartgyll, and when he torned hys horsse to have rydden away whome ward agayn syx of the sayd Lords men were there with wepons to staye hym, and so beyng besett boathe before and behynd they strake at hym, and before he could drawe hys swerd and gett from hys horsse, they hadd woounded hym in thre or foure places: then he gat his backe to a hedge and there defended hymself as well as he could, albeit they woounded hym in the hedd, the hand, the bodye and the legges, and left hym for dedd. Neverthesse when he had lyne so almost half an houre he came to hymself agayne, and by the helpe of a coke, of the sayd Lord Stourton's who toke pytye uppon hym, he got uppon hys horsse and so rode to th'ouse of one Rychard Mumpesson of Mayden Bradley gent for he"

Thus far the case is carried in *Harleian Manuscript* 590, which, being only a fragment, here abruptly terminates. The remainder is told in *Lansdowne Manuscript* (No. 3, Art. 49), as follows:—

It might have been an actual fact that Hartgill had been so hunting, for this was one of the charges laid against him in earlier depositions, namely, maintaining secretly a man wanted for stealing a mare and colt; lying in wait and picking quarrels; stealing a sow, with a mastiff dog; hurting an heifer and ox in the leg; causing two boars to be followed with intent to kill them with a knife; illegally killing the king's deer in the forest; and inciting his keepers to illegally kill wild boars and feloniously receiving them for his own use and benefit.



“Th’ Order of My Lord Stourton’s Proceedings with the two Hertgilles”

“Being lycenced a lytle before Christmas for certeyn consideracons to repayre into his countrey uppon bandes of two thousand pounds to render him self prisoner agayne in the Fleet, the first daye of the tearme, promising faythfully in the meane time to paye unto the Hertgilles such somes of monney as he was condemned to paye them, he devised within thre or iiij dayes after his arryvall at his howse of Sturtone Caundel\* to send certayn parsonages to the said Hertgilles to declare unto them that he was readye to paye unto them the said somes of monney according as yt was ordered in the Starre chambre, and to commune with them also for a further ending and quyeting of all matters between them: for the which purpose he desyred a place and tyme to bee appointed of meeting togethers. The two Hertgilles receyvd this errand with much contentacion; and albeit theie stode in some feare that my Lord ment not all together as he had caused to be declared unto them, and therfore stood in much dought to adventure themselves, yet were they in th’end content to meete with him at Kylmingtone church the Monedaye after Twelfth Daye. At whiche Mondaye, being the xi<sup>th</sup> of Januarye, aboute x of the clock the saide Lord Sturtone came to Kylmingtone accompanied with xv or xvj of his own servantes and sondry of his tenantes and some Gentelmen and Justices to the nombre of lx parsons in all†.

The Hertgilles attending at the place appointed, seing my Lorde Sturtone to bee at hand and to come with so greate a companye, beganne veary moch to dreade.

My Lorde came not to the church but went to the church-house, being xl passes distaunt from the church yarde: from thens he sent worde to the Hertgilles, who yet were in the church, that the church was no place to talke of worldelye matters and therfore he thought the church-howse to be a fitter place. The Hertgilles came out of the church, and being within xx passes of my Lorde, olde Hertgill after dew salutacion said ‘My Lorde, I see manny ennemyes of myne abought your Lordship and therfore I ame very moch afrayed to come anny nere.’ My Lorde assured him first him self, and after him Sir James Fitz James, Chaffyn and others boldened him so moch as they coulde, saying they durst bee bounde in all they hadd theie should have no bodely hurte. Uppon this comfote he approached to my Lorde’s parson, and then my Lorde tolde him he was come

The reason Lord Stourton was then living at Stourton-Caundle, in Dorset, was that he had let Stourton House to his relative, Mr. Fauntleroy, who had had his quiet possession and enjoyment, provided by the lease, disturbed by Agnes Rice and William Hartgill, as has been before shewn.

† The fact that Lord Stourton had 60 persons with him (the Indictment says 40), would shew that Lord Stourton could not have premeditated the murder at that time. He was not likely to commit such an act in the presence of so many of his servants and tenants, or of any gentlemen and justices. Perhaps the 60 persons, if the number is not over estimated, represented the friends of both Lord Stourton and Hartgill. Of the latter’s the account says nothing.

to paye them monney which he hadd brought with him and wolde have had them to goo into the church-house to receyve yt. But the Hertgilles fearing yll to be ment unto them, refused to entre into anny couvered place, the church excepted\*.

Wheruppon some being present thought good that a table shoulde bee sett uppon the open grene, which was done accordingly. My Lorde layed theruppon a cappecase, and a pursse, as though he had intended to make payment: and calling nere unto him the saide two Hertgilles saied unto them that the Councel had ordered him to paye unto them a certayne some of monney which they should have every penney. 'Mary, he wolde first know them to be Trew menne.' This was the watche-ворde that he gave to his menne as he came by the waye thitherwarde, and therewith he layed handes on them boothe saying 'I arrest yowe of felonye.' And therewith his men which to the nombre of x or xij stooode purposely rounde aboughte him, layed hold on them and with all crewelnes straight tooke them boothe and by vyolence thruste and drew them into the church-howse, where with his owne handes he tooke from them their purses, of the which one of them fallinge from him was by a servaunt of his named Upham taken upp and afterwarde brought by him to Sturtone where my Lorde receyved yt, and fynding a turquoyse therin he made therof a present unto my Ladye†. And then the said Lorde Sturtone having in a redynes two blew bands of incle which that morning he had purposely brought with him from Sturtone, delivered them to his men to bynde the saide Hertgilles withall in the saide church-howse, and whilest they were a bynding he gave the saide Upham, being one of his men, two greate blowes because he went abowght to pynion them and did not tye their handes behinde them. And to the yonger of the Hertgilles being bounde he gave a greate blowe in the face for that he said the crueltye shewed unto them was to moch.

And coming owte of the howse with his naked sworde, fynding at the dore the saide yonge Hertgill's wyf, first spurned at her and kycked so at her as with his spurres he rent a greate pece of one of her hosen from her legge, and fynally he gave her with his saide sworde soch a strooke between the necke and the hedd as she fell therwith to the grounde as deade, so'as in three howres the companye had moch a doo to kepe lyfe in her: of the which strooke she kepeth yet her bedd and lyeth in soch case as Godd knoweth what wilbe coom of her.

It will be noticed how precise the writer is to place, in inverted commas, the exact conversation, and that he does not forget to add that old Hartgill did not venture to speak in Lord Stourton's presence until he had made his "dew salutacion." Any one observing with care Hartgill's previous attitude towards Lord Stourton, would hardly conceive this to be likely. Hartgill certainly had one friend there, Thomas Chafyn, his cousin, but from the narrative it might be thought that Chafyn was the friend of Lord Stourton.

† If there is any truth in the statement, the whole life of Lady Stourton would conclusively prove that she had no knowledge of the source from whence the jewel came

From thens being fast bounde he cawsed them to bee conveyed to the Parsonnage of Kylmington where all that daye they wer kept, their armes being bounde behind them, withowte meate or drinke ; in the which place, hadd he not bene otherwise perswaded by one of his men, they hadd that night bene murdered. Abought one or ij aclock in the morning they were from thens conveyed to a howse of his called Bonham two myles of, within a quarter of a mile of Sturton where my Lorde him self laye, where arryving the Tuesdaye abought iij of the clocke in the morning they were layed fast bounde in two severall places withowte meate or drinke, fyar, or anny thing to lye uppon. Abought iiij of the clocke in the after noone my Lorde sent unto them two Justices of the peace to examyne them, whome he made beleve he wolde the next morning send them to the gaoule ; and to that end he cawsed the said Justices to put their handes to a *mittimus*. As sone as the Justices came unto the howse, fynding them bounde, they caused them to bee loosed, and advised my Lorde's men that kept them to suffer them so to contynue, saying that ther was no dought of th'escaping of them.

But assone as the saide Justices were departed, my Lorde sent first Saunder More, and then Franck and fynally Farre, being all three his men, to cawse them to be bounde agayne and to bee layed in severall places, comaunding further all the kepers to come awaye saving soch as he had especially appointed for the murder which ensued, whome he had before procured to doo th' acte, promising that they shoulde doo no more then he him selfe would doo. Abought x of the clocke my Lorde sent to Bonham William Farre, Roger Gough, John Welshman and Macute Jacob, comaunding them to fetch the saide Hertgilles to the place appointed uppon warninge them that in case by the waye the saide Hertgilles uppon suspicion what was ment to them shoulde make anny noyse, to rydde them of their lyves before the comyng of them to the saide place. The four above named, fynding at Bonham Henry Symes who was appointed to watche the howse, went into the same and brought ought the two Hertgilles and bringing them to a close joyning hard to Sturton they were knocked in the heades with two clubbes. wherwith. kneling on their knees and their handes fast bounde behinde them, being at one strooke felled, they receyved afterward sondry strookes till the murderers thought they had bene starck dedde, My Lorde in the meane season standing at the gallery dore which was not a good coyte's cast from the place of execucion. This doon they wrapped them in their owne gownes and so caryed the bodyes among them through a gardeyn into my Lorde's gallerye, at the dore whereof they founde my Lorde according as he had promysed and from thens into a lytle place in th'end therof, my saide Lorde bearing the candle before them, where he that caryed olde Hertgill, missing a plancke, fell downe into a



hole and the body with him. This place was hard by my Lorde's chamber, to the which place being the bodies brought not full dedd, they groned very sore, specially th'eldre Hertgil, which hering, William Farre, one of the murderers, swearing "By Godde's bloude they wer not yet dedd," and Henry Symes saying "It were a good deede to rydde them owte of their paynes," and my Lorde him self bidding their throotes to bee cutte leaste a French preeste lyeng nere to the place might here, the saide Farre tooke owte his knyfe and cutt bothe their throotes, my Lorde standing by with the candel in his hande. And one of the murderers then sayed "Ah my Lorde! this is a pytious sight; hadde I thought that I now thincke, before the thing was doon, your hole land could not have woon me to consent to soch an acte." My Lord answered "What, fainte harted knave! ys yt anny more then the rydding of two knaves that lyving were trooblesome bothe to Goddes lawe and man's. There is no more accoumpt to bee made of them then the kylling of ij sheepe\*."

Then were the bodyes tumbled downe into a dongeon, my Lorde walking bye upp and downe: and after Harry Simes and Roger Gough wer conuayed downe by cordes (for ther were no staires therunto), who digged a pytt for them and there buryed them bothe together, my Lorde oftentymes in the meane tyme calling unto them from above to "Make speede for that the night went awaye."

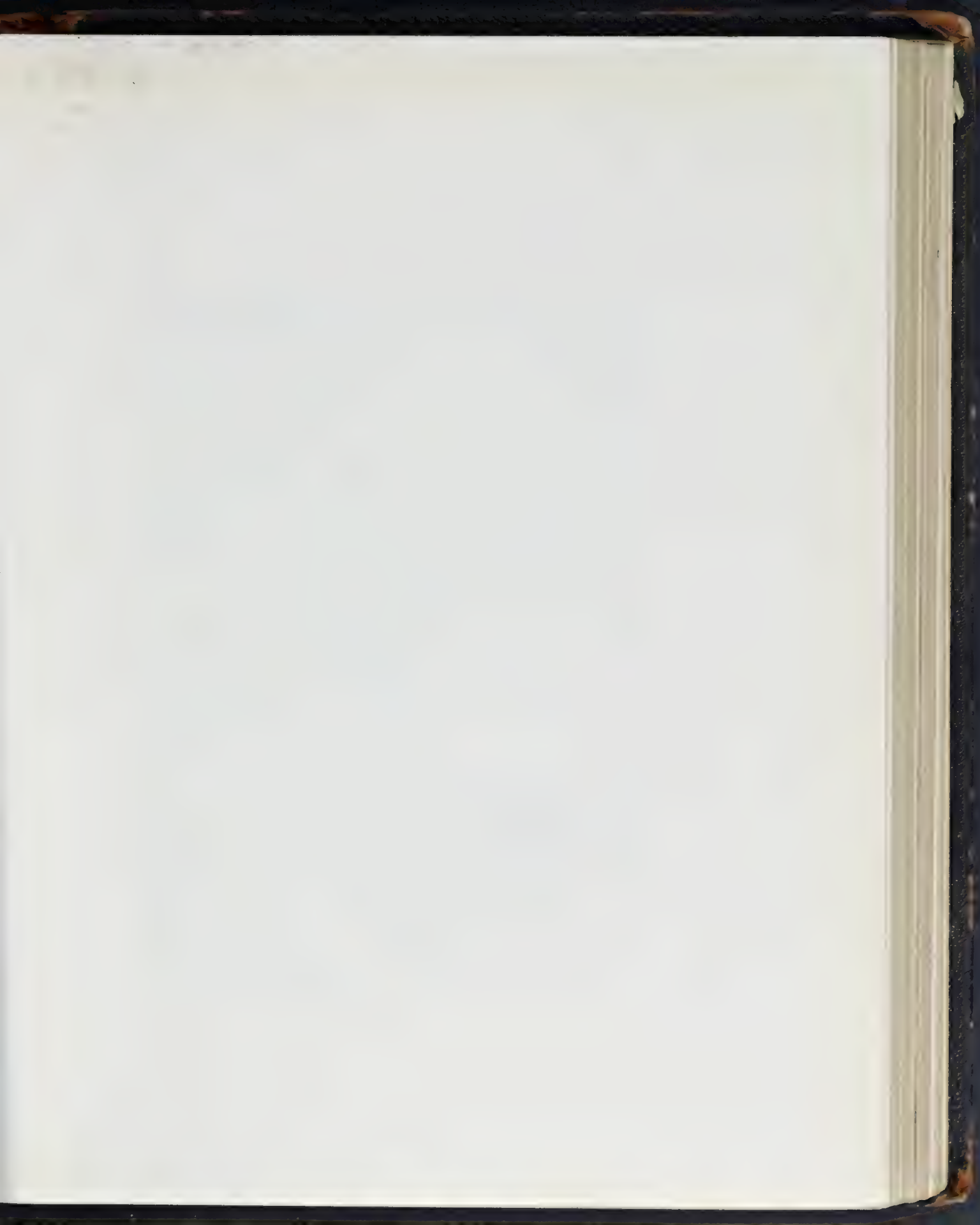
The bodyes have sythen bene digged uppe by Sir Anthonye Hungerforde sent purposely to the place for that purpose: and wer found in the self same apparayle that they wer taken in, berried very depe, couered first with earthe and then with two coursses of thicke paving, and fynally with chippes and shavings of tymbre above the quantetye of ij carte loodes.

In th'examinacon of these matters yt is fallen owte that he cawsed not long sythen a barne of one Thomas Chaffyn to bee sett on fyer by iij of his servantes, against which Chaffyn, for that he sayed yt was not doon withowte the knowledge of the saide Lorde or of some of his servantes, Lorde Sturton tooke an action uppon his case and recouvred of him a hundred pounds damage, for the payment wherof he tooke owte of Chaffyn's pastures by force twelve hundred sheepe with the woll uppon their backes, all the oxen, kyne, horsses and mares that he coulde fynde in the saide pastures.

From one Willoughbye he cawsed to bee taken for his pleasure a hole teme of oxen wherof ij were founde at this present a fatting in the stall in his howse. Hys other routs, ryottes, robberyes and murdres yt wer to long to wright†."

\* This answer is different from that alleged in the Latin Bill of Indictment. In the latter Lord Stourton is not stated to have said so much, and his words as therein quoted are much less to his discredit.

† The Manuscript is endorsed "Articuli contra Dominum Sturton" and in another hand is written "Declaration of the whole manner of the murdering of the two Hertgills."





KILMINGTON CHURCH, CO. SOMERSET

*From a Photograph, 1890.*



A plan\* of the neighbourhood of Stourton, shows the proximity and relative positions of Kilmington, Stourton House, and Bonham. There is a road from the north, which passes from Frome by the west side of Longleat House, through Maiden Bradley Woods, then by the west boundary side of Maiden Bradley Park. A little to the North of Maiden Bradley Park, and more in the parish of Maiden Bradley, near to the church, the road branches into two, that on the west leading to Kilmington, and the one on the east leading through Norton-Ferrers, (which is north-east of Kilmington), to the site of old Stourton House. This road passes down to Bonham, which is a little south of the Stourton demesne. At Kilmington the western road from Maiden Bradley is joined by a cross road to the eastern one, and the western road also comes down to the Stourton demesne. On the borders of Somerset and Wiltshire lie the two contiguous parishes of Kilmington and Stourton, Kilmington being in the former, Stourton in both.

The church-house at Kilmington is still standing, a few yards north-west of the church, and has windows of an ecclesiastical pattern. Anciently the "Church-house" in a parish was the place where Annual Meetings or "Ales" were held, to raise money for church purposes. The room in the Tower of the church, is merely a small belfry, some ten feet square†. The best view of Kilmington Church, is probably that given by Collinson§; it, however, differs materially from the view given by Canon Jackson‡. This is probably owing to the different aspects from which the views were taken. Collinson's view must date from before 1791, in which year his third volume was published, but he does not shew the Church-house. But this does appear in the wood-cut reproduced by Canon Jackson, and from this it can be seen that the Church-house was entered by a small wicket gate, from a path through the churchyard. It must have been standing in Collinson's time, for Canon Jackson (1864) says, it "is still standing a few yards north-west of the church," though his view looks as if it adjoined the steeple. The house in which the Hartgills lived is not standing, but the old Church-house still survives¶. Canon Jackson when speaking of the Hartgills, says, "There are two tombs in the church-yard and one mural tablet in the church, but all to later members of the family. In the register are forty entries of his legitimate descendants, the last of whom a female, was baptized in 1760."

"The Hartgills themselves" (says Sweetman) "do not appear to have been very peaceable people, and in regard to the elder, Lord Charles felt that he had a right to be angry with him. He had been for a long time steward

\* See page 339.

† Wilts Arch. : Mag. : Vol., VIII.

‡ Same Magazine.

§ Collinson's History of Somersetshire, Vol. III.

¶ Sweetman's historical pamphlet of the Stourton Family, 1890.

for Lord William, and in the very nature of things, in the long absence of his master, when he had control of everything, even to the guardianship of Lady Elizabeth the wife of Lord William and the mother of Lord Charles, he appeared to grow "Too big for his boots." He became like other stewards of rich men, also rich, having lands in Shaftesbury and Bristol, Kilmington, Motcombe, East Knoyle, besides much cattle and money. He was entrusted by Lord William to carry out most important transactions, buying the estate of Norton Ferrers and paying the money for his lordship; in fact the whole business appears to have been entrusted to him. At last Lord William suspected him and wrote\* to him that he found "daylye by trewe reporte made unto me that yowe seeke youre owne gayne more than my comoditie and honour, but I entende to take an accompte of yowe (whyche I never yet dyd) at my next commyng over; then shall I trye your honestie," he then goes on to accuse him of dismissing his old servants and putting in new ones, and altogether acting to his Lord's detriment†.

"The quarrel" (says Paul Plod) "between Lord Stourton and the Hartgills appears to have originated in Edward VI's reign—a reign memorable for stirring events and popular insurrections, and also for a deadly hatred which existed between protestant and catholic. Some think that this public hatred had something to do with intensifying the ill-will which Lord Stourton felt towards the Hartgills, who were protestants. No doubt there is some truth in this statement, considering the excited state of religion at this time. But yet there are no facts to prove that religion had anything to do with the quarrel. It will be remembered that the Marian Persecution, which consumed in its fires nearly 300 protestants, began in Queen Mary's reign (1555), and this was the year previous to the one in which the murder was committed. Religious animosity was extremely bitter, and the reaction had set in against the progress of the Reformation in the previous reign. In 1555, Rogers was burnt at Smithfield, Hooper suffered death at Gloucester, Saunders at Coventry, and Taylor at Hadleigh. Ridley and Latimer were afterwards burnt; and, in the same year (1556) as the Hartgills were murdered‡, Cranmer suffered at the stake. In such an eventful period, one would naturally infer that even private quarrels would be somewhat intensified by religious bigotry, and therefore there is no cause for wonder that some accounts of the murder convey the impression that religion had something to do with the quarrel between Lord Stourton and William Hartgills."

See letter on page 307. † Sweetman's historical pamphlet of the Stourton family.

The murder took place in January, 1556-7. According to the present method of reckoning this would be now known as January, 1557.

— 100 —

Another writer refers to William Hartgill thus : "A surly dogged, crosse fellowe it seems he was, who, at last, when his Lordship had advanced him to be steward of his estate, cosined his Lord of the Manor of Kilmanton, the next parish. I thinke it was a Trust. The Lord Stourton, who also had as good a spirit, seeing that his servant Hartgill had so ensnared him in law tricks, as that he could not possibly be relieved, not being able to bear so great and ungrateful an abuse murdered him\*."

Collinson says : "In the tower of the church of St. Mary at Kilmington, poor old Hartgill and his wife, and several of their servants, took refuge from the assault of Lord Stourton, who on the morning of a Whitsunday, came to this church with a number of men, armed with bows and arrows and guns with an intent to force away the said Hartgill and his son to his Lordship's house at Stourton. What could not be effected by force, was afterwards accomplished by treachery, and an apparently amicable invitation to Stourton, was an unhappy prelude to the dreadful assassination of both father and son, and the consequently ignominious exit of the perpetrator. The Hartgills were interred in the church, but most of the inscriptions over their graves are effaced by time†."

"It would" (says Sweetman) "be manifestly wrong, to try in any degree, to apologise for the cruel murder of the Hartgills. That it was a wilful one there can be no reasonable doubt. That it was the culminating act of a series of outrageous acts on the part of Lord Charles it is evident, but the bare recital of the story as given by Fox, makes Lord Stourton blacker than he need be painted. He lived in semi-barbarous days, let us make him all the allowance we can on that score, and if we can go so far as to make a still further allowance for an ungovernable temper, let us do so; at any rate we so excuse ourselves either rightly or wrongly, do not then, let us mete out a measure of justification to ourselves, which we are not willing also to allow him. We sometimes, erroneously think of the times of the eighth Harry as of times of civilization, but a little thought will soon dissipate such an error. The king himself did such manifestly unjust acts, that were a monarch of these days to follow his example, his power would soon be ended, not by assassination let us hope, but by no less certain means. As was the king, so were the people, they were certainly no better. The times were lawless, the people were headstrong, barons, squires, farmers, people of the poorer sort in their degree "did what was right in their own eyes." This being so, let us not expect in Charles Lord Stourton a development of the law abiding spirit

John Aubrey, on the authority of the Rev. Francis Potter, rector of Kilmington.  
 \* Collinson's History of Somersetshire.



which you, "gentle reader" always show\*." Sweetman later on says, "but what comes out with much clearness is the fact that the Hartgills were not companionable people, not desirable neighbours, and for many years the elder Hartgill seems to have been what in these days we should call decidedly "cantankerous".

The opinions of some other writers have now been quoted at length concerning Lord Stourton. The majority of those who have chronicled the event have written from a preconceived standpoint, and with but a very imperfect knowledge of the whole of the facts. Few save Canon Jackson in his work "Charles Lord Stourton and the Murder of the Hartgills†" have troubled to ascertain or put forward any alternative side to the case.

But in reviewing the whole of the circumstances connected with the murder of the Hartgills, and the consequent execution of Lord Stourton there is much to be borne in mind. It is neither possible nor necessary to attempt to show that Lord Stourton was a pattern of propriety or completely innocent of the crime; but at the same time there is so much that can be said in extenuation of his actions that their pitiable culmination may well be viewed with a lenient charity, and the result regretted, rather than that he, himself, should be allowed to remain the object of utter execration which Foxe and some other writers would have him to be considered.

To find the true beginning of the whole of the mischief one must turn back to the life of his father. William, 7th Lord Stourton was appointed Deputy General of Newhaven, and during the latter part of his life was resident in France in which country he died. Lady Stourton and her children remained in England and the companion of Lord Stourton in France was Agnes Rice, to whom in his will Lord Stourton made large bequests. The management of Lord Stourton's Estates was entrusted to his agent or steward, William Hartgill; and Lady Stourton, and probably her children, were committed to the care of William Hartgill in whom Lord Stourton appeared to have at one time placed very considerable confidence and trust. Charles, afterwards 8th Lord Stourton, was in England with his mother and it is highly probable that as he grew older he greatly resented the control which Hartgill no doubt exercised.

It is not unlikely that Lady Stourton was aware of the liaison between her husband and Agnes Rice. It is probable that husband and wife had quarrelled, for Lord Stourton makes no mention of his wife in his will, and a passage

Sweetman's historical pamphlet of the Stourton family.

† It is with grateful acknowledgements that this book is mentioned, as much herein has been taken from its pages concerning Charles, Lord Stourton.

concerning her in his letter to Hartgill (page 307) can hardly be called affectionate. Consequently, it is no stretch of imagination to suppose that Charles, Lord Stourton, educated under his mother's care, had from his early boyhood looked upon Hartgill as antagonistic to himself. Certain is it, however, that William Lord Stourton was made aware that Hartgill's dealings on his behalf were neither honest nor straightforward, and the letters which still remain, and which have been previously quoted, show that Lord Stourton called Hartgill sharply to account. During the whole of the period of Hartgill's mismanagement of Lord Stourton's affairs, Charles Stourton, the son, was at home and must undoubtedly have been aware of what Hartgill was doing. Then came the matter of the lands at Kilmington. The nominal consideration mentioned in the deed of sale to William Hartgill, shews plainly that it certainly was not a mere business matter of purchase and sale between Lord Stourton and Hartgill. The transaction is hardly likely to have been meant as a gift to Hartgill out of gratitude for past services when Lord Stourton had had occasion to question his honesty, and it is in every way probable that this deed of sale was, as has invariably been maintained, merely a part of the creation of a trust for the benefit of Lord Stourton's own family. That this was the case and that William Hartgill had wrongly appropriated the lands to his own personal use and benefit, Charles, Lord Stourton frequently endeavoured to assert. On the death of his father, Charles, Lord Stourton himself took action. He at once dismissed Hartgill, and from that moment the two were constantly at variance. There was absolutely no opportunity whatsoever by which Hartgill could annoy Lord Stourton which the former failed to take advantage of. He allied himself with Agnes Rice, and he also endeavoured to create strife between Lord Stourton and his mother. Hartgill himself was of a violent and cantankerous disposition and the constant annoyance which he caused Lord Stourton must have been intolerable. Lord Stourton believing himself and his father to have been greatly defrauded, as was undoubtedly the case, by William Hartgill, and smarting under the injustice of his father's will, and the opposition and irritation and annoyance due to Hartgill was unquestionably betrayed into doing many things which had been better left undone. But Lord Stourton was a Peer of England of ancient creation, a Lord Lieutenant, and a large landowner, and moreover a relative not only of the Royal Family, but also of the Dukes of Somerset and Northumberland, the two most striking figures in the political history of that period. So that the difference between his own social position and that of his discredited servant must inevitably have intensely aggravated the annoyance and injury which Lord Stourton felt. Hartgill could have been a pleasant neighbour to no one, and to Lord Stourton

he proved himself a constant and continual and intolerable source of irritation. Lord Stourton, doubtless, was impetuous and hotheaded, but he suffered under very real grievances. But by coming into collision as he did with others in his neighbourhood, he without doubt alienated much sympathy which otherwise he might have counted upon: and the uncompromising attitude he assumed in favour of the old religion placed him in additional difficulties. Though the taking of human life is at the present date considered an unpardonable crime it was in those days viewed from a widely different standpoint. Not only was duelling an every day occurrence but faction fights were quite as common. Had the Hartgills met their deaths in one of the constant collisions between themselves and their servants and the retainers of Lord Stourton, the law, it is likely enough, would not have interfered. In those days human life was held cheaply enough, and when everything to Lord Stourton's detriment has been said, the fact will yet remain that the intense annoyance and irritation which the Hartgills caused Lord Stourton would have led many another man in those days to have pursued a similar course of action. In considering the unhappy sequel in which matters culminated it must be admitted that there are many things which have to be taken into account, and these, if not fully justifying the whole of Lord Stourton's actions, at least collectively amount to a great excuse therefor, and constitute a certain extenuation and palliation of the murder.

The family of Fitz James are frequently mentioned throughout the occurrences, of which records remain, in Lord Stourton's life, and Thomasine Fitz James was the first wife of William Stourton (brother to Lord Stourton) who was appointed steward of Maiden Bradley. Sir James Fitz-James was one of the Justices before whom Lord Stourton's men appeared at Frome on the 14th of August, 1556, on the charge of having entered on the 12th January, 1556, on the Kilmington lands, which were alleged by Hartgill to be his. Sir James Fitz-james was also at the final meeting between Lord Stourton and Hartgill at Kilmington Church as stated in the narrative. This was 8 days before the date to which the trial before himself of Lord Stourton's servants had been adjourned, namely, the 20th of January, 1557. On the 6th of April, 1557, Sir James Fitz-james was called before the Council and compelled to pay £100 as a fine to the Crown, and £25 each to the widows respectively of William and John Hartgill, as having been implicated in the matter. Sir James Fitz James was of Redlynch, and was High Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset: and he was knighted in 1553 on the morrow after the coronation of Queen Mary. He married at St. Martin's on Ludgate Hill, near St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 9th December, 1574, Jane, daughter of Sir John Newton, Knight, of East Harptree, Somerset, and widow of Hugh (or George) Cartwright,



of Malling Abbey, Kent, by whom he had no children. He was heir to his brother, Robert Fitz-james, and succeeded to the Redlynch estates on the death of the latter in 1563. He made his will 25th August, 1579, and gave his wife for her widowhood—*inter alia*—the use and occupation of the Stourton chamber in his house at Redlynch.

Lord Stourton was the author of two Theological treatises. Canon Jackson, in referring to them, states that "both of them indicate a ready acquaintance with the Bible and the writings of the Fathers." The one treatise preserved amongst the papers at Longleat, is a "Discourse on Matrimony." The document is merely a rough copy, probably the original draft, and is full of alterations and interlineations. The handwriting is similar to that of Lord Stourton's letters and on one of the pages is scribbled "Charoll Stourton." The peculiar spelling of the Christian name is one he is known to have sometimes adopted. At the back is written "*Qualis rerum lectio, talis legentium profectus.*" As, for some utterly inexplicable reason, some others of Lord Stourton's papers seem to have subsequently found their way into the hands of Sir John Thynne, there is every reason to believe that the treatise is correctly attributed to Lord Stourton. The other manuscript is a "Treatise on the Sacrament" and is now preserved in the British Museum. (Add M.S. 21. 566). The text is in a clerkly hand, shewing many alterations and interlineations in the handwriting of Lord Stourton. It is signed by Lord Stourton, and the signature "Carollus Stourto'" agrees with other known signatures. The "Treatise on the Sacrament" is prefaced by a dedication to "The mooste excellent and vertuouse prynces, my Lady Maries Grace, whom the author addresses as "Mooste vertuouse and elected Adamant." The work is so dedicated to the Princess Mary, not because she is uninstructed, for he is certain she is in height the laurel of all this realm; but to advertise her Grace, that the author daily prays the Almighty, that every one may serve him in spirit, and neglect the barren fruits of the flesh. Lord Stourton concludes his dedication thus, "And chieflie to corroborat And Contynue his mercyfull Grace and Goodnes, yn our mooste noble And Deareste belovyd Soverayne kynge Edwards the 6." The treatise is in the form of a dialogue between Francis Flechar, (a flagellant), who represents the Catholic doctrine, and Tom Tynker, who represents the tenets adopted by the Protestants, the dissenters from the ancient Faith.

In a prologue to the Reader, it is stated that heresy creepeth in to a realm, and chokes the good corn like weeds. "Now how heresy may have his entry and passage, hyt ys necessarye to be knowen, for then maye hyt the better be

foresene. But forasmoche as thenglishmans afterwyt is better than his foresighte, we may synge Wel a waye hyt ys to late." Heresy can only creep in by neglect of the orders of the Catholic Church, (agreeing with God's word) for private wealth ; and the water which setteth the ship afloat is presumptuous pride.

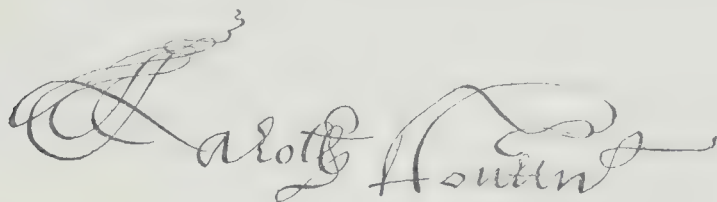
The reader is to pray for light to peruse this simple dialogue with humble charity, and also to pray with the author, on behalfe of the realm of Enghand, that God may spare his servants from the plague of utter confusion. The author has named the two colloquitors, Francis Flechar and Tom Tynker, because he that will take upon him to be a Catholic must make all things straight to the true meaning of Christ and His Church ; and "the schismatick or heretick, I cannot compare him to a better craft than a tinker, for as the tinker carryeth nothing in his boogetts but pieces of old and stynking brasse, so hathe the heretick nothing to make the buyldinge of his doctrine uppon, but that whiche hath ben confuted and caste away (for naughte) by ye Catholyke Church many yeres syns And as the tynker will make w<sup>th</sup> the olde paches of a broken pann a whoole skymmer as will the heretike gather owt gobbets of sentences which shall make somwhate (at the fyrste blushe) for his purpose And make therof A p'fect oräto' And as the tinker wyll oftentymes bow his plate thys way or that waye to make hym serve sy wyll the heretike wrest the sentences whiche make cleane agaynst hym And say thus he ment or thus hyt owt to be expounded Althoughe thou shalt not finde yn this any good and rethoricall learnynge yet At the lest show shalt well p'ceau my meanyng &c."

After some preliminary wrangling, Flechar proceeds to convince Tynker of the error of his ways, by quotations from the fathers. Tynker declares that the sacrament is celebrated to commemorate the death of Christ ; but Flechar demonstrates it is the very body and blood of Christ that is present in the bread and the wine, quoting St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, and others. The risen body of Christ was not only the very same body that was born of the Virgin Mary, but (being glorified) was made omnipotent to the eternal godhead. The body of Christ may therefore become, at his will, visible and invisible, palpable and impalpable. God cannot change his incorruptness, but may change a corruptible creature into his own incorruptness ; therefore reason must affirm the above-said things to be true, or else we must allow Christ to have no body. Tynker acknowledges himself persuaded that the body of Christ need not be local, and Francis Flechar then proves that the body of Christ is in the bread and the wine, on the authority of the Church, who have received all truth together with the Holy Ghost from the apostles, by the laying on of hands ; and that the apostles had previously received the same from Christ, who is Truth. In the

quotation of historical matters and patristical opinion Tynker is worsted. Flechar then argues the question philologically, demonstrating the truth of Catholic tenets from the grammatical forms of the Vulgate. Tom Tynker suggests that in saying "This is my body," Christ laid his hand upon his breast, and at the same time gave the bread to his disciples; but his opponent convinces him that such an interpretation adds something to the Scriptures, for which there is no authority. Tom Tynker finally falls on his knees, and acknowledges himself most bounden to his lord and maker Christ, for giving him this time of disputation with so Catholic a man, who has taken away the veil of blindness from before his eyes. They conclude with prayers for King Edward VI. and all men.

These prayers are expressed in beautiful and eloquent language. At the end are the words "This work ended and compiled the 14 October 1549," followed by Lord Stourton's signature.

Lord Stourton does not appear to have adhered to any set form of signature. As already noted he signs this treatise "Carollus Stourto" with a scroll following the "o". His name as written upon one of the pages of his "Discourse upon Matrimony" is "Charoll Stourton." Other forms are "Charylles Stourton", "Charles Stourton", "Charolls Stourton", "Charolles Stourtun\*." A reduced facsimile of a letter in the handwriting of Lord Stourton appeared upon page 362 and from that letter the following actual facsimile of the signature is reproduced.



The following particulars are taken from the Book of Wards, and are of much interest :—

Charles, Lord Stourton for murder by hym commytted, the 12<sup>th</sup> of Januarie 3 and 4<sup>to</sup> Phi & M &c was thereupon atteynted, and the 6<sup>th</sup> daye of Marche in the said yere suffred paynes of deth. By force whereof, and for that at the tyme of his deth he was seased of sundry manors, lands and hereditaments in tayll to hym and heires of his body by sundry ancient covenants thereof made, of whiche said Manors some beholden of the king and the Queen's Ma'ties by knights

These are extracted from Canon Jackson's book "Charles, Lord Stourton and the murder of the Hartgills." The actual letters have not themselves been available



service in chief, Therefore the wardship of John Lord Stourton, sonne and hyer of the said L, is given to the king and the Quene's Ma'ties; which said John Ld Stourton, at the deth of his father, was of the age of 4 yeres and 2 monethes. And all the said Manors and lands and hereditaments be worth by yere . . . £319 14s., 2½d. The wardship and maryage of John Ld Stourton and for want of hym and hys next heyre male being w'in ayge, w<sup>t</sup> one ann'yte of twenty pounds yerely from the deathe of the father untyl the warde come to th' ayge of ten yeres, and after the ayge of ten yeres w<sup>t</sup> one annutye of forty pounds yerely towarde hys fynding untill he come to hys full ayge. In consyderation of the prefarremt of the maryage graunted by the Quens Ma'tie to Sr Hughe Powlett Knyghte, and for that the same Sr Hughe hathe byn at some charges in fynding of the office, and shall also content and satisfye John Welche and Humphrey Cootes, Esquyers, for theyre charges and well taken in about the same office, Yt is therefore the 13<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1557, solde to the seyed Sr Hughe Powlett for the some of three hundred and forty pounds, whereof 40Li to be payed at the signing out of the letters pattent and every feaste of Easter and Hallotomas after fyfety pounds, tyll the whole be payed . . . £340<sup>s</sup>."

Lady Stourton petitioned Queen Mary against such an arrangement, as is evident from the following document of which the original is now at Longleat. According to the Patent Rolls, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, the Crown granted her the person and marriage of her son.

A.D. 1557—"A Brief of the Petitions of Dame Anne Stourton to be had to the Quene's Majestie *Imprimis*: Where the said Ladie Stourton hath allredy lost her greatest comfort in this world, her loving trew and faithfull husband. Hit may please her Majestie calling to her Highnes rememberans his approved truthe at all tymes towards her Majestie to have compassion upon his Auncient howse, never before spotted in any capitall cryme. *Secondarily*: That it may seme unto her Highnes most convenient and natural that the said Lady Stourton now comfortles may have the educacion of her owen child her heyre and greatest comfortt now left and of his lyvinge during his minoritie standing assured in her consciens that her late husband wold not writt for the prefarrement of Sr Hugh Pawlet therein but next unto her being naturall mother. *Thirdly*: the said Lady Stourton yf her frinds and fortune were not so happie to obtayne the prefarment of her sonne, she cold best content herself that Sir Hugh Pawlet should obteyn the same, bynding hymself to matche hym in his owen bludd, and not to

make merchaundize of hym and the said Lady, and her frends shalbe bound that her sonne shalbe alwaies forth comyng for th'accomplishment of suche mariage. *Fourthly*: That the said Lady Stourton may, upon such bonds, have the education of her said sonne, being of the tender age of iij<sup>or</sup> yeres, untill he be X yere old; and for the educacion and bringing up of hym, and the rest of her six small children, and charges of their mariage, the said Lady only desireth the howse of Stourton in Wilts, with all the demaynes and commodities thereunto belonging, with lease of the manor of Mere, grauntyd to her late Husband, during the mynoritie of the said heire. In consideracion the house appoynted in the Ladie Stourton, her jointer is ruynous, and standing in most corrupt heire, and the demeanes therof is all sett out for lyves, so that she hath no other howse to dwell and bring up her children in."\*

It will be seen later, that John and Edward, ninth and tenth Lords Stourton, and their brother Charles, were all educated at Exeter College. Lady Stourton, at the date of her petition, was probably at Stourton-Caundle in Dorset. This petition shews the manner in which Lord Stourton had held the Lease of the Manor of Mere, the age of the son and heir, (proving consequently that the latter did not take any part in the killing of the Hartgills) and the exact number of Lord Stourton's children.

A letter, dated from Greenwich on the 20th of April 1557, was sent by the Council, to "Sir Hugh Powlet, Kt., and the rest of the Comissioners, for the sale of the late Lord Stourton's goodes, that where the Quene's Majestie is pleased that the said Ladie Sturton wiefe to the said Lord Sturton shall have the goodes of her saied husband, paieing for the same according to the rate of the valor thereof: they are willed to staie the said goodes from sale, for the space of tenne daies, by which tyme, the said Lady promiseth to make redy, mony to paie therefore, whereupon they are willed to deliver the said goodes unto her accordingly, and to return the money received therefore to their former comission."

By his wife the Lady Anne (Stanley), daughter of the third Earl of Derby, Charles, Lord Stourton had issue:—

- I.—The Right Honourable John, 9th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.
- II.—The Right Honourable Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.
- III.—Charles Stourton, of Exeter College, where he matriculated under the date of the 3rd of December, 1575, being then aged 14 years. He took his

Petition of Lady Stourton: from a document at Longleat; this is endorsed "Ladie's Demand" at "Quene Marie."

degree as Bachelor of Arts on the 15th of December, 1576. He is called "cousin"\* "brother of my honorable good kinsman Edward, Lord Stourton," in the will of his uncle William Stourton, of Wormister and Fauntleroy's Marsh, who bequeathed to him £20. Nothing further seems to be known of him.

IV.—Mary Stourton, who married Thomas Tregian, of the County of Cornwall. In the 1688 illuminated pedigree, Thomas Tregian is said to have died in Portugal in the year 1608. The Tregian arms are therein emblazoned "argent, on a chief dancetté sable, three martlets or." Catherine Trudgean, called "cousin", had a legacy under the will of Francis Stourton, of Over Moigne. Edward, 10th Lord Stourton had the reversion of the estate, and sought the custody of Mary Tregian, a Papist recusant. Francis Trowgian was sued with Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, by Francis Tresham, uncle of this Mrs. Mary Tregian. When Benjamin Tichborne was released from prison on condition that he would act as a spy on his fellow Catholics, his first letter to Lord Keeper Puckering, dated May 28th, 1594, reported "meeting with one Byrd, brother to Byrd of the Chapel. I understand Mrs. Tregian, Mrs. Charnock, and Mrs. Sybil Tregian will be here at the Court [at Greenwich] today."

V.—Anne Stourton, who married Edward Rogers, of Feltham, near the town of Frome, Co. Somerset. They were the parents of Father John Rogers, *alias* Bamfield, who it appears was born on the property of his father at Feltham aforesaid, and who, in his statement† records that "at length my uncle, Lord Stourton§ asked my father what he could do for me, and proposed my entering the service of his wife, the Lady Stourton¶." The Rogers arms as emblazoned in the 1688 pedigree are "argent, a chevron between three bucks courant sable."

VI.—Catherine Stourton, who married, as his first wife, Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. She is called on the inscription at Mitten Magna, to the memory of her son and heir, "wife of Richard Sherburne, Esq., that died April 17th, 1629, ætat 83, and daughter of Charles, Lord Stourton, and niece to the Right Honorable Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, &c." She was married in the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Her husband was captain of the Isle of Man, a position he doubtless owed to his wife's relationship to the Stanley family. He is stated to have been the founder of, or the one who completed, the manor house at Stonyhurst. Although his death is given on the above inscription

\* In old wills of this date "Cousin" is often used with the meaning of nephew.

† P. R. O., Domestic, Elizabeth, vol. cclxviii., n. 118.

‡ In the Archives of the English College, Rome.

§ This refers to Edward, 10th Lord Stourton.

¶ Extracted from the Records of the Society of Jesus, Vol. IV.



as having occurred on the 17th of April, 1629, the registers at Mitten Church record his burial on the 3rd of April, 1628. The Sherburne arms are "quarterly 1 and 4, argent, a lion rampant vert : 2 and 3, vert, an eagle displayed argent." Stonyhurst, which had been the property of the Sherburne family from the times of the early Plantagenets, eventually devolved on Maria Winifred Francisca Sherburne, who married Thomas, 8th Duke of Norfolk, and in 1794 Stonyhurst Mansion was chosen as the seat of an English Catholic College, in which many of the Stourton family have been educated.

With the death of Charles, Lord Stourton, one epoch of the history of the House of Stourton came to a close. To that point the Stourton family had been steadily increasing in influence, in position, in wealth and in importance. The execution and attainder of Lord Stourton were the beginning of that long catalogue of misfortune, of reverse, and of persecution through which the House of Stourton was to pass in the centuries which followed. Lord Stourton's infant son succeeded to a sadly diminished inheritance.

The Right Honourable John, ninth Baron and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, was the eldest son and heir of Charles, eighth Lord Stourton, by his wife, the Lady Anne (Stanley), daughter of Edward, third Earl of Derby.

Lady Stourton in her petition (see page 414) dated 1557, stated that her son was "of the tender age of *iiii*<sup>or</sup> yeres," and it is stated in the "Book of Wards" (see extract quoted on page 413), that the "said John Lord Stourton at the deth of his father, was of the age of 4 yeres and 2 monethes." The death of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, took place March the 6th, 1556-7. The fact of the months being added to the years in the statement of age gives a definite exactness to the information. Lord Stourton must therefore have been born in January, 1552-3, or possibly in the previous December. It is important to note, by the way, that within a few months of the execution and consequent attainder of his father, he is described in a Crown record as "John, Lord Stourton" certainly before any steps were taken in view of a restoration. His infancy at the time of the death of his father effectually disposes of the erroneous statement that he took part in the murder of the Hartgills. For the same reason he could not have played the part assigned to him by Bishop Burnet in the tradition of the obtaining of a reprieve for his father. He matriculated at Exeter College, in the University of Oxford, December the 3rd, 1575, at which date his age is entered as 20 years. But he was probably somewhat older: as, had he been born in 1555, it is not likely that his mother would have described him in 1556-7 as being then four years old. A note in the "Complete Peerage" on this point says "The 3 brothers matric. at Oxford (Ex. Coll.) all on the same day, 3 Dec. 1575, *viz.*, John, Lord, Wilts ("dialecticus") aged 20; Edward, Dorset, "Baronis fil," aged 16, and Charles, Wilts, "Baronis fil," aged 14; but it is difficult (even supposing Charles to be posthumous) to reconcile his age, and that of Edward, with the date of their father's death." But Lady Stourton in her petition speaks of her "six small children" so that even if Charles were the youngest of the six, and his birth posthumous, he must have been born very early in the year 1557. The age given at the date of the matriculation of Charles Stourton is therefore wrong, and probably the ages attributed to his brothers are equally incorrect. But the intervals between the respective

ages of the brothers are not unlikely to be correct. In the Inquisition Post Mortem of John, Lord Stourton, taken Sept. the 16th, 1589, Edward his next brother and heir is found to be of the age of 32 years and over, and was therefore probably born in the year 1556.

The wardship and marriage of John, Lord Stourton, was sold (as has been already detailed) for the sum of £340 to Sir Hugh Powlett, Knight, on the 13th of November, 1557. Lady Stourton petitioned\* that her son might remain in her charge. The Crown granted her, in response to her petition, the person and marriage of her son.

Lord Stourton probably remained in his mother's charge until he came of age. On the 30th of March, 1573, the Council wrote from Greenwich to the Lord Viscount Byndon "thanking him for his paines taken in the staie of the Lord Stourton and to send him upp with his two servantes and money that was taken with him." Lord Stourton was a Catholic and had not then conformed to the state religion. The next letter from the Council shews that Lord Stourton was entrusted to the care of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of bringing about Lord Stourton's conversion. The letter is dated the 12th of April, 1573, and directs the Archbishop "to take my Lord Sturton that pretended to flee the reulme for religion, and having submitted himself is committed to his Lordship to be better instructed and to be kept from all such as are likely to hold him in his errours."

On the 2nd of November, 1573, the Council wrote from Greenwich to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "to permitt Mr. Peryam, Mr. Popham, Mr. Becket and Mr. Edward Arundall, to make their repaier to the Lord Sturton, for to conferre with him for matters touching his inheritaunce."

Lord Stourton is thus spoken of at that time†:—"In the beginning of this year (1573), the Lord Stourton, a young gentleman whose name was John, the eldest son of that Charles, Lord Stourton, whom Queen Mary made an example of severity for a barbarous murder, notwithstanding his being a zealous Roman Catholic, which he thought would have procured him a pardon. This young Lord, by the advice of his instructor, one Williams, then in the Marshalsea, privately attempted to steal away beyond the sea, and to become a fugitive; but by some means or secret intelligence, was seized, the Queen being then very jealous of her subjects, especially persons of honour, going out of England, lest they might, with the King of Spain, combine

\* *See* *Letters and Papers of Archbishop Parker*.



against her. He being taken, was put under strait confinement, and the Queen's Majesty's high displeasure was signified to him ; but his imprisonment was but short. The next care was to bring him off from the prejudices of his Education, and to make him a good subject to the Queen. And for that purpose he was committed to the Archbishop's keeping, in the month of April, at Lambeth ; where he sat with him at table, and enjoyed his conversation. The Archbishop was instructed to deal with him, in order to the making him sensible of his error in what he had done, and bringing him up to be willing to come to a Protestant. Accordingly, he and some of his Chaplains, conferred with him, and entertained him with all friendliness. In his discourses with him, he found he was of no reading, but depended upon some of his old corrupt instructions. The Archbishop laid before him, his unkindness to the Queen's Majesty, to steal away from her governance in such sort, and charged him with unnatural affection towards his country, to withdraw his such aid as he might do unto it, telling him, that if her Majesty's favour was not yet the more, he might be utterly undone. This discourse of the Archbishop with him, had this effect, that it made him perceive his own folly and great oversight, and promise, that hereafter he would be better advised, and take better heed. He feared much that her Highness was in great displeasure with him, and fain he would have pardon, and desired much to hear some comfortable words, that he might understand of her Highness' mercy and clemency ; howsoever, his foolish youth, as he said, had overseen itself. Some comfort he gathered, because he was no longer kept in prison, nor committed more hardly. The kind Archbishop promised him to write in his favour.

“ He found him at first very stiff, insomuch as he could not hear of the disabling of his religion, and of the reasonableness of ours ; which the Archbishop told him was established by public authority, however some fond people, pretending the love of it, go out of the way. Nor could he persuade him to come to the daily prayers, in the chapel with the household. But some time after he relented, and seemed to be ready to hear and read, and thought in some things otherwise than he had done. And April the 25th the very day wherein the Archbishop writ all this before mentioned, unto the Lord Treasurer, concerning this Lord, he promised that he would come unto the common prayer both then and after. The Archbishop told the said Lord concerning him, that he had good trust in his nature, and that he thought it pity, *linum fumigantem extinguere*. He saw *honesty* in him, as he termed it, and gave this instance of it : that when the Archbishop had charged him much, that his schoolmaster, then in the Marshalsea, had been his instructor, upon whom he depended ; he thought utterly to

excuse him, and commended him, and sorry he was that he should be hardly entreated for his sake ; as not guilty any more, than when he spake to his tutor to go over with him, he agreed thereto. The Archbishop advised to use mercy towards him ; that as Terence said, *Pecuniam in loco negligere, maximum interdum lucrum* ; so he thought, *Summum jus non exigere, summum interdum lucrum*. As he thought her Majesty was altogether inclined that way, though in necessary severity he doubted not her Majesty would do like a Prince. And so having acquainted the Lord Treasurer with his case, he left it to him to order it as he should think best ; praying that he might hear of some information to instruct or to comfort his guest ; or to hold him yet in some suspense about all his doubts. Two days after he petitioned the Queen that he might hear some favourable message from her, and his suit was reposed with his uncle, the Earl of Darby ; and that because he understood the Archbishop was going into Kent, who had appointed a gentleman to wait upon the said Lord Stourton in his absence. Yet I find the Archbishop at his house at Lambeth, the latter end of July, when he sent a message to the Lord Treasurer to know how this his guest should be used. So that all this summer he remained under the Archbishop's roof at Lambeth. The Queen went her progress this Summer, and so left this Lord under restraint till her return home. In November the Lord Treasurer sent one Mr. Arundel to the Archbishop with this message, that he should send unto his Lordship some commendations of the Lord Stourton. Whereupon the Archbishop wrote him word that he could testify of his coming to his chapel with the rest of his household, and that he gave ear to the Lessons there read, and heard such sermons as were made there. He saw him also modestly behaving himself, and orderly at the table, according to his degree so used by him, and prayed his Lordship to be good unto him for his further liberty."

The actual letter which the Archbishop wrote is still in existence, being preserved in the British Museum\*. It runs as follows :—

"S<sup>r</sup> Mr. Arundell sheweth me that yo<sup>r</sup> L. thought it necessarie that I shoulde write unto yo<sup>r</sup> hono<sup>r</sup> in some comendacōn of the L. Sturton. Yo<sup>u</sup> shall understande that I can testifie of his comyng into my chapple w<sup>th</sup> the reste of my householde, and that he giveth eare to the lessons there reade, and heareth such sermons as are made there. I se him modestly behaving himself, and orderlie at my table, according to his degre so used by me. Thus much I doe testifie, praying yo<sup>u</sup> to be good L. to him for his further libertie, if yo<sup>u</sup> shall thinke yt so

good. And thus I comēd yo<sup>r</sup> hono<sup>r</sup> to the tucōn of the Almightye. From my house at Lambithe this xjth of November. [1573].

Yo<sup>r</sup> L. loving frinde in Christe

(signed) Mattheue Cantuar."

[To Lord Burleigh].

The Council then wrote from Somerset House on the 16th of December, 1573, to the Archbishop, "to give order to bring hither the Lord Stoughton (*sic*) to morow comitted to his custodie and to bring sureties with him that will undertake for his good demeanour." On the 19th of December, 1573, Lord Stourton accordingly attended before the Council at Somerset House. This is evident from the reports of the Council, which state that "The Lord Sturton being comitted to the custodie of the Lord Archbishop of Caunteburie was this day called before the Lords and after a good lesson given to conforme himself to the Quenes proceadinges in religion and otherwise, bondes were taken of Sir John St. Legier Knight and Richard Wendesley Esquier in the somme of two thowsand poundes that he shalbe of good behaviour betwixt this and the last day of the next terme and in the meanetyme not to depart the realme without the Queen's Majesties licens ; aud at that day to make his apparaunce not to departe till he shalbe licensed or to bring in new sureties to be bound in such condicions as shall them seme convenient to their Lordships as by the bond remayninge in the Counsell chest apperith." 'Consequently on the 17th February, 1573-4, during the next term, Lord Stourton again appeared before the Council, then sitting at Hampton Court. The records state that "The Lord Sturton's bonde of ij<sup>m</sup> li<sup>s</sup> taken that he shold not for one yere to cum departe the realme without her Majesties speciall licence."

Considering his age and the position in which Lord Stourton found himself, small wonder is it that he wavered in his faith. He was not even at liberty to leave the country to practice his religion in peace. The persecution and imprisonment which his step-father, Sir John Arundell, and his mother afterwards suffered rather than relinquish their religion, only demonstrate that such persecution of those then professing Catholicism was an actual reality. And they also afford evidence of the pressure which must have been brought to bear upon Lord Stourton to induce him to embrace the Protestant creed. To a certain extent he does appear, from the foregoing, to have conformed, but at a later date he repented and bitterly regretted ever having done so.



Eighteen years after the death of his father, but only shortly after he attained his majority (if 1552-3 be taken as the date of his birth), and almost immediately upon his conforming to the established religion, Lord Stourton was summoned to Parliament and took his seat accordingly on the 11th of February, 1575-6.

There had been no reversal of the attainder, nor, at that date, had there been any proceedings of any kind which could have operated to that effect.

But an attainder for felony carried with it no confiscation of the Peerage, as would have been the case with an attainder for high treason. Consequently, as a reference to the Peers Rolls will shew, the subsequent Lords Stourton have all succeeded unquestioned under the original creation by the Patent of the 13th of May, 1448, and have been always placed upon the Peers Rolls with that precedence.

On the 6th of March, 1575-6, a bill was introduced in the House of Lords, and read for the third time on the 7th, to restore Lord Stourton, and also his brothers and sisters, in blood, but it never became an act of Parliament: and no such act is to be found in the list of Private Bills passed in the year 1575, or in any subsequent year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Courthope, in his "*Historic Peerage of England*" says:—"A bill signed by the Queen for his restoration in blood, was introduced into Parliament, but after considerable discussion it never passed the Houses." The Journals of the House of Lords shew that on Wednesday the 7th March, 1575, the bill for the restoration in blood of John, Lord Stourton, and his brothers and sisters, whose father was attainted, was read a third time, and then sent to the Commons. It is said in D'Ewes's "*Journals of the House of Commons*" (pages 264-265), that "the Lords would not accept a proviso inserted in the bill by the Commons." The bill was sent to the Commons by Dr. Yale and Dr. Barkley, and there reached its second reading.

It was alleged, by some in the Commons, against the passing of the Bill that Lord Stourton had before given cause (probably concerning his religion) for men to think he would not thereafter be worthy of so much favour, and by some that there wanted in the Bill, sufficient provision for such as had been purchasers from his father, grandfather, and other of his ancestors. To the first objection, it was urged by others, that inasmuch as the Queen had yielded to Lord Stourton's petition, her Majesty must have been well satisfied in all such things as might touch him. Concerning the second and most important objection, the Bill was committed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others named, who considered the clause in the Bill not to be sufficient, (although it was the usual saving clause to be found in such bills, and which the House of Commons had not previously refused to pass) and they added accordingly, a proviso, in which Lord Stourton

was barred from taking advantage of any error\* in any fine, recovery, or other conveyance passed by his father or his ancestors, and that Lord Stourton should be in that respect as though he were not restored in Blood.

The right of interference with the bill in the House of Commons was not suffered or admitted by the House of Lords. The occasion was but one of many similar collisions between the two Houses.

Hale was of opinion that petitions relating to attainders, though returnable in full Parliament, might have been, and most probably were formerly decided upon by the House of Lords only. Blackstone, in defining the rights of the Lords, clearly lays it down that "all bills respecting the Peerage, must, by custom of Parliament, begin with the Lords, and suffer no change in the Commons.

The unfortunate result to Lord Stourton was that the additions made in the House of Commons were never admitted or read in the Upper House and the bill therefore came to an end. Though he was consequently never restored *in blood* by Act of Parliament, he of course continued to sit unquestioned in the House of Lords. Courthope proceeds to say that in consequence of the failure of the act to pass, "it may therefore be contended that the attainder of felony passed upon Charles, Lord Stourton, operated to the forfeiture of the dignity by patent, and that the writs to John, Lord Stourton, and subsequently to Edward his brother, created *new* dignities. On the other side, it may be urged that a dignity by Patent is a tenement within the meaning of the statute *De Donis*, and that therefore the attainder for felony did not prevent the descent of the dignity" [*vide* Fourth Peerage Report p. 311].

The matter is summed up in a note in the "Complete Peerage,"† the latest and probably the best authority, as follows:—

"The effect at this date of an attainder for *felony* on a peerage in tail was not the same as that of one for *high treason*. By statute 26 Hen. VIII." [1534-35] 'all estates of inheritance, including estates tail, were rendered subject to forfeiture for high treason' [but this act] 'did not render them subject to forfeiture or escheat for felony; and consequently it seems that a *dignity entailed* would descend to the heirs of the body of the person attainted, if a dignity were subject to the same law of entail as lands.' [Pike's '*Constitutional History of the House of Lords*' in which able work this case of STOURTON is quoted as "the best illustration in support of the doctrine, that 'an entail saves the rights of the heir to a dignity, after attainder of felony'"]".

\* Is it possible, that the litigation between Charles, 8th Lord Stourton and William Hartgill suggested this proposal?

† Vol. VII., page 255.

It has been said by some writers\* that Charles, Lord Stourton, having been attainted, the succession at his death devolved on his next brother, Arthur Stourton, Master of the Jewel Office, *temp.* Philip and Mary. Such a statement is of course ridiculous.

All Peerage writers seem to agree that the attainder of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, could not, and did not, vitiate the succession, under and by virtue of *the original patent*, of his children and their descendants. The dignity does not seem to have been at any time denied to John, Lord Stourton. He is so described in the Book of Wards—an official record of the Crown. He succeeded immediately upon his father's death to the entailed portion of his father's estates. He was always, without exception, styled "Lord Stourton" by the Privy Council in their instructions concerning him, a practice by no means followed after an attainder for high treason.

Lord Stourton was summoned to the House of Lords very shortly after attaining his majority, and almost immediately upon his having conformed to the Protestant religion : and it is particularly important to note that he was summoned to Parliament and sat *before* the introduction of the bill. This bill moreover was not for the reversal of his father's attainder, (as is usual after cases of attainder for high treason) but was merely to restore the children of Charles, Lord Stourton in blood.

The foregoing points seem to shew incontrovertibly that John, Lord Stourton, succeeded his father in the ordinary course of events, and that he was always regarded at that time as having so succeeded.† The Act was probably introduced only for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain his succession to the unentailed portion of his father's estates, which owing to the attainder, he had not inherited.

Certain is it that the subsequent Lords Stourton have always considered themselves to have succeeded under the original Patent of the creation of the Barony, and, as may be seen from the coffin plates at Allerton Park, have numbered themselves‡ from the first holder of the Peerage. What is more to the point, moreover, is that until the termination of the abeyance of the Barony of Mowbray gave to the Lords Stourton a still higher position, they have been officially ranked and have taken the precedence of the date of 1448, which is the date of the original Patent. This definitely settles the matter.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Strype, and others. † Refer to Inq. P.M. of 9th and 10th Lords Stourton.

Save for the failure to include Francis, 4th Lord Stourton, in the enumeration.



Most of the Estates in the Counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wilts, which in one way or another, remained in the possession of, or reverted to, Lord Stourton, are to be found detailed in the Survey made in 1633, particulars of which will be found inserted in the life of Edward, 10th Lord Stourton. But to these must be added, the Manor and Advowson of Stourton, and lands, hereditaments and premises in Old Sarum, Wilton and Stoford, Co. Wilts, and the Hundreds of West Perrott, Williton, Freemanors and Andersfield, Co. Somerset. Amongst the estates, which it is known were disposed of by the Crown, was Marston Bigot, in Somerset. Walsingham wrote to Lord Burghley, that the Queen desired Mrs. Baynton (Agnes Ryce, daughter of Griffith, son of Sir Rice Ap Thomas, K.G. and wife of Sir Edward Baynton, of Bromham) not to part with her interest in the Manor of Marston Bygot, to John, Lord Stourton, which might greatly prejudice Mr. Hatton. This manor had been leased\* to Thomas Rose, and was the subject of a suit in 1580, and had also been the subject of a dispute between Charles, Lord Stourton, and the Duke of Somerset. The Manors of Hinton St. Mary and Margaret Marsh, with that of Niland, formerly the property of the Monastery of Shaftesbury, in Co. Dorset, were sold by the Crown in the 2nd year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to Robert Freake and his heirs. They were expressly described as having lately belonged to Charles, Lord Stourton, attainted. In 20 Elizabeth, Alfradus Young, sued for protection of his copyhold title messuage and land in Margaret Marsh, within the Manor of Hinton St. Mary, granted to the plaintiff for three lives, according to the custom of the said Manor, by Charles, Lord Stourton, then deceased, when Lord thereof. The Manor of Purse Caundle, which was divided into two moieties, one formerly belonging to the Abbey of Althelney, in Somerset, and the other to the Monastery of Shaftesbury, with other premises respectively belonging thereto, was in the 1st year of Elizabeth's reign, sold by the Crown to William Button, Esquire, of Alton, and Thomas Estcourt, and the heirs of William Button, Esquire. The Rectory and advowson of Wincanton, the Mansion at Roundhill, with its appurtenances, the Manor of Roundhill, near Barrow, and lands in Barrow Common and Charlton Musgrave, formerly property belonging to the Priory of Taunton, were sold in 1557-8 to John Dier, of Roundhill, Esquire. The Manor of Norton-Ferrars, and certain lands there, including the farm of Norton, all in Kilmington were sold in the 40th year of Elizabeth to Messrs. Hartgill and Willoughby†. All the other

The Queen v. Edith Rose:—Exchq. Depons. by comm. ; Trin. ; 1580, Trin. and Hil. 1581.

\* The Ministers' Accounts of the dissolution give full particulars of the premises in Wincanton, Roundhill and Barrow ; and further accounts appear in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" temp. Henry VIII. Both shew which premises in these parishes belonged to the then late Priory of Taunton

Crown Lands held by the 8th Lord Stourton, including the Manor of Kilming-ton, and all the property in Mere, &c., as before shewn, reverted to the Crown. The accounts of Charles, Lord Stourton, in 1549, shew that he was tenant of the Manor of Bonham, for a term of years, of Nicholas Bonham, Esquire, Lord of the Fee of Bonham. Leland wrongly presumed the Stourtons to have previously held the fee of the Manor, and states that they built a house in the grove on a hill there. The Lease on the attainder of Charles, Lord Stourton, reverted to the lessor, and it was some years before the Lords Stourton, as will be seen hereafter, again became the leaseholders of Bonham, under the Bonham family. The Stourton family, eventually purchased the fee simple of the manor. Various rents in Vexford and Cathanger, in the parish of Stogursey, (late a part of the possessions of the Priory of Barliche) and a farm of the Manor of Monkesham, with its members, late part of the possessions of the Priory of Witham, all in the county of Somerset, were likewise forfeited. A similar fate befell rents in Old Market, Cornestrete, St. Peter's Parish, Bristol, certain farm lands called Spotclose in Deveryll Langford, Co. Wilts., and Adnam's close in Nonny parish, Somerset, all a part of the former possessions of the then dissolved Monastery of Mayden Bradley. Leasehold lands in Hill Deverell, Wilts., held of George Ludlowe, Esquire, a part of his Manor of Boores, alias Ludicot, reverted to the Lessor, whose son, Edmund Ludlowe, claimed the title deeds in a Chancery action\*. The anonymous author of a description of some places in Dorsetshire, writing in 1579†, says "the noble Manor of Lidlinch has a very good benefice and a fatte endowed with a beutifull house and a good parson named (John) Whytel, and lerned that the Lord and patron thereof is John, Lord Sturton, and there are no arms in the churche, but only in the steeple . . . the Lord Sturton's is placed with Stafford‡, as I take it." This Manor was held by Thomas Chafyn (cousin to William Hartgill) at his death. Chafyn presented in 1588, and held the Manor of the Bishop of Sarum (as the Stourtons had done certainly as late as 1579) in socage and 12d. rent and suit to the Hundred Court of Sherborne, but Lord Stourton's old rents of this Manor with its members of Hide, Heydon and Ramesbury were sequestrated. Little Langford, Wilts, passed on the attainder to the Crown. It was regranted to the Earls of Pembroke.

According to a statement in the "Complete Peerage"§ a marriage between Lord Stourton and a "Mrs. Paston" was in contemplation in Feb., 1576-7. This did not take place, however, and Lord Stourton married, in the 22nd year

\* Chancery Proceedings, *temp.* Eliz., Edmund Ludlowe v. John Jourden and others. † Cottonian Library.

‡ "Edward Stowrton, gent., of St. Martin's-in-the-fields," had a licence dated the 12th of December, 1579, (London) to marry "Mary Stafforde, spinster of the same" but the identity of this Edward does not seem clear.

Vol. VII., page 455.

of Elizabeth, (1580) Frances, daughter of William (Brooke), 10th Lord Cobham, K.G., Ambassador to the King of Spain and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports,



*The Arms of Stourton impaling those of Brooke, namely, "Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable."*

by Frances his second wife, daughter of Sir John Newton. Frances (Brooke), Lady Stourton, was born January the 12th, 1561-2. Of this marriage there was no issue.

On the 6th September, 1595, Sir Thomas Sherley wrote to Sir Thomas Heneage, asking him to intervene for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation with Lord Cobham's family. The letter was as follows :—

"I do hold myself much bounden unto your honour in that you will please to do your best to reconcile me unto Sir Robert Cecil\* and my Lady Cobham both which I have mightily wronged in the carriage of my marriage. For in very truth I, being moved with the worth of my Lady Sturton†, and the great honour of her house, had a desire to make her possessor of all my love and thoughts, till love (whose quality I doubt not but your honour is acquainted withal) forced me to settle all my fancies and resolutions on another, whose love I now possess. Yet during the time of my affection unto her I was often wandering, sometimes being shaken with the slanders she was subject unto, some other time deeply continuing the inestimable worth of my Lady Sturton; all which things rightly weighed, I hope that Sir Robert Cecil and all those honourable ladies, who I have thus wronged will be pleased rather to blame love. Yet is there behind a greater offence which I will unfold unto your honour that when you know it you may the better excuse it; that is, that being married I

Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards created Earl of Salisbury, was the youngest son of Lord Burghley. He married Elizabeth Brooke, daughter of Lord Cobham and sister of Lady Stourton. The death of his daughter Elizabeth (24th Jan., 1596-7) greatly affected Lord Cobham, who died March the 6th, 1590-7.

Lord Stourton, as will be seen later, had died October the 13th, 1588, and Lady Stourton was then a widow.



continued going to my Lord Cobham, which I assure your honour I did for fear of offending my father with my double dealing, neither durst in outward shew to him seem to leave my first desires till I had found some good means to win to like the second. In which course though I did very ill yet not so badly as some do think, for I never spake unto that lady of marriage, neither indeed would her honourable father suffer me to do, being moved by some holy influence that I was not fit for such a motion. Now your honour perceiveth the depth of my case. I humbly beseech you to hold such a course as may win the whole noble family once again to think me honest and I will ever hold those direst courses and be so thankful unto your honour as you shall have no cause to be ashamed of that you shall do fore me."

In the British Museum\* are preserved three letters from Sir Robert Cecil to Lady Stourton†. The first (*fol. 3*), is a letter from Ro: Cecill to his sister-in-law, Lady Frances Stourton, (not dated). He thanks her for acceding to his request about taking charge of his daughter. His late wife, Lady Sturton's sister, was ever wont to account her sister's well-doing as her greatest comfort. His heart is relieved of a great care, for being a man, wholly dedicated to public affairs, he could perform in his daughter's youth, no office necessary for her education, &c.

The second letter (*fol. 5*), is from the same to the same. If his daughter recovers, it will be owing to Lady Stourton's care and kindness. He is sending an honest man down to see his daughter, who is very skilful in making bodies to cover deformities.

The third letter (*fol. 7*), is also from the same to the same. His daughter is to be sent privately to him in London, to be treated by some skilled person, so that her deformity may be hid; and will then be returned to Lady Stourton as to her best friend.

Lord Stourton was one of the 24 Peers who sat upon the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay in the year 1586, but he afterwards deeply regretted having done so. A reference to the pedigree (on page 122) will shew that Mary, Queen of Scots, the great-grand-daughter of King Henry VII., was lineally descended from Edith Stourton, daughter of Sir John Stourton of Preston and Stavordale, who was the direct ancestor of the Lords Stourton.

Though Lord Stourton had in his youth conformed to the Protestant religion, he was denounced as a Papist to the Government during the later years of his life. In "The true and wonderful story of the Lamentable Fall of Anthony

\* Add. MS. 29, 974.

† See previous note as to the relationship.

Tyrrell, Priest, from the Catholic faith, written by his own hand, before which is prefixed a preface showing the causes of publishing the same unto the world "the name of Lord Stourton will be found mentioned on various occasions. In the year 1586 Tyrrell was apprehended and committed to the Counter in Wood Street. After examination he was condemned to be executed. But pressure was brought to bear upon him, and eventually Tyrrell was released upon condition that he consented to act as a spy upon other Catholics, and in the hope of gaining favour with the Government he invented and made many false charges. He afterwards repented and wrote an account of the whole proceedings confessing his false statements.

It appears from Tyrrell's account that he was sent for by Justice Young, who handed him a letter from Lord Burghley in which Tyrrell was charged to supply such information as he could. Tyrrell answered the letter and in his narrative he referred to this reply\* and rehearsed the greater part of its contents. In so referring to his reply to Lord Burghley, the narrative contains the following:—

"I did moreover accuse Ballard for repairing unto many noblemen in this land, as to the Lord Windsor, the Lord Stourton and others: which I protest was contrary unto my knowledge, and that I did speak it altogether of malice."

To quote Tyrrell's own words "This letter being ended, sealed, and sent, the next day my Lord Treasurer sendeth me a catalogoe drawn out into articles to answer unto, which he gathered out of the contents of my former letters, which I have here set down verbatim as I have it written with my lord's own hand." In the answers to these articles the accusation is repeated against Lord and Lady Stourton that Fortescue (*i.e.* Ballard) visited them and reconciled them to Rome, they being included amongst a list of "noblemen and women" so accused. In the list of questions sent by Lord Burghley to Anthony Tyrrell, was one which, headed "Article 24," was as follows:—

"In what places was Fortescue conversant with the Lord Stourton and his wife, and at what times?"

In his narrative Tyrrell referred to his reply thus —

"Here, as I had falsely feigned before that Ballard had conversed with the Lord Stourton and his wife, so now being pressed to make up the tale, I added also that it was at my lord's house in the country, a thing of my own inventing only."

\* Included in "The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, related by themselves" (Second Series) edited by John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus.

† The original letter written by Anthony Tyrrell is still in existence (P. R. O., *Mary Queen of Scots*, vol. xix., n. 67). It is endorsed by Lord Burghley "30 Aug., 1586. Tyrrell's second confession."

A letter was written in October 1586 by Justice Young to Tyrrell, whilst the latter was still in confinement. The letter was as follows :—

“Sir,—I have delivered your letter to her Majesty's own hands, with your note or list, who hath graciously accepted them, and she told me that she had taken order with my Lord Treasurer for your relief. Her Majesty's pleasure is that you shall keep still your credit with those wicked persons, whereby you may the better know all their wicked practices, and what you can find to advertise her Majesty. And further she willed me that you shall seek out what you can find against Mr. Bold, and also to advertise her who did reconcile those personages you name, and when they were reconciled, to wit, the Lord Windsor, the Lord Thomas, the Lord William, the Lord Compton, the young Lady Stourton, the Lady Darcy, the Lady Mildmay, and young Mr. Southwell, or any other ; and she willed me to tell you from her that you fear no man, for she hath, and will have, care over you. And for these matters, I pray you let me hear from you as soon as you may, for that her Majesty is desirous to know these things. Further, I am to advertise you that I have spoken with my Lord Treasurer, who hath told me that he will take order for you very shortly.

Sir, I perceived by my man Harris that you were desirous to have him come unto you, but I was half in doubt to send him, therefore I pray you advertise me, for I would not have you to be suspected. And thus I commit you to the Almighty God, who ever keep you. This 27th of October, 1586

Your friend assured,

Richard Young.”

Tyrrell in the course of his narrative referred to each of the persons named in the letter, and the following is an extract from his account :—

“As for the young Lady Stourton, I informed that Ballard was very familiar in her house, and therefore it might be that he reconciled her, but I knew it not certainly ; and for my part I protest that I never knew my lord or my lady, and much less do I know what acquaintance Mr. Ballard had with them.”

At the end of his narrative Anthony Tyrrell added various lists of those whom he had falsely accused : and in a list of “The names of such as I have most falsely and unjustly accused here in England that are living, whereof some are in prison, some at commandment, and some at liberty,” &c. were the names of “The Lord Stourton and his wife.” The narrative is dated the 26th of January, 1587.

Whether Lord or Lady Stourton suffered in any way on account of these accusations is not known. Probably the relationship of Lady Stourton to Lord Burghley was no little protection.



On the 4th of July, 1588, Lord Stourton, in writing from Stourton to the Council, said he had provided and furnished six lances, and 14 light horses of his own household servants, and was ready to attend with them upon her Majesty's sacred person, and was very sorry his ability yielded not a far greater number.

Lord Stourton died\* October the 13th, 1588, at Stourton. He must then have been about the age of thirty-five.

The following account of the death of Lord Stourton is taken from the Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus, Vol. III.

"This nobleman, who was a Catholic, had through fear in those terrible times conformed to the State religion, having greater regard for his temporal than for his spiritual and eternal interests. Lest, however, death should surprise him in this sad neglect of his duty he entertained two priests in his house, and had taken all imaginable precautions that both should never be absent at the same time, being fully resolved to die within the pale of the true Church. But God's inscrutable providence and just judgment did not allow this, for when he met with the accident which carried him off, both priests were absent at the same time, nor could the most anxious search discover where they were. Still, God in His great mercy infused into the Baron's heart so lively a sense of the horror of his sin and so deep a contrition, that, not satisfied with begging pardon of God and promising within his own mind amendment and satisfaction, he called together his wife and steward and all the family, and with floods of tears acknowledged before them his crime and the scandal he had given, declaring that he was willing to make amends were it even by shedding his blood. He expressed his grief at being deprived of the rites of the Catholic Church when he most wished to receive them, and protested that he died a Catholic, out of which religion there was no salvation, then imploring God's mercy he expired. He not only besought them all to bear witness of this his act before both men and the dreadful tribunal of God; but even, it is said, made a confession of his sins to a servant man in sign of his sincere repentance, desiring thereby to testify his full determination to have confessed to a priest, had time and opportunity permitted.

Father Cornelius, when asked his opinion if in this case it was lawful to pray for the deceased Lord, replied that it was both lawful and obligatory. The following incident is related by Dame Dorothy Arundell, the half sister of the deceased Lord, in her M.S. Acts of the blessed Martyr Cornelius. "One day my mother, Lady Arundell, begged Father Cornelius to offer up Mass for the soul

See Inquisition Post Mortem.

of her son John, Lord Stourton, which he consented to do. When at the altar, he remained a considerable time in prayer between the consecration and the memento for the dead. After Mass was finished he made an exhortation on the words, *Beati mortui qui in Domino Moriuntur*—‘Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord,’ and then told us that he had just seen a vision. Before him was presented a forest of immense size in which all was fire and flame, and in the midst he perceived the soul of the deceased Lord, who with tears and lamentable cries accused himself of the evil life he had led for several years especially whilst at the Court, and his dissimulation in frequenting the Protestant Church, though still a Catholic, to the scandal and grievous hurt of the souls of his relations. But above all, in the most bitter terms, he accused himself of having been one of the forty-seven chosen by Queen Elizabeth to condemn the innocent Mary Queen of Scots, a crime for which he had experienced so deep a contrition that it had hastened his death. After these avowals of the deceased Lord to Father Cornelius, he exclaimed in the words of Holy Scripture, *Miseremini mei, miseremini mei, saltem vos, amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me*—“Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me.” Having implored the Father to assist him with prayers, the appearance, by which he had been recognized, vanished. Father Cornelius wept much in relating his vision to us, and all the household, who to the number of about eighty persons were listening to him, united their tears with his. The server of the Mass, John Carey, afterwards a sufferer for the faith with Father Cornelius, saw and heard all that passed in the vision; but as for myself and the rest of those present, we only perceived, while it was manifested, a glimmering reflection like that of live coals on the wall against which the altar stood.\*”

The following account of the same occurrence is given in “The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, related by themselves”† (Second Series), but, as will be seen, it differs in one or two details. The account is included in the life of Father William Weston.

“The story is well known of the apparition of the soul of Lord Stourton, asking for prayers and Masses. It is given by Bishop Challoner from the narrative of a priest named Manger, who says the vision was seen at the same time by Patrick Salmon, who was afterwards martyred with Father Cornelius, and was then serving his Mass. Dorothy Arundell, who was present, also wrote an account of this vision, which was sent to Rome.

\* From the MS Acts of the blessed Martyr Cornelius, by Dame Dorothy Arundell, as printed in the *Records of the Society of Jesus*.

† Edited by John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus, (London, Burns & Oates, 1875).

"I am not quite sure whether the incident that occurred during the Mass said by Father John Cornelius, took place at this time or a little later on. It was as follows. A man of high rank had fallen from the profession of his faith, and after persevering in error for a few years not without considerable remorse of conscience, was assailed at last by a deadly disease. When his last hour seemed near he was not ignorant of how much he stood in need of a priest's assistance in order to expiate his sins and receive the Viaticum before he died. Through a faithful servant, therefore, he gave directions that one should be sought out and brought to him. The servant used, though in vain, all the diligence of which he was capable, and with great disappointment he at length returned to his master, without having succeeded in finding a priest. It was certainly a case to be much lamented; for the greatness of the nobleman's sorrow arose from the circumstance that it was the everlasting safety of his soul, more than the life of his body, that stood in jeopardy. He did, nevertheless, all that lay in his power, since he could not do that which he desired. He assembled all his family, and made an open profession of the Catholic religion; he called upon those present to be witnesses for him, in the Day of Judgment, that he repented of his faithlessness and his fall; that he was a Catholic, and as such he wished to die; and that there was no way of saving the soul excepting in that faith. Soon after these words he breathed forth his soul.

"Some days afterwards Father John was celebrating Mass in London, in the house of Sir John Arundell (whose wife was the mother of the nobleman in question), and the dead man appeared to him at the altar entirely surrounded with flames. Father John recognised him by his high bald forehead, which was conspicuous even amidst the flames. The Father asked him wherefore he was in that state, and what he wished for. The apparition mentioned who he was, and in what suffering: he was in hope of salvation; he entreated his prayers and those of all; then he vanished. My memory has failed me if it was not also reported that those who were present at the Holy Sacrifice heard a sound of voices, though low and indistinct, and saw something upon the altar that shone in an unwonted manner. The Father informed them of the vision, and told them to pray earnestly for the soul of the dead man, who was said likewise to have made his confession to his faithful servant when all hope of seeing a priest was quite at an end."

A copy of the will of Lord Stourton is preserved at Somerset House\*. It does not appear to be dated, but it was proved March 22nd, 1588-9, and this date



appears in some cases to have been quoted as the date upon which the will was made. The document is as follows :—

In the name of the blessed trinity the father the sonne and the holye ghoste. I John Lorde Stowrton doe make this my last will and testament. First I giue and commend my sowle into the hands of my maker and Redemer at whose hands most hartely and humblye I crave perdon for my greate offences And my bodye to be buried in the Chappell of the Church of Stowrton I doe ordayne Dame Fraunce' my wyfe my sole executrix Item I doe giue vnto my brother Edward Stowrton the Lease of Little Merson whiche I boughte of Mr. James Hodges Item I doe giue to my brother Charles Stowrton the Lease of Penn Mill Item I doe giue to every one of my seruāte one wholle yeares wages Item I doe giue to my nephew Edward Rogers the some of forty pounds vppon the surrender of a bonde forfeited to be paide when he shall accomlishe thage of one and twenty yeares And if my Wyfe dye before that time Then my Will is that the same shalbe paide by him that then shalbe Lorde Stowrton Item I doe giue to the poore of the parishe of Stowrton somewhat to be distributed as my Wyfe shall thinck convenient Item I doe owe vnto Mr. Brian three score pounds Item I doe owe vnto Rives of Compton Chamberlaine threescore pounds Item I doe owe vnto Mr. Martin of Cheapeside the some of threescore pounds and vpward Item my will is that all the residue of my debts that maye be Lawfully demaunded and not here specified be in Lykewise paide at convenient times in the p'sence of theis herevnder written. Thomas Muttelbury, John Muttelbury, Thomas Cabell, Edmond Rogers.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum apud London Coram m'ro Johanne Hone Legum Doctore Surrogato venerabilis viri m'ri Will'mi Drury Legum etiam Doctoris Curie Prerogative Cant' Mag'ri Custodis sine Co'missarii etc'. Vicesimo secundo die mens' Martii Anno D'ni iuxta cursum et computac'o'em eccl'ie Anglicane Mill'imo quingentesimo octagesimo octavo. Juramento Edwardi Orwell notarii publici procu'ris Francisco Relicte dict' defunct' executric' in h'mo'i testamento nominat'. Cui com'issa fuit administrac'o etc'. De bene et fidel'r administrand' etc'. Ad sancta De Ev'ngelia Jurat'.

According to the instructions contained in his will, as above quoted, Lord Stourton was buried at Stourton. The entry of the burial in the registers of the Parish Church of Stourton in the year 1588, is as follows "Nov. 25. The Right

Honorable Lord John Stourton." There is the following inscription upon one of the black marble slabs covering the Stourton vault :—

" Hic jacet sepultus d'nus Johannes Stourton Baro' de Stourton, qui diem extremum clausit anno d'ni 1587, et regni Elizabethæ Regina Angliæ Anno 28."

The date upon this inscription is clearly incorrect.

An Inquisition Post Mortem appears to have been held in the County of Somerset. The following is a copy of the record\* :—

Som'

Inquisitio Indentata Capta apud Bridgwater in Com' pred' xv<sup>to</sup> die Septembris Anno regni d'ne n're Elizabeth dei gr'a Angl' Franc' & Hib'nie Regine fidei defensor Tricesimo primo Coram Joh'e Colles Armigero Feodar' Com' pred' Joh'e Lancaster Armigero & Joh'e Ewens gen'oso Escaetore d'c'e d'ne R'ne ejusdem Com' virtute Com'issionis d'c'e d'ne R'ne in natura br'is de diem cl'it extremu' eis & aliis inde dir'c'e ad inquirend' post mortem Joh'is d'ni Stourton & huic Inquisit'oni consut' p' sacr'm Joh'is Hippsley Ar' Ric'i Pollard Ar' Xpoferi Symcockes Ar' Alex'i Chocke Ar' Rogeri Sydenham Ar' Lodovici Pollard Ar' Hugonis Mallett gen'osi Will'i Sheppard gen'osi Jacobi Raynoldes gen'osi Joh'is Durston gen'osi Ph'i Holworthee gen' Rob'ti Adyn gen'osi Will'i Watkys gen'osi Rob'ti Owen gen'osi Simonis Courte gen'osi Petri Ball gen'osi Ric'i Sheppard gen'osi & Thome Sherwood gen'. Qui sup' sacru suu dicunt q'd quidam Carolus D'n's Stourton pater pred'c'i Joh'is d'ni Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'ati fuit se'it' in d'nic' suo ut de feod' talliat' sibi & hered' masculis de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Jur' hereditar' virtute quar'dam l'rar' paten' p' Henr' nup' Regem Angl' sept' Anno regni sui xxv<sup>to</sup> nup' fact' cuidam Joh'i tunc d'no Stourton & hered' masculis de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat de & in hundred' de Westp'ott Wyllyton Andresfild & Freemann's in d'c'o Com' Som's Ac de & in om'ibz Cur' Turnis Let' & vis' Franc' pleg' infra hundred' pred' tenend' & quicquid ad hu'mo'i Cur' Turn' Let' & vis' Franc' pleg' p'tinet Ac de om'ibz exitibz finibz amerciament' & om'ibz alijs p'ficijs quibuscunqz in eisdem seu inde quoquo modo forisfact' p'ven' seu emergen' Et p'd'cus Carolus d'n's Stourton sic inde se'it' existens in feod' talliato h'uit exitum masculum de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat p'd' Joh'em d'n'm Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' & Ed'r'm nunc d'n'm Stourton & Carolum Stourton Ar' & de t'li statu obiit inde se'it' Post cujus mortem p'd' hundred' cu' p'tin' descendebant & de jure descendere

Chancery Inq. p.m., 31 Elizabeth, pt. x., 105.

debent p'd' Joh'i d'n'o Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' ut filio & p'x' hered' masculo de corp'e pred' Caroli d'n'i Stourton l'ittime p'creat' virtute cujus pred' Joh'es d'n's Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' in hundred' pred' cu' p'tin' intravit & fuit inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' talliat' Et idem Joh'es d'n's Stourton sic inde se'itus existens de t'li statu obiit inde se'it' sine hered' masculo de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Post cujus mortem p'd' hundred' cu' p'tin' descendebant p'fat' Ed'r'o nunc d'n'o Stourton ut fr'i et hered' masculo p'd'c'i Joh'is ut filio et p'x' hered' masculo de corp'e p'd'c'i Caroli l'ittime p'creat'. Et dicunt ulterius Jur' p'd'c'i sup' sacru' s' q'd quidam Ed'r'us Stourton nup' d'n's de Stourton fuit se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' de & in Man'io de Kingeston juxta yovell' cu' p'tin' in d'c'o Com' Som's. Et sic inde se'it' existens p' script' suu' geren' dat, . . die . . Anno regni d'ni Henrici nup' Regis Angl' . . . feoffavit inde quosdam Will'm Fontleroy Cl'icum, Tristramu' Fontleroy, Petrum Fontleroye, Rogerum Stourton, Xpoferum Stourton, Will'm Rowell, Will'm Thornehill Ar' & Will'm Hartgill gen'osum H'end' & tenend' eis & hered' suis imp'p'm ad usum p'd'c'i Ed'r'i Stourton d'ni de Stourton Ac d'ne Agnetis adtunc ux'is ejus & hered' masculor' de corp'e d'cor' Ed'r'i & Agnetis l'ittime p'creat. Et pro def'cu hu'm'oi exitus ad usum rector' hered' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni de Stourton imp'p'm. Virtute cujus ac vigore & p'textu cujusdam actus parliament' de usibus in possess' transferend' iidem Ed'r'us d'n's de Stourton & d'na Agnes ux ejus fuer' inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' Reman'e inde rectis hered' d'c'i Ed'r'i imp'p'm. Ip'isqz sic inde se'it' existen' p'd'ic Ed'r'us d'n's de Stourton & d'na Agnes ux ejus h'uer' exitum de corp'e eor' l'ittime p'creat' Will'm d'n'm Stourton & postea pred' Ed'r'us d'n's de Stourton de t'li statu obiit inde se'it' et p'd'c'a d'na Agnes se tenuit intus in Maner' pred' & cetera p'missa pred' cum p'tin' p' jus accrescendi. Et postea pred' d'n'a Agnes obiit. Post cujus mortem Maner' p'd' cu' p'tin' virtute feoffamenti pred' descendebat p'd' Will'o d'n'o de Stourton ut filio & hered' masculo inter p'd' Ed'r'm d'n'm de Stourton & Agnetem l'ittimo p'creat' Qui quidem Will's in Maner' pred' cu' p'tin' intravit & fuit inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' & h'uit exitum de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat' Carolum d'n'm Stourton Et sic inde se'it' de t'li statu obiit se'it. Post cujus mortem Maner' p'd'c'm cu' p'tin' virtute feoffamenti p'd' descendebat p'fato Carolo d'no de Stourton ut filio & hered' masculo de corp'e p'd' Will'i d'ni Stourton l'ittime p'creat'. Post cujus mortem pred'c'us Carolus in Maner' p'd' cu' p'tin' intravit & fuit inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat'. Et p'd'c'us Carolus sic inde se'it' existen' h'uit exitum mascul' de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat' d'c'm Joh'em d'n'm



Stourton in Com'issione pred' no'i'at', Ed'r'm modo d'n'm Stourton & Carolum Stourton Ar' & postea de t'li statu obiit inde se'it'. Post cujus mortem Maner' pred' cu' p'tin' Virtute feoffamenti pred' descendebat p'fato Joh'i d'no Stourton in Com'issione p'd no'i'at ut filio & p'x hered masculo de corp'e p'd' Caroli d'ni Stourton l'ittime p'creat'. Virtute cujus idem Joh'es d'n's Stourton in Maner' p'd' cu' p'tin' intravit & fuit inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' tal'iat'. Ip'o'qz sic inde se'it' existen' de t'li statu suo obiit inde se'it' sine herede masculo de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat. Post cujus mort' Maner' p'd' cu' p'tin' descendebat p'fat' Ed'r'o nunc d'no Stourton ut f'ri & hered' masculo p'd' Joh'is & filio & hered' masculo de corpore p'd' Caroli l'ittime p'creat. Dicunt etiam Jur' pred' sup' sacru' suu' q'd d'cus Will's d'n's de Stourton se'it' fuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo (inter alia) de & in sex mesuagiis trescent', acr' terr' sexagint' acr' prati ducent' acr' pastur' & quadraginta acr' bosci cu' p'tin' in Frome in Com' p'd' Et sic inde se'it' existens Ric'us Winton Ep'us Egidius Dawbeney miles d'n's de Dawbeney ac Camerarius d'n'i R' Henr' septimi Carolus Som'set miles d'n's Harbert ac Comes Wigorn Thomas Lovell Ric'us Empson & Jacobus Herbert mil' Ed'us Dudley & Thomas Lucas Ar' Ter'i'o s'ci Mich'is Anno regni d'ci d'ni Henr' nup' Regis Angl' septimi xxj per br'e d'ci d'ni nup' R' Henr' septimi d[e] ingr'u sup' dissei 'nam in le post premissa p'd' cu' p'tin' versus p'd' Will'm Stourton Recupav'unt Que quidem Recup'acio mo & forma p'd' fact' & h'it fact' fuit adversus entenc'iones sequen' viz. quoad unam medietatem om'n' mesuagior' terr' & tentor' p'd' cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' ad usum p'd' Will'i d'ni Stourton pro ter'i'o vite sue & post ejus decessum ad usum Will'i Stourton s'c'di filii Ed'r'i Stourton Ar' fr'is & hered' p'd'c'i Will'i d'ni Stourton & Elizabeth' ux'is ejus et hered' de corporibz eor' l'ittime p'creat'. Et p' def'cu t'lis exitus ad usum rector' hered' d'ci Will'i d'ni Stourton imp'p'm. Et quod alt'am medietati p'd'c'or' mess' terr' & Ten' cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' ad usum p'd' Will'i d'n' Stourton p' ter'i'o vite sue. Et post ejus decessum ad usum p'd' Ed'r'i & hered' de corp'e suo l'ittime exeun'. Et p' def'cu t'lis exitus ad usum rector' hered' d'ci Will'i d'ni Stourton imp'p'm prout p' quandam Indentur inter p'd' Will'm d'n'm Stourton p' nomem Will'm Stourton militis ex una p'te & Ed'm Dudley Ar' unu' Conciliar' ejusdem d'ni R' ex altera p'te fact' & h'it geren' dat' xij die Novembris Anno regni d'ci Regis Henr' Septimi xxiiij<sup>to</sup> plene liquet & apparet, d'cusqz Will's d'n's Stourton postea scil't decimo septimo die Februarii Anno R' H viij<sup>vi</sup> xvj<sup>mo</sup> apud Stourton pred' obiit. Post cujus quidem Will'i mortem Recup'tores p'd' se'it' fuer' de medietat' mesuag' terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' ad

p'd' sep'ales usus in Indentur' p'd' sp'ificat usqz ad & in iij<sup>l</sup> diem Februarii Anno regni p'd'c'i nup' R' H viij<sup>i</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup> Quo quidem die Ed'r'us d'n's Stourton fuit se'itus de medietate p'd' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' viz' sibi & hered' de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat' Et sic inde se'itus de t'li statu obiit inde se'itus. Post cujus quidem Ed'r'i mortem p'd' medietas mesuagior' terr' & ten' pred' cu' p'tin' in Frome pred' descendebat pred' Will'o d'no Stourton ut filio & hered' de corp'e d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stourton l'ittime p'creat'. Virtute cujus idem Will's d'ns Stourton fuit inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' Et p' def'c'u t'lis exitus Reman'e inde rectis hered' p'd'c'i Will'i d'ni Stourton. Et de altera medietate pred' mesuagior' terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' in Frome pred' ijdem Will's d'n's Stourton & Elizabeth' ux' ejus fuer' inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' viz. sibi & hered' eor' inter eos l'ittime p'creat' Et pro def'c'u t'lis exitus Reman'e inde rectis hered' p'd'c'i Will'i d'ni Stourton imp'p'm. Et p'd'c'i Will's & Elizabeth' sic inde se'it' h'uer' exit' inter eos l'ittime p'creat' p'd'c'm Carolum d'n'm Stourton. Et pred' Will's sic inde se'it' de t'li statu obiit inde se'it' & p'd'c'a Elizabeth' ip'm supervixit & se tenuit intus in pred' medietatem mesuagior' terr'. and Ten' pred'c'or' cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' p' jus accrescend' & se'it' existit de medietat' p'd' in feod' taliat' viz. sibi & hered' de corp'e p'd'c'or' Will'i & Elizabeth l'ittime p'creat'. Et sic inde se'ita existens de t'li statu suo obiit inde se'ita. Post cujus mortem mesuagia terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' Virtute Recup'ac'onis & Indenture p'd' descendebant p'fato Carolo d'no Stourton ut filio & hered' inter pred' Will'm d'n'm Stourton & Elizabeth l'ittime p'creat' Qui quidem Carolus in mesuagia terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' intravit & fuit inde se'itus in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' & h'uit exit' de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat' d'c'm Joh'em d'n'm Stourton in Com'issione p'd' n'oi'at'. Ed'r'm modo d'n'm Stourton, & Carolum Stourton Ar' Et postea de t'li statu obiit inde se'it'. Post cujus mortem Mesuag' terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' Virtute Recup'ac'onis & Indentur pred' descendebant prefato Joh'i d'no Stourton in Com'issione pred' no'i'at' ut filio & p'x' hered' de corp'e p'd' Caroli d'ni Stourton l'ittime p'creat'. Virtute cujus idem Joh'es d'n's Stourton in Mesuag' terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' intravit & fuit inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' taliat' Ip'oqz sic inde se'it' existen' de t'li statu suo obiit inde se'it' sine hered' de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat'. Post cujus mortem Mesuag' terr' & ten' p'd' cu' p'tin' descendebant p'fato Ed'r'o nunc domino Stourton ut fr'i & hered' p'd'c'i Joh'is & filio & hered' p'd'c'i Caroli l'ittime p'creat'. Et Ulterius Juratores p'd' dicunt sup sacru' suu' q'd p'd' Carolus nup' d'n's Stourton fuit se'it' in d'nico suo ut de feod' de & in Maner' de Parva Marston

cu' p'tin' (inter alia) ac de & in om'ibz mesuagiis terr' ten' & hereditamentis quibuscunqz in Parva Marston pred' in d'c'o Com' Som's' & sic inde se'it' ante obitum suu' viz. Anno Regni d'ni Ed'r'i nup' R' Angl' sexti Tercio (inter alia) dedit & concessit quibusdam Henr' Comiti Sussex Francisco Comiti Huntingdon Henr' d'no Str'unge, Ed'r'o d'no Clynton tunc d'no Admirall' Angl' Will'o d'no Windesorre, Thome d'no Wharton mil' Ed'r'o Hastings mil' Thome Arundell mil' Joh'e Rogers Mil' & Will'o Hannam gen'oso pred' Maner' de Parva Marston ac o'nia mesuag' terr' ten' & hereditament' p'd' cu' om'ibz & sing'lis eor' p'tin' quibuscunqz in p'va Marston p'd' in d'c'o Com' Som's' H'end & tenend' Maner' Mesuag' terr' ten' & hereditament' p'd' cu' p'tin' in Parva Marston pred' p'fat' Henr' Comit' Sussex & ceter' cofeoffatis suis p'd' heredibz & assign' suis ad opus & usum p'dict' Caroli d'ni Stourton & d'ne Anne ux'is ejus ad t'min' vite eor' & alt'uis eor' diutius viven'. Et post eor' decessum ad opus Et usum heredu' de corpore d'c'i Caroli l'ittime p'creat' seu p'creand' Et pro def'c'u talis exitus ad opus & usum rector' hered' d'c'i Caroli imp'p'm. Virtute cujus quidem doni Ac vigore & p'textu cujusdam actus Parliament' de usibus in possessione transferend' Quart' die Februarii Anno regni d'ni Henr' nup' R' Angl' Octavi xxvijo nup' edit' & provis' iidem Carolus d'n's Stourton & d'na Anna ux ejus in Maner' p'd' & cetera p'missa in Parva Marston cu' p'tin' intraver' & fuer' inde se'it'in d'nico suo ut de lib'o Ten' p' ter'i'o vitar' suar' & alt'ius eor' diutius viven'. Et post eor' decessum ad opus & usum hered' de corp'e ip'ius Caroli l'ittime p'creat' seu p'creand'. Et pro def'c'u t'lis exitus ad opus & usum rector' hered' d'c'i Caroli imp'p'm. Ip'isqz sic inde se'itis Idem Carolus h'ens exit' de corp'e suo l'ittime p'creat' de t'li statu obiit inde se'it'. Et p'd' Anna ip'm sup' vixit & se tenuit & adhuc se tenet in Maner' p'd' & ceter' p'missa cu' p'tin' p' jus accrescend'. Et fuit & adhuc est inde se'it' in d'nico suo ut de lib'o Ten' p' ter'i'o vite sue Reman'e inde hered' de corp'e p'd' Caroli nup' d'ni Stourton spectan' Que quidem Anna temp'e Capc'onis hujus Inquisic'onis in plena vita existit viz. apud Moswell hill in Com' Midd' Post cujus quidem Caroli mortem (ut p'fert<sup>u</sup>) p'fatus Joh'es d'n's Stourton de Reman'e p'd' fuit se'it' ut de feod' taliat', ut filius & heres de corpore p'd' Caroli l'ittime p'creat'. Ip'oqz Joh'e sic inde se'it' existen' de t'li statu inde obiit se'it'. Post cujus mortem pred' Ed'r'us modo d'n's Stourton est se'it' de Reman'e p'd' in feod' taliat' ut frater & heres p'd'c'i Joh'is et filius & heres de corp'e p'd' Caroli l'ittime p'creat'. Dicunt etiam Jur' p'd' sup' sacru' suu' q'd' virtute ac vigore quar'dam conveianc' and assuran' fact' & execut' p' prefatum Joh'em nup' d'n'm Stourton Quedam Francisca filia



p'nobilis nunc d'ni Cobham & nup' ux p'd' Joh'is nup' d'ni Stourton est se'it' p' ter'i'o vite sue no'i'e Juncture sue (inter alia) de & in hundred' p'd' de Westp'ott, Williton, Andresfild & Freemann's Ac de & in Maner' de Kingston juxta yevell p'd' cu' p'tin'. Et q'd ead' d'na Francisca adhuc superstes & in plena vita existit apud Cobham-hall in Com' Ranc' Et ulterius Jur' p'd' sup sacru' suu' dicunt q'd p'd' hundred' de Westp'ott, Williton, Andresfild & Freemann's cu' p'tin' tenent<sup>u</sup> de d'na R<sup>na</sup> in Capite p' vicesimam p'tem unius feod' militis Et val' p' Ann' in om'ibz exitibz ultra rep'zas Cxl<sup>s</sup> Et q'd Maner' pred' de Kingston juxta yevell cu' p'tin' tenet<sup>u</sup> de d'c'a d'na R<sup>na</sup> in Capite p' vicesimam p'tem unius feod' militis. Et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exitibus ultra rep'zas lvij<sup>li</sup> vjs vjd Et p'd' Maner' de Parva Marston pred' cu' p'tin' tenet<sup>u</sup> de d'c'a d'na R<sup>na</sup> sed p'que servicia Jur' pred' ignorant' Et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exitibus ultra reprizas ad p'ns nichil quia rem' in extent' (inter alia) cuidam Will'o Byrde de London Ar' ut executori testi et ultime voluntatis Thome Long nup' de Trowbridge in Com' Wiltes Clothier r'one execuc'onis sup' statutu' duar' milliu' librar' per d'c'm Will'm nup' d'n'm Stourton p'fat Thome Longe cognit donec & quousqz idem Will's Byrde de d'c'is duabus mill' libris plene satisfact' foret & p'solut & post extent' ill' exon'at' valet clare p' Annu in om'ibz exitibus suis ultra reprizas xxiiij<sup>li</sup> Et q'd p'd' Mesuag' terr' Ten' & cetera p'missa cu' p'tin' in Frome p'd' tenent<sup>u</sup> de Ed'r'o Lev'sage Ar' ut de Maner' suo de Frome sed p' que servicia Jur' p'd' penitus ignor'. Et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exitibus ultra reprizas v<sup>li</sup> xvjs ijd. Et ulterius Jur' p'd' sup' sacru' suu' dicunt q'd p'd' Joh'es nup' d'n's Stourton in d'c'o br'e no'i'at' xiiij<sup>o</sup> die Octobris Anno regni d'c'e d'ne n're Elizabeth' nunc' R<sup>ne</sup> Angl' &c. xxx<sup>o</sup> apud Stourton in Com' Wiltes obiit. Et q'd p'd' Joh'es nup' d'n's Stourton temp'e mort' sue null' alia sive plur' d'nia Maner' terr' seu' ten'h'uit sive tenuit in possessione Rev'c'one Reman'e vel usu in Com' pred' ad noticiam Jur' p'd'. Et q'd p'fatus Ed'r'us modo d'n's Stourton est ejus frater & p'pinquior heres & est etatis xxxij Annor' & amplius In cujus rei testimonium uni vero p'ti hujus Inquisic'onis penes Com'issionar' p'd' rem' tam p'd' Com'issionarii q'm Jur' p'd' Sigilla sua apposuer' Alteri vero p'ti hujus Inquisic'onis penes Jur' p'd' rem' d'c'i Com'issionarii Sigilla sua apposuer' die Anno & loco primo suprascript'.

Of the foregoing the following is a translation :—

Somerset.

Inquisition indented taken at Bridgwater in the County aforesaid on the 16th day of September in the thirty first year of the reign of our Lady

Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Before John Colles, Esquire, Feodary of the County aforesaid, John Lancaster, Esquire, and John Ewens, gent., Escheator of our said Lady Queen for the aforesaid County, by virtue of a commission of the said Lady Queen, in the nature of a writ, "*de diem clausit extremum*", directed to them and others, to enquire upon the death of John, Lord Stourton, and affixed to this Inquisition,—by the oath of John Hipplesley, Esquire, Richard Pollard, Esquire, Christopher Symcockes, Esquire, Alexander Chocke, Esquire, Roger Sydenham, Esquire, Lewis Pollard, Esquire, Hugh Mallett, gent., William Sheppard, gent., James Reynolds, gent., John Durston, gent., Philip Holworthee, gent., Robert Adyn, gent., William Watkyns, gent., Robert Owen, gent., Simon Courte, gent., Peter Ball, gent., Richard Sheppard, gent., and Thomas Sherwood, gent. Who say, upon their oath, that one Charles, Lord Stourton, father of the aforesaid John, Lord Stourton, in the said writ named, was seised in his demesne as of fee in tail to himself and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten of hereditary rights, by virtue of certain Letters Patent formerly granted by Henry VII., late King of England, in the 25th year of his reign, to one John then Lord Stourton and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, of and in the Hundreds of Westperott, Wyllyton, Andresfild and Freemanners in the said County of Somerset, And of and in all Courts, tourns, Leets and views of Frankpledge in the hundreds aforesaid and whatsoever to such courts, tourns, Leets and views of Frankpledge appertains. And of all issues, fines, amercements and all other profits whatsoever in or out of the same forfeited, arising or issuing. And the aforesaid Charles, Lord Stourton, thus seised in fee tail, had issue male of his body lawfully begotten the aforesaid John, Lord Stourton, in the said writ named, and Edward, now Lord Stourton, and Charles Stourton, Esquire, and so died seised thereof. After whose death the aforesaid hundreds with their appurtenances descended, and of right ought to descend to the aforesaid John, Lord Stourton, in the said writ named, as son and next heir male of the body of the said Charles, Lord Stourton, lawfully begotten, by virtue whereof the aforesaid John, Lord Stourton, in the said writ named, entered into the aforesaid hundreds with their appurtenances, and was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail. And the said John, Lord Stourton, being thus seised, died seised thereof without heir male of his body lawfully begotten, after whose death the aforesaid hundreds with their appurtenances descended to the aforesaid Edward, now Lord Stourton, as brother and heir male of the said John, as son and next heir male of the body of the aforesaid Charles

lawfully begotten. And the aforesaid Jury say further on their oath that one Edward Stourton, formerly Lord of Stourton, was seised in his demesne as of fee of and in the Manor of Kingeston near Yovell with its appurtenances in the said county of Somerset. And being thus seised, by his deed bearing date the . . . . day of . . . in the . . . year of the reign of Lord Henry, late King of England, he enfeofed William Fontleroy, clerk, Tristram Fontleroy, Peter Fontleroye, Roger Stourton, Christopher Stourton, William Rowell, William Thornehill, Esquires, and William Hartgill, gent., thereof, to have and to hold to them and their heirs forever, to the use of the aforesaid Edward Stourton, Lord of Stourton, and of the Lady Agnes, then his wife, and the heirs male of the body of the said Edward and Agnes lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue to the use of the right heirs of the said Edward Lord Stourton for ever. By virtue whereof, and by and under the authority of a certain act of Parliament—the “Statute of Uses”, the said Edward, Lord of Stourton, and the Lady Agnes his wife were seised in their demesne as of fee tail, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Edward for ever. And being thus seised they, the aforesaid Edward, Lord of Stourton, and the Lady Agnes, his wife, had issue of their body lawfully begotten William, Lord Stourton, and afterwards the aforesaid Edward, Lord of Stourton, so seised, died, and the aforesaid Lady Agnes held the aforesaid Manor with its appurtenances and the other premises aforesaid by right of accretion. And afterwards the aforesaid Lady Agnes died. After whose death the Manor aforesaid with its appurtenances descended by virtue of the said enfeofment to the aforesaid William, Lord of Stourton, as son and heir male between the aforesaid Edward, Lord of Stourton and Agnes lawfully begotten; which William entered the said Manor with its appurtenances and was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail, and had issue of his body lawfully begotten Charles, Lord Stourton. And thus seised thereof he died. After whose death the said Manor with its appurtenances, by virtue of the enfeofment aforesaid, descended to the aforesaid Charles, Lord of Stourton, as son and heir male of the body of the aforesaid William, Lord Stourton, lawfully begotten. After whose death the said Charles entered into the said Manor with its appurtenances, and was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail. And the aforesaid Charles, being so seised, had issue male of his body lawfully begotten the said John, Lord Stourton, in the said commission named, Edward, now Lord Stourton, and Charles Stourton, Esquire, and afterwards died seised thereof. After whose death the said Manor with its appurtenances, by virtue of the said enfeofment,



descended to the aforesaid John, Lord Stourton, in the commission named as son and next heir male of the body of the said Charles, Lord Stourton, lawfully begotten. By virtue whereof the said John entered into the Manor aforesaid with its appurtenances, and was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail, And he being thus seised, died so seised, without heir male of his body lawfully begotten. After whose death the Manor aforesaid with its appurtenances descended to the aforesaid Edward, now Lord Stourton, as brother and heir male of the aforesaid John, as son and heir male of the body of the said Charles lawfully begotten.

The aforesaid Jury say further upon their oath that the said William, Lord of Stourton, was seised in his demesne as of fee (amongst other things) of and in six messuages, three hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, and forty acres of wood, with their appurtenances in Frome in the County aforesaid. And being thus seised thereof, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Giles Dawbeney, Knight, Lord de Dawbeney, and Chamberlain of the Lord King Henry VII., Sir Charles Somerset, Knight, Lord Herbert, and Earl of Worcester, Sir Thomas Lovell, Sir Richard Empson and Sir James Herbert, Knights, Edward Dudley and Thomas Lucas, Esquires, in the Michaelmas term of the 21st year of the reign of the said Lord Henry VII., late King of England, recovered the premises aforesaid, with their appurtenances, by a writ of the said late King Henry VII., "de ingressu" upon disseisin, in "le post", against the said William, Lord Stourton, Which said recovery, made and had in manner and form aforesaid was made for the following purposes, vizt. as relates to one half of all the messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid, to the use of the said William Lord Stourton for the term of his life, and after his decease to the use of William Stourton, second son of Edward Stourton, Esquire, brother and heir of the aforesaid William, Lord Stourton, and of Elizabeth his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; and in default of such heirs, to the use of the right heirs of the said William, Lord Stourton, for ever. And as to the other half of the aforesaid messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid to the use of the aforesaid William, Lord Stourton, for the term of his life, and after his decease to the use of the aforesaid Edward and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, And, in default of such heirs, to the right heirs of the said William, Lord Stourton, for ever, as fully and plainly appears by a certain Indenture made between the said William, Lord Stourton, by the name of Sir William Stourton, knight, of the one part, and Edward Dudley, Esquire, one of the Councillors of the said King of the

other part, bearing date the 12th day of November in the 24th year of the reign of the said King Henry VII. And the said William, Lord Stourton, afterwards, that is to say on the seventeenth day of February, in the 16th year of King Henry VIII., died at Stourton. After the death of which William the said Recoverers were seised of the moieties of the said messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid to the separate uses specified in the Indenture aforesaid until the 4th day of February in the 27th year of the reign of the said late King Henry VIII., on which day the said Edward, Lord Stourton, was seised of the moiety aforesaid in his demesne as of fee tail, that is to say to him and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And being so seised he died thus seised. After the death of which Edward the said moiety of the messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid descended to the said William, Lord Stourton, as son and heir of the body of the said Edward, Lord Stourton, lawfully begotten. By virtue whereof the said William, Lord Stourton was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail, with remainder in default of such issue to the right heirs of the said William, Lord Stourton. And of the other moiety aforesaid of the said messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid, the said William, Lord Stourton, and Elizabeth his wife were seised in their demesne as of fee tail, that is to say to them and their heirs lawfully begotten between them, with remainder, in default of such issue to the right heirs of the said William, Lord Stourton. And the said William and Elizabeth, being seised thereof had issue lawfully begotten between them, the aforesaid Charles, Lord Stourton. And the said William being so seised died thus seised, and the said Elizabeth survived him and held the aforesaid moiety of the said messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid by right of accretion, and was seised of the moiety aforesaid in fee tail, that is to say to herself and the heirs of the body of the said William and Elizabeth lawfully begotten. And being so seised, she died thus seised. After whose death the messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid, by virtue of the said Recovery and Indenture, descended to the said Charles, Lord Stourton as son and heir between the said William Lord Stourton and Elizabeth lawfully begotten. Which Charles entered into the said messuages, lands and tenements in Frome aforesaid, and was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail, and had issue of his body lawfully begotten the said John, Lord Stourton in the said commission named, Edward, now Lord Stourton, and Charles Stourton,

Esquire. And being so seised, he afterwards died thus seised. After whose death the messuages, lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances, by virtue of the Recovery and Indenture aforesaid, descended to the said John, Lord Stourton, in the said commission named, as son and heir of the body of the said Charles lawfully begotten. By virtue whereof the said John, Lord Stourton, entered into the said messuages, lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, and was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail. And being so seised, he died thus seised without heir male of his body lawfully begotten. After whose death the said messuages, lands and tenements with their appurtenances, descended to the aforesaid Edward, now Lord Stourton, as brother and heir of the said John, and son and heir of the said Charles lawfully begotten.

And further, the aforesaid Jury say upon their oath, that the said Charles, late Lord Stourton, was seised in his demesne as of fee, of and in the Manor of little Marston, with its appurtenances (amongst other things), and of and in all messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Little Marston aforesaid in the said County of Somerset, and being thus seised before his death, that is to say, in the third year of the reign of the late King Edward VI., he gave and granted (amongst other things) to Henry, Earl of Sussex, Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, Henry, Lord Straunge, Edward, Lord Clynton, then Lord Admiral of England, William, Lord Windsorre, Thomas, Lord Wharton, Knight, Sir Edward Hastings, Knight, Sir Thomas Arundell, Knight, Sir John Rogers, Knight, and William Hannam, gent., the aforesaid Manor of Little Marston with all the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid and all and singular their appurtenances whatsoever in Little Marston aforesaid in the said County of Somerset, to have and to hold the said Manor, messuages, lands tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances in Little Marston aforesaid to the said Henry, Earl of Sussex, and the other co-feoffees to themselves, their heirs and assigns, to the benefit and use of the aforesaid Charles, Lord Stourton, and of the Lady Anne, his wife, for the term of their life and the longer liver of them, and after their decease to the benefit and use of the heirs of the body of the said Charles lawfully begotten or to be begotten; and in default of such issue to the benefit and use of the right heirs of the said Charles for ever. By virtue of which gift, and by and under authority of a certain act of Parliament,—the “Statute of Uses,” made and enacted on the fourth day of February in the 27th year of the reign of our Lord Henry VIII., late King of England, the said Charles, Lord Stourton, and the Lady Anne his wife



entered into the said Manor and the other premises in Little Marston with their appurtenances, and were seised thereof in their demesne as of free tenure for the term of their lives and the longer liver of them, and after their decease to the benefit and use of the heirs of the body of the said Charles lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, and in default of such issue to the benefit and use of the right heirs of the said Charles for ever, And they being so seised, the said Charles having issue of his body lawfully begotten, died thus seised, and the aforesaid Anne survived him, and held and still holds the aforesaid Manor and the other premises with their appurtenances by right of accretion, and was and is still seised thereof in her demesne as of free tenure for the term of her life, with remainder to the heirs of the body of the aforesaid Charles, late Lord Stourton, which Anne, at the time of the taking of this Inquisition is alive and living at Moswell Hill in the County of Middlesex. After the death of which Charles (as is said above), the aforesaid John, Lord Stourton was seised of the remainder aforesaid as of fee tail, as son and heir of the body of the said Charles lawfully begotten. And the said John being so seised died thus seised. After whose death the aforesaid Edward, now Lord Stourton, is seised of the remainder aforesaid in fee tail, as brother and heir of the aforesaid John, and son and heir of the body of the said Charles lawfully begotten.

The Jury aforesaid say, moreover, upon their oath, that by virtue and power of certain conveyances and assurances made and executed by the aforesaid John, late Lord Stourton, one Frances, daughter of the most noble the present Lord Cobham and late the wife of the said John, late Lord Stourton, is seised for the term of her life as her Jointure (amongst other things) of and in the aforesaid Hundreds of Westperott, Williton, Andresfild and Freemanners, And of and in the Manor of Kingston by Yevell (Yeovil) aforesaid with its appurtenances, And that the said Lady Frances is still surviving and lives at Cobham Hall in the County of Kent. And further the aforesaid Jury say upon their oath that the said Hundreds of Westperott, Williton, Andresfild and Freemanners with their appurtenances are held of our Lady the Queen in chief for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and are worth per annum in all proceeds beyond expenses, 40<sup>s</sup>. And that the said Manor of Kingston by Yevell with its appurtenances is held of our said Lady the Queen in chief for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, And is worth per annum in all proceeds beyond expenses 57<sup>li</sup>. 6s. 6<sup>d</sup>. And the said Manor of Little Marston aforesaid with its appurtenances is held of our said Lady the Queen, but by what service the Jury do not know, And is worth per annum in all its

proceeds beyond expenses at present nothing, because it remains (among other thing), in possession of one William Byrde of London, Esquire, as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Longe late of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts, clothier, in execution of a statute of two thousand pounds made by the said William, late Lord Stourton to the aforesaid Thomas Longe, so long as and until the said William Byrde shall be fully satisfied and repaid the said two thousand pounds, and after the said possession is fully paid out, it is of the clear annual value in all its proceeds beyond expenses of 24<sup>li</sup>. And that the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements and other premises with their appurtenances in Frome aforesaid are held of Edward Leversage, Esquire, as of his Manor of Frome, but by what service the Jury do not know at all. And they are worth per annum in all their proceeds beyond expenses 5<sup>li</sup>. 16<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>.

And further the aforesaid Jury say upon their oath that the said John, late Lord Stourton, in the writ named, died on the thirteenth day of October in the 30th year of the reign of our said Lady Elizabeth, now Queen of England, &c., at Stourton in the County of Wilts. And that the aforesaid John, late Lord Stourton, at the time of his death, neither had nor held in possession, reversion, remainder or use any other or further lordships, Manors, lands or tenements in the aforesaid County to the knowledge of the said Jury. And that the aforesaid Edward, now Lord Stourton, is his brother and next heir, and is 32 years old and more. In witness whereof to the one part of this Inquisition both the said Commissioners and the said Jury have affixed their seals, which part is kept by the Commissioners, and to the other part, retained by the Jury, the said Commissioners have affixed their Seals, on the day, in the year and at the place first abovewritten.

After the death of Lord Stourton, Lady Stourton married Sir Edward Moore of Odiham, Co. Hants., and of Worth, Co. Sussex, Knight, by whom she was mother of Frances Moore, who married William, 11th Lord Stourton.

John, 9th Lord Stourton, having died without issue, the Peerage and estates devolved upon his next brother Edward.

The Right Honourable Edward, tenth Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, was the next brother and heir of John, ninth Lord Stourton, and the second son of Charles, eighth Lord Stourton, by his wife, the Lady Anne (Stanley) daughter of Edward, third Earl of Derby.

There is some uncertainty as to the exact date of the birth of Edward, 10th Lord Stourton. The entry of his matriculation at Exeter College on the 3rd of December, 1575, states his age as then 16. But, as has been previously explained, this cannot be correct\*. In the Inquisition Post Mortem of his brother (see page 448) taken Sept. 16th, 1589, his age is said to be 32 years and upwards. This is probably correct and his birth most likely occurred during the year 1556. In the entry of his matriculation he is described as of "Dorset" "Baronis fil.", whilst both of his brothers are described as of "Wilts".

There was an "Edward Sturton" admitted to Gray's Inn in the year 1573, and an "Edward Stowrton, gent., of St. Martin's-in-the-fields" had a license (London) dated December the 12th, 1579, to marry "Mary Stafforde, spinster of the same." These entries probably relate to the same person, but whether this Edward Stourton is identical with Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, it is impossible to say. It seems unlikely, as no mention of any such marriage is to be found in any known pedigree of the Stourton family, and certainly no such wife is credited to Edward, Lord Stourton.

Edward, Lord Stourton married before 1598† Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton and Liveden, Co. Northampton, Knight, by his wife Muriel, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, Co. Warwick, Knight. Sir Robert Throckmorton was High Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. Sir Thomas Tresham was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth on the 18th of July, 1575, and Fuller thus describes him: "Hard to say whether greater his delight or skill in buildings, though more fortunate in beginning than in finishing his fabrics, among which the Market House at Rothwell‡ adorned with the arms of

\* See page 415.

† Vide "Complete Peerage" Vol. VII., p. 255.

‡ The reversion of the Manor of Rothwell, Northamptonshire was leased to Edward, tenth Lord Stourton, November the 10th, 1603. This is not Rothwell, Yorkshire, in which parish Lord Mowbray and Stourton now (1895) owns property.



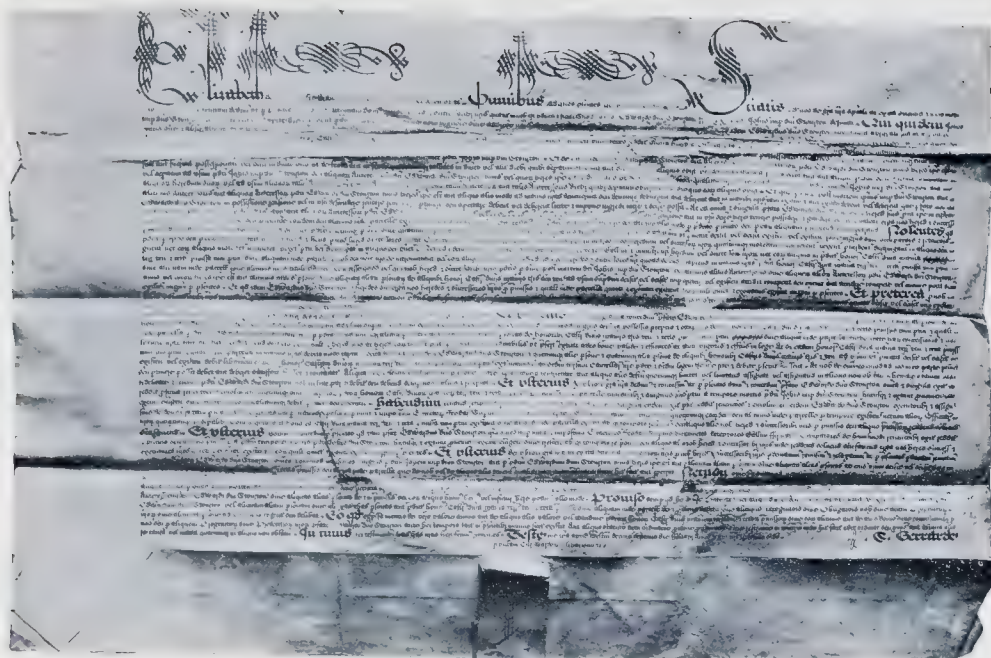
the gentry of Northampton, was highly commendable, who was zealous in Roman persuasion, which afterwards caused him a long confinement in Wisbech Castle." A former Sir Thomas Tresham had been the last Grand Prior of the Knights Hospitallers in England. The Order had been suppressed by King Henry VIII. in 1540, but on the accession of Queen Mary, part of the property formerly belonging to the Order was restored and in 1557 Sir Thomas Tresham was appointed Grand Prior of the English Language. The remarkably fine monument to this Sir Thomas Tresham is now in the Church of All Hallows, Rushton. The monument and the effigy have been illustrated and described in the *Genealogical Magazine*.



*Arms of Stourton, impaling those of Tresham, namely "per saltire sable and or, in chief three trefoils, two and one, and in base a like number, one and two, of the second."*

Francis Tresham, a son of the Sir Thomas Tresham first mentioned, was attainted of high treason, for having been involved, as it was alleged, in the Gunpowder Plot. He sued Lord Stourton, his brother-in-law, John Arundell, Francis Trowgian (Trudgean), John Threll and Thomas Yate, claiming relief against an alleged fraud under a recognizance of the first four defendants, on the Manor of Bullocks, in East Hanny, &c., Co. Berks., which the plaintiff had purchased of the defendant Thomas Yate.

As a Catholic Peer, Lord Stourton suffered heavily from the frenzied alarm caused by the Gunpowder Plot. He was absent from Parliament on the eventful day, and consequently fell under the suspicion of having been privy to the plot. He was committed to the Tower, and mulcted in a heavy fine amounting to six thousand marks, for being privy thereto, although there was no proof whatever of any guilty knowledge on Lord Stourton's part, other than the suspicion arising from his absence. On the 16th of November, 1605, Guy Fawkes declared that Catesby had advised that Lord Stourton was to be detained



GRANT OF LIVERY OF LANDS TO EDWARD, 10TH LORD STOURTON.  
(See Appendix.)





by accident from going to Parliament. In fact it was intended to secure the absence of all the Catholic Peers, and on the 20th of January, 1605, Catesby said that Lord Stourton would not come to Town till the Friday after the opening. Sir Philip Gawdy, Knight, in writing on the 26th of November, 1605, to his brother, Sir Bassingborne Gawdy, Knight, of West Herling, 26th November, 1605, said that since his letter to him upon Friday last, "my Lord Stourton and my cousin Hurlston, were committed to the Tower,—two silly men God knows." On the 1st of December, 1605, Father Sylvester Norris, D.D. (*alias* Smith and Newton), (who was arrested in connection with the gunpowder plot, and committed to the London Bridewell,) mentioned in a letter to the Earl of Salisbury, that "for my Lord Stourton, I was never at his house, never saw him in my life."\* The Reverend Father Richard Blount, S.J., (*alias* Randal, &c.), of St. Ignatius College, in a letter to his worthy friend Mr. Snipe, on August or September, 1606, said "My Lords Mordaunt and Stourton, be sent to the Fleet, which you know is a disposition to further liberty."†

A true Bill of indictment was found 4. James I., at Clerkenwell, against William Bray, late of London, gentleman, that he "broke burglariously into the dwelling-house of Edward, Lord Sturton, and stole therefrom a velvet ornament, called a Flootecloth of black velvett edged with golde, worth thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence; a Parliament Roabe of Scarlett, worth seventy four pounds; a woman's gowne of taffeta, worth five pounds; another gowne worth forty shillings; et tres tapetes vocat stamenell carpets worth six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence; of the goods and chattels of the said Lord Sturton, at Clerkenwell", and being found not guilty, William Bray was acquitted.‡

As appears from a letter, written by Sir Henry Spiller to Mr. Wolley on the 25th of June, 1622, Lord Stourton had then sold his reversion, as reversioner of Mary Tregian, a (papist) recusant, whose custody he then sought to have.

In the Egerton MSS.\* preserved in the British Museum is preserved the copy of a Royal Warrant to the Attorney General as follows :—

Domestic Series of the State Papers, Records of the Society of Jesus, &c.

† Records of the Society of Jesus.

‡ Gaol Delivery Rolls, Middlesex, 4 James I.

§ No. 2553, fol. 73, (a volume of copies of warrants, &c.)

"To Mr. Attourney Genrall.

Trusty and welbeloved, &c. Wee having resolved for reasons best knowne to our Selfe to spare y<sup>e</sup> Lord Sturton from being convicted of recusancy this Sessions, These are to will and require yo<sup>u</sup> to take such effectuall Courte as y<sup>t</sup> their Followe noe conjunction att this tyme upon y<sup>e</sup> said Lord—and for your doinge therein according to o<sup>r</sup> expresse command this shall bee yo<sup>r</sup> sufficient warrant. Given under o<sup>r</sup> Signe Manuall att our Pallace of Westminster y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> of Aprill, 1629."

As a consequence the Attorney General (Heath) appears to have written on the following day (April the 18th,) to Lord Dorchester, the Principal Secretary of State "that yesterday, he had received from the King's own mouth, his Majesty's commandment that Lord Stourton, who in truth went to church, should have his conviction deferred."

Lord Stourton is referred to as his "honorable good kinsman Lord Edward Stourton," in the will\* of his uncle William Stourton, of Wormister and Fauntleroy's Marsh. This William Stourton† was the younger brother of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, and had been appointed Steward of Mayden Bradley. His bequest to Edward, Lord Stourton, was "one basin and ewer of silver."

Lord Stourton appears to have granted a lease of the fee forestship of the Forest of Gillingham‡ to Silvester Chichester firstly, and after him to George Raleigh, respectively servant and son to Sir Carew Raleigh, who with King James I., sued Lord Stourton in respect of the said lease. Lord Stourton is shewn to have acquired this office from the family of Thornhill.

Lord Stourton leased on the 11th of July, 12 James I., the Capital Messuage called East Hymes in Gillingham, with the appurtenances, as well as the office of the fee forestship or the forester of the fee in his Majesty's Forest and Park of Gillingham, (with certain exceptions) with all profits and commodities for the lives of William, son of William Willoughby, gent, aged 24 years, Thomas, son of William Awbrey, gent, aged 22 years, and Thomas, son of Thomas Chapper, *alias* Nicholls, aged 24 years, and the life of each and every one of them the longest living at a yearly rent of £5, payable half yearly, and the best cloven footed beast depasturing on the said premises at the death of each life, or within six months next before, for and in the name of a heriot, or else £3 in

Proved [18 Drury] March the 19th, 1591.

† See page 321.

‡ Exchequer Depositions by Commission 3 James I, 1605. See also suit between same plaintiffs and John Jesope, Vicar of Gillingham, (brother of Dr. Thomas Jesope, of Gillingham, who had a lease of the same premises from Lord Stourton) on same depositions. The Stourtons had a long prior connection with Gillingham.

money at Lord Stourton's election, this being for the rental of East Hymes. £4 yearly, payable half yearly, was also required for the office of the Forestship of Gillingham. This was granted to Dr. Thomas Jessopp, of Gillingham, brother of the Reverend John Jesopp, vicar of Gillingham, in consideration of Dr. Thomas Jesopp having surrendered to Lord Stourton an Estate then held during the three lives of John, son of John Foyle of Shaston, gent, William, son of William Hussey,\* gent, and John, son of John Barnes.

In 1633, William Hussey and Robert Byfleete, Esquires, Stewards of Edward, Lord Stourton, surveyed his Manors, Lands, Hereditaments and Premises, in Gillingham, Motcombe, East-Chelborough, Over-Moigne, Stourton Caundle, Antioche, Buckhorn-Weston, Winterbourne-Houghton, Fifield-Neville, Lidlinch, Huidee,† Ramsbury, Blackrew, Hayden, Holbrook, Sherborne, O'Berne, Thornforde, Castle Town, Shaftesbury and Sturminster-Marshall, in Dorset; Stourton-Penley (in Westbury), Sarum and South Newton in Co. Wilts,‡ and Kingston juxta Yeovil, Frome, Selwood and Little Marston in Somerset.

It appears from the records of what has been called the "Clerkenwell Discovery," that in 1627-8 Doctor Richard Smith, the Catholic Bishop of Chalcedon, lived ordinarily in the house of Lady Mordaunt, widow, mother of the then Lord Mordaunt, and that the Bishop seldom came to London, but he employed one George Musket, a priest, in London at the Lord Stourton's house at Clerkenwell. This is certified in the handwriting of the Secretary of the State, Sir John Cooke, who directed the seizure and wrote the narrative of the discovery. It appears further from another record endorsed by Secretary Cooke "Informations per Southwell," relating to the College of St. Ignatius, that about 1632 "My Lord Conway did give a speciall warrant to one of the forthe messengers that had noe skill in this besiness to search the Lord Stornom§ his house for Father Mosket, and he did search the Lord Stortton his house and toke one man there, but meste¶ of Father Mosket, and yet he was in the house at that tyme on the other side of the house by a greate lybrarie as may be aproued to your honor."|| Lord Stourton died at this house.

By his wife Frances (Tresham) Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, had issue :—

I.—The Right Honourable William Stourton, 11th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.

\* He was probably Lord Stourton's steward.

† Probably identical with the Hyde in Wareham.

‡ The Survey only covered a part of the Wiltshire Estates. § *i.e.*, "Lord Stourton." ¶ *i.e.*, "missed." || Records of the Society of Jesus, Dom. Ser., State Papers, Vol. ccxxix., n. 133, &c.



II.—Thomas Stourton of Bonham, Somerset, of Duke St., Covent Garden, London, and of Stourton, Co. Wilts. This is probably the "Thomas Stourton, Esq.", who fought a duel with Lord Henry Paulet, which is referred to in the "Historical Manuscripts Commission.—Fifteenth Report Appendix Part II." (The Manuscripts of J. Eliot Hodgkin, Esq., F.S.A. of Richmond, Surrey), page 283, as follows:—

The Affray between Thomas Stourton and Lord Henry Paulet.

1625, February 16th. Two Papers relating to the affray between Thomas Stourton, esq., and the Right Hon. the Lord Henry Pawlett, to wit, (a) The Examination of Thomas Stourton, esq., taken before Roger Bates, D.D. and J.P., on Feb. 16th, 1625, and (b) The Relacion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Pawlett made on the same day before the same Justice of the Peace. Opening with a statement that he met Lord Henry at the Playhouse on Wednesday the 8th instant, when Lord Henry observing that the play-house was "noe place to talke in, desired him to meete him the next morninge at Medley's betweene 7 and 8 of the clocke," Mr. Stourton in his examination proceeded to say that he went to Medley's in accordance with the desire of Lord Henry, and there in an upper room was charged by his Lordship with having "don him wronge," and was more precisely accused of having said "that such a woeman was his whore," to which accusation the deponent answered by denying it "upon his salvation," and desiring to "knowe the author of the false statement." Whereupon, instead of giving the authority, Lord Henry gave the deponent a box on the ear and then drew his sword. The deponent went on to say that, in the ensuing affray, "he gave his Lordship an unfortunate wound, whereuppon they both closed and in struglinge together and falling downe he lost his sworde, and his Lordship rose upp with both the swords and threw 'the deponent's' sworde downe and said 'I coulde have thy life, but I will not be so bloudie' and presently fainted from the wound he had received." Whereupon, the deponent came to his Lordship "and supported him till the surgeon came to him." In his brief relation, Lord Henry Pawlett certified "that Mr. Thomas Stourton having don him wronge in private behinde his backe (which neyther concerned Religion nor State)" he, the deponent, "accidentalie meetinge of him questioned him" and on being answered with a denial "in a passion struck him a boxe on the eare, whereupon they both drewe their swordes, and he 'the deponent' receivinge a wounde in ther (sic) arme closed with the said Mr. Stourton and strucke uppe his heeles and disarmed (him)." At the foot of Lord Henry's written account of the affair appears a certificate by the Justice of the Peace, running in these words, "I had conference with Dr. Winston, my Lord Pawletts physition, and Mr. Preist his chirurgion, together,

both which did assure me uppon their knowledge there could "be no danger of death by the wound that Mr. Sturton have given him. Ita est. Ro. Bates."

Thomas Stourton married Elizabeth, widow first of . . . Cornwallis of Wandsworth, Surrey, and secondly of . . . Watson.

In 1645, Thomas Stourton's tenement in Candel Marsh, Dorset, part of the Church lands, had been sequestered. Both he and his wife being convicted as papist recusants his property was confiscated. This consisted of houses in Warwick Lane, and Paternoster Row, London, and Morant Court or Madam's Court, Kent: these were sold.

On the 19th of June, 1658, recognizances were taken of Thomas Sturton, of Duke Street, Covent Garden, Esquire, for his appearance at the then next Sessions of the Peace, to be held at Hicks Hall, for Middlesex, to answer the Bill of Indictment of John Tremaine and Christopher Warner, both of Clements Inn, Middlesex, gentlemen, (whose recognizances were at the same time taken in forty pounds each for their appearance to prosecute) whereby they "accused and vehemently suspected" (Thomas Stourton) "to bee a popish priest or Jesuit, one that did frequently exercise and say Mass in and about the county of Middlesex, to the seducing of the good people of the commonwealth." The recognizances of William, Lord Stourton, of Duke Street, in Covent Garden, and Isaacke Thomas, of High Holborn, chirurgion, were also taken, binding them in one hundred pounds each to produce the said Thomas Sturton.\* In 1650 he begged that he might continue as tenant of two-thirds of his Estates in Dorset and Somerset. In 1653 he petitioned for the lease of two-thirds of the value of the Courts on his estate in Bonham Manor, Somerset, at £4 a year, as the tenants neglected to hold them and allowed the houses to decay.† The old Lease for 21 years was surrendered to him, and a new one granted of all the capital messuage or Mansion House site and demesnes of the Manor of Bonham, with the appurtenances, within the parish of Stourton, in the Counties of Somerset and Wilts. Elizabeth Stourton purchased in the name of her husband, Thomas Stourton, certain lands called Kettleby Yards in Suffolk, for the use of her son, Thomas Cornwallis, who died in her lifetime. After his wife's death, Thomas Stourton, on the 9th of October 1649, conveyed these lands to William Watson, of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts, son and heir apparent of the said Elizabeth Stourton. William Watson petitioned for the discharge of his said mother's

Middlesex Session of the Peace Rolls, 7th July, 1658, taken before Tobias (or Thomas) Lisle, Esq., J.P. and Richard Powell, Esq., J.P.

On pages 22 and 23 will be found some particulars of the Manor of Bonham. This Manor was the last of the Somersetshire property to be sold by the Stourton family. On the 11th of April, 1611, the Registers of Stourton Parish Church record the burial at Stourton, of "Agnes Jacob, servant unto Mr. Stourton, of Bonham House."

confiscated estates in Kent, Wilts and Suffolk, he alleging himself to be a Protestant, conformable to the Church of England.\* Thomas Stourton was a witness to the signature of the codicil of his father's will in 1633, and a facsimile reproduction of his own signature will be found upon page 464. In 1658 Thomas Stourton had a license dated the 17th of June, for himself and his servant, to go into France. He was buried at Stourton, as is recorded in an Inscription on a marble tablet in Stourton Church, (St Peter's) Co. Wilts, which now reads as follows :—

“This stone inscribed

“Here lyeth interred† the body of the Honr<sup>ble</sup> Thomas Stowrton Esq., brother to the Right Honr<sup>ble</sup> William Lord Stowrton, who died the 20<sup>th</sup> day of August anno d'ni 1669.” was removed from the floor of the chancel of this church A.D. 1878. It was placed here by the Right Honr<sup>ble</sup> Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, 24<sup>th</sup> Lord Mowbray, 25<sup>th</sup> Lord Segrave and 21<sup>st</sup> Lord Stourton of Stourton Co. Wilts in July 1895.”

III.—Francis Stourton, of Owre Moigne, Dorset, who was baptised at Stourton on the 12th of January, 1599. He is described in the entry in the registers as “Fraunces Stourton s. of the right honorable Lord Edward, lord of Stourton.” He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Norton, Esquire, of Chediston, Suffolk. She afterwards married Archibald Guthrie. She had one-third of the Manor of Owre Moigne under a lease of Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, dated the 20th of October, 5 Charles I., and also an annuity of one hundred marks issuing out of Little Marston, in Co. Somerset, under another deed of Lord Stourton dated the 10th of February, 13 James I. Both of these were sequestered under the delinquency of William, 11th Lord Stourton, but eventually they were discharged and admitted to be hers. Francis Stourton made his will the 22nd of July, 1637, and added a Codicil of the 29th of July, 1637. It was proved [168 Lee] in November, 1638, after sentence by Elizabeth Stourton, his relict and executrix, who had administration of his personalty granted to her on the 27th of April, 1638. The will recites legacies to the poor Catholics in London and Dorset, to his cousins Wilford, Catherine Trudgean and Grissell, and others of his relatives‡. He had a daughter and heir :—

Frances Stourton, who married Francis Rockley, Esquire, of Rockley. A Post-Nuptial-Settlement is dated in 1662.

\* Extracted from the Dom. Ser., State Papers.

† There is no entry of the ceremony in the Stourton Registers.

‡ Refer to notes under the Stourtons of Owre-Moigne, (p. 319).



IV.—Edward Stourton, who was baptised at Stourton the 22nd of July, 1605. In the entry in the Registers he is described as “Edward Stourton<sup>n</sup> s. of L<sup>d</sup> Edward St.” He was a witness to the signature of the codicil to his father’s will, and a facsimile reproduction of his own signature will be found on page 464. He died unmarried.

V.—Margaret Stourton, who married Sir Thomas Sulyard, Knight, of Wetherden, Co. Suffolk. She had a green emerald ring under the will of her brother, Francis Stourton. In the 1688 pedigree the arms of “Suliard” are emblazoned “argent, a chevron gules, between three pheons points upward sable.”

VI.—Mary Stourton, who was buried in the Chancel of St. James’ Church, Clerkenwell, on the 28th of September, 1591. Presumably she died in infancy.

VII.—Mary Stourton, who married Walter Norton, Esquire, of Sibsey, Co. Norfolk. She is mentioned as his sister in the will of her brother, Francis Stourton. She died in childbed on Wednesday the 23rd of May, and was buried on Thursday, the 24th of May, 1638, at St. Giles’-in-the-Fields, Co. Middlesex.

VIII.—Bridget Stourton, who was christened at St. James’, Clerkenwell, on the 8th of April, 1607. She is not mentioned in the 1688 pedigree so doubtless did not survive her infancy.

Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, died at his house in Clerkenwell†, in the suburbs of London, May the 7th, 1633. The house in which he died was certified by the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, on the 11th of May, 1636, as one of the taverns in the parish of Clerkenwell, which had then been increased from two to ten in number. The house was described as the one “wherein Lord Stourton lately dwelt.”

The original will (dated July 4th, 1632) of Edward, Lord Stourton, and a separate codicil now attached thereto, are preserved at Somerset House‡. The will

Hart. MS., No. 1040, and Vis. Linc., Anno 1634.

† The following entries, other than those referred to in the Text appear in the Clerkenwell Registers. William Sturton, died in the street was buried the 22nd of November, 1586. Edward Beckett, Richard Nourse, and Robert Lindsay, servants of Lord Stourton were buried respectively Sept. 16th, 1613, Nov. 7th, 1616, and Mar. 1st, 1616-7. Mrs. Anne Kent “out of Lord Sturton’s house” was buried in the body of the church Sept. 3rd, 1616. Philip Barnett, gent., “from Lord Sturton’s House” was buried in the chancel May 4th, 1629. Thomas Sturton “a poor man” was buried Feb. 23rd, 1632-3. Samuel Sturton, “a Stranger,” was buried June 21st, 1642. Jane, dau. of John and Alice Sturton was baptised the 3rd and buried the 15th of Jan. 1649-70.

‡ Russell 17.

is as follows:—

“In the name of God Amen. The Fourth daie of Julie Anno d'ni one thousand six hundred thirtie two And in the Eight yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland France and Ireland defender of the Faith, &c. I Edward Lord Sturton of Sturton in the Countie of Wiltes being att the tyme of the confeccōn hereof in health of bodie and of perfect memorie and understanding thanks bee to God to dispose of my estate doe make this my last Will and Testament in writeing (hereby revokeing all other and former wills by mee heretofore made, And first and chiefly I doe in most humble wise commend my soule into the hands of the most holy and undevyded blessed Trinity hoping confidently in his mercifull acceptance thereof accordingly And I doe will and hereby desire that my bodie bee buried within St. Peters Church being the Parish Church of Stourton aforesaid in the North Chappell there Item I doe hereby ordayne and appoint that the som'e of two hundred pounds at the least of lawfull English money shall bee expended and imployed by my Executors hereafter named for and about the Charge of my Funerall and more also if neede require at the discrec'on of my said Executors And further I doe give and bequeath unto the poore people of the said parish of Stourton the som'e of tenne pounds of like English money to bee distributed among them at the like discrec'on of my said Executors And moreover my Will and desire is that my Grave and the grave of my late brother the late Lord John Sturton who lyeth buried there in Convenient tyme bee covered over with one Convenient Tombestone for us both And also that the grave of my late brother Charles Sturton Esquire\* who also is buried there bee also covered over with another small stone. Also I doe hereby give and bequeath unto Robert Byflett of Bratton in the Countie of Somerset Esquire the som'e of three hundred pounds of like English money (or soe much thereof as I myself in my life tyme shall not have disposed of myself and give notice of in wryteing) to be paid unto him within six moneths after my decease which three hundred pounds or the residue thereof undisposed My Intent and will is and I doe earnestly desire him may bee faithfully distributed and disposed of by him as I shall ordayne and appoynt by any Note in wryteing subscribed with myne owne hand or otherwise. Also I doe give and bequeath unto my eldest sonne Sr Will'm Stourton Knight of the Bathe All my bedding linnen and houshold stuffe whatsoever now being or which at the tyme of my death shall bee within my now dwelling-house of Stourton aforesaid And also all

There is no mention in the Stourton Parish Registers of the burial of Charles Stourton, nor does any monument or stone now remain in the church to his memory. Sir R. C. Huare makes no mention of any inscription relating to him.

these parcells of plate following vizt. Two gilt bowles with covers which were formerly given him by his friends and afterwards sould by him to mee And also one gilt bowle and a Flagon Pott with a Cover being wrought both alike Also I doe give and bequeath to everie one of my servants who doe usually waite or attend upon my person at London or in the Countrey soe much money as doth amount unto the value of one wholl yeares wages as they and either of them had and used to receive the same last before my death And also I give to all my other houshold servants soe much money as shall amount to the value of half a yeares wages as aforesaid besides their due wages Also I doe give and bequeath unto Edward Stourton Esquire my youngest sonne the som'e of Five hundred pounds of like English money to bee paid unto him by my said Executors within two yeares next after my decease if hee shall happen soe long to lyve or if hee shall happen to bee married at the tyme of my death Albeit hee shall die afterwards within the same two yeares and not otherwise. Also I doe devise will and declare hereby that my said son Edward shall hold and enjoy one farme and landes called Houghton which is formerly conveyed unto him for terme of his owne life onely for the terme of the life and lives of his wife and first-begotten child if it shall happen that at the tyme of his death hee bee married and shall have issue by way of enlargem<sup>t</sup>. of his said estate therein otherwise not Also I doe hereby ordayne and my will and desire is that my said Executors shall not sue molest recover demand nor receive any debt or debts whatsoever which my said eldest sonne Sr William Stourton Knight shall happen to owe mee at the tyme of my death by vertue of a Statute of Twentie thousand pounds wherein hee standeth bound unto mee or by any other Specialty or ingagem<sup>t</sup>. whatsoever but hee shall bee thereof utterly freed and discharged. Nevertheles my true intent and meaneing is that the said Statute shall still remayne in force against him to prevent the sale of any of his lands or estate onely but not to exact or recover any debt due or oweing by him to mee. Also I give and bequeath unto my loveing daughter in law the Ladie Francis Stourton my Jewell of dyamonds in propor'ion of a Marygould. Also I give unto my three Nieces Elizabeth and Katherine Tregyan and Dorotheie Drew five pounds apiece to be paid within one yeare next after my decease if either of them respectively shall happen to lyve soe longe or shall bee respectively married att the tyme of my death otherwise not. Also I doe by these p'sents name and ordayne John Charnocke Esquire my trustie and well beloved brother in law and Walter Norton Esquire my trustie and well-beloved sonne-in-law to be my Ex<sup>ors</sup>. of this my last Will and Testament in whom I



doe repose my greatest confidence and trust next under God for the disposing and true performance of this my last Will after my death according to my true intent and meaneing. Also I give and bequeath unto either of my said Executors the som'e of thirtie pounds apeece of like English money to bee detayned in their hands to their owne severall and proper uses and behoofes for ever for a remembrance and token of my love. Also I doe by these p'ntes name and Constitute Robert Byflett Esquire and Anthony Carew Esquire Overseers of this my last Will and Testament And doe earnestly entreat either of them to be aydeing and assisting unto my said Executors in and for the observac'on and better performance of my said Will. Also I doe give and bequeath to either of my said Overseers tenne pounds apeece as a token of my love to bee paid forthwith or upon demand. And also I doe hereby declare that one bond of one hundred and fortie pounds for the payment of threescore and tenne pounds Entred into by my said Executor Walter Norton to my said Overseer Anthony Carew is in trust for my use and p'cell of my estate. And finally I doe by these p'ntes give devise and fully intend that all the residue of my goods Chattells housholdstufte plate Jewells stocke of Corne hay and Cattell and all other my personall estate whatsoever after the debts legacies and funerall charges paid shall bee and remayne to the proper use and behoofe of all the children of my said eldest sonne Sr William Sturton Knight of the Bathe which shall bee lyving att the tyme of my death to bee equally devyded amongst them by my said Executors or the survivor of them at their respective and severall ages of one and twentie yeares apeece or tyme of marriage which shall first happen. And if any of them shall happen to die before that tyme then that share and part to bee equallie devyded amongst the Survivors. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and sett my seale the daie and yeare first above written.

(signed) Edward Stowrton.

Also I doe give to my daughter dame Margaret Sulyard my chyney bedding with the Couch and all the furniture to the same belonging either at London or in the Countrey if shee survive mee or shall have issue and not otherwise. Also I give to M<sup>res</sup> Marie Norton my daughter eight peeces of Chyney hangings wrought with silver and gold being now att London if shee shall survive mee otherwise I give them amongst all her children equally to be devyded.

(signed) Edward Stowrton.

Sealed subscribed and published with addic'on of the two legacies subscribed

att the tyme of the publicac'on in the p'nce of us. Andr. Browne. Edward Stowrton. Philip Atkin. Edward Walewright. Jo. Slyman.

Whereas I Edward Lord Stowrton by my last Will and Testament in writing beareing date the Fourth day of July in Anno d'ni one thousand six hundred thirtie two And in the Eight yeare of his Maties Raigne that now is amongst other things did will and devise that all the residue of my goods chattells householdstuffe plate Jewells stocke of hay Corne cattell and all other my personall estate whatsoever after my debts legacies and funerall Charges were paid should remayne to the proper use and behoofe of all the children of my eldest sonne Sr W<sup>m</sup>. Stourton Knight of the Bathe which should bee lyving att the tyme of my death to bee equally devyded amongst them by my Executors in my said last Will named or the survivor of the said Executors at the said Childrens severall ages of one and twentie yeares apeece or tyme of marriage which should first happen and if any of them should happen to dye before that tyme then that share and part should survive and bee equally devyded amongst the rest. And whereas also I did by the same my last Will give to my daughter Dame Margaret Sulyard my chyney bedding with the Couch and all the furniture to the same belonging if she survive mee or shall have issue and not otherwise as by my said last Will it may thereof more at large appeare Now this present Codicill which I doe annex unto my said last Will doth declare that I doe ratifie and confirme hereby all other parts of my said last Will and Testament And I doe hereby Countermaund and change those parts of my said last Will onely above recyted and doe hereby will and devise conc'ning the same as followeth That the residue of all my personall estate whatsoever after my debts legacies and funerall charges paid and satisfied shall bee employed by my said Executors for or towards the paymt<sup>t</sup> of the residue of soe many of the debts of my said sonne Sr William Stowrton as shall amount unto the som'e of sixteene hundred pounds which debts I have formerly undertaken to discharge and they are certaynely specified in schedules thereof formerly made And if my residue of my said personall estate shall surmount the said sixteene hundred pounds Then I devise the remaynder thereof amongst my said sonne Williams Children according to my said Will above recyted. Also my will is that if my said daughter Sulyard doe not survive mee nor shall have issue then the said bed and furniture to her devised shall goe to my said sonne Sr William. Also I doe give unto my said sonne Sr William all my Parliament Robes and best velvett gowne with gold lace and my best blacke velvett cloake and unto my three youngest sonnes Thomas Francis and Edward my next three best

cloakes to bee chosen according to their ages. And I give unto Richard Deane my kitchen boy the worst suite and cloake of all my apparell And the residue of all my apparell I doe give unto my servants Joseph Quynnton Philip Atkins Edward Walewright Timothie Skrene and John Evill to bee devided amongst them as they are in place about mee according to the discrec'on of my said Executors. Also I doe will that all my servants here at London shall have three moneths dyett and Lodging after my death or reasonable allowance for it In wittnes whereof I have hereunto putt my hand and seale this last day of Aprill one thousand six hundred thirtie three.

Edward Stowrton.

Sealed subscribed and published in the presence of Thomas Stowrton Edward Stowrton. Philip Atkins. Edward Walewright. Joseph Quinten.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum unacum Codicillo eid'm annex' apud London corem venerabili viro d'no Henrico Marten milite legum d'tore Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis Magistro Custodi sive Com'issario l'time Constitut' Quarto die mensis Junij Anno d'ni Millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo tertio Juramentis Johannis Charnocke et Walteri Norton Armiger' Executorum in h'mo'i testam<sup>to</sup> no'i'at Quibus Com'issa fuit Administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum d'ci defunct' de bene et fidel'r Administrand' ead'm ad sancta dei Evangelia viz't. d'co Johanne Charnocke Armiger' coram Thoma Bingley Cl'ico Vigore Com'issionis in ea parte al's emanat' iurat' et Waltero Norton Armigero pred' personal'r p'nte Jurat' "

The signature which is attached to the will is here reproduced in fac-simile, from a photograph taken direct from the will.

*Edward Stowrton.*

The following is another Codicil\* to the will of Edward, Lord Stourton :—

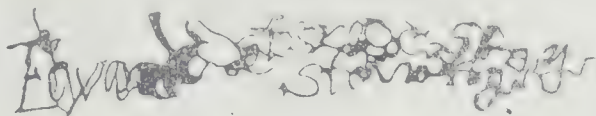
"Whereas I Edward, Lord Stowrton, have made my last will and testament in writing, bearing date the fowerth day of July Anno d'ni One thowsand six hundred thirtie two and did also annex a Codicill thereunto, I doe now, being in sound and perfect memory, thanks be given to allmightie God, by this present writing or Codicill, ratify and confirme my said last will and the Codicill thereunto annexed according to the true



meaning thereof in all thinges respectively, saving only in their particulars wch follow vizt. Whereas I had left all my plate to be disposed of by my Executors, my will and minde is now that if the residue of my personall estate besides and without my plate shalbe sufficient to satisfy and paie all my debts legacies and funeral charges, Then that all my said plate shall remayne to my house and heire But in case the residue of my personall estate besides my plate shall not be sufficient to pay all my debts legacies and funerall charges Then my will is that soe much of the worst of my said plate shalbe sold as shalbe needfull to supply the payment of my said debts legacies and funerall expences as aforesaid and the rest and residue of my said plate shall remayne to my house and heire as aforesaid And whereas I have given to my son Edward Stourton the som'e of five hundred pounds I doe now will and appoynt the same to be payd him by my Executors within a yeare and a daie next after my decease And my will is that this Codicill or Schedule to be taken and adjudged as part and parcell of my last will and testament In witnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the fowerth day of May Anno domini One thousand six hundred thirtie three. Thomas Stowrton. Edward Stowrton. Joseph Quinten. Tho. Percy. Edward Walwright, and Phillipp Atkins.

Probatus fuit Codicillus suprascriptus apud London Coram Venerabili viro domino Henrico Marten Milite legum doctore Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis Magistro Custode sive Commissario l'time constituto decimo octavo die mensis Novembris Anno d'ni Mill'imo sexcentesimo tricesimo quarto Juramentis Johannis Charnocke et Walteri Norton Ex'rum in hujusmodi Testamento nominat' Quibus Comissa fuit Administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum dicti defuncti de bene et fideliter Administrando eadem Ad sancta dei Evangelia Coram Mag'ris Henrico Butterfeild Rectore de Holcott et Thoma Wiborow Cl'ico in artibus Mag'ro Vigore Commissionis in ea parte al's emanat' Jurat'."

The foregoing codicil was signed but a few days before the death of Lord Stourton. The signature was evidently written *in extremis*. The fac-simile of it here reproduced is from a photograph taken from the original will.



The signature of Lord Stourton attached to the codicil was witnessed *inter alia* by two of his sons. Their own signatures are reproduced hereunder.

*Thomas Stourton*  
*Edward Stourton*

In pursuance of the instructions contained in his will, Lord Stourton's body was removed to Stourton in Wiltshire, and was there buried May 25th, 1633. The entry of the burial in the registers of Stourton Parish Church is as follows :—  
1633 "May 25. The right Honourable Edward, Lord Stourton of Stourton."

The inscription to Lord Stourton's memory is upon the same black marble slab, over the Stourton vault, which carries the inscription (see page 436) to John, ninth Lord Stourton. The inscription is :—

"Item hic jacet sepultus d'nus Edwardus Stourton Baro' de Stourton, frater prædicti Johannis, qui obiit septimo die Maii, anno Caroli Primi Regis Angliæ nono, annoque Domini 1633."

The following is a copy of the Inquisition\* Post Mortem.

"Edwardus, Dominus Stowrton.  
Com' Dors'.

Inquisicio indentata capta apud Blandford for' in Com' p'd' c'o vicesimo sexto die Septembris Anno regni d'ni n'ri Caroli dei gr'a Angl' Scoc' Franc' & hib'nie Regis fidei defensoris &c Nono Coram Georgio Savidge Ar' Escaetor d'c'i d'ni Regis in Com' p'd'c'o virtute br'is d'ni Regis de diem cl'it extremu' eidem Escaetori direct' & huic Inquisic'o'i consuet' ad Inquirend' post mortem p'nobilis Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton p'sacr'm &c. Qui dicunt sup' sacr'm suu' q'd diu ante obit' d'c'i Ed'r'i D'ni Stowrton in d'c'o br'i no'i'at' d'c'us henr' nup' Rex Angl' sextus p' l'ras suas patent' dat' apud Westm' decimo die maii Anno regni sui vicesimo sexto consider' p'bitat' & antiquam gen'is claritat' dilect' & fidel' milit' d'ni Joh'is Stowrton Necnon laudabit' obsequia que idem Joh'es tam Charissimo p'ri ejusdem nup' Regis defunct' q'm eidem nup' Regi imgendit & sibi in dies adtunc impender' non desistebat ip'm Joh'em in Baronem & D'n'm Stowrton de Stowrton suis exigent' meritis erexit & p'fecit & ei om'ia & om'i'od' stil' nomen dignitat' sedem

p'rogatiam & p'heminenc' stat' Baron' quomod'l't p'tinen' dedit & concessit h'end om'ia h'm'o'i stil' nomen' dignitat' sedem p'rogativam & p'heminenc' eidem Joh'i Stourton & hered' mascul' de Corpore suo exeun' Et d'c'us d'n's Rex voluit & concessit p'easdem l'ras suas paten' q'd idem Joh'es Stourton no'i'aret' & nuncuparet' d'nus & hered' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' no'i'arent' & Nuncuparent' D'ni Stowrton de Stowrton p'nt in eisdem l'ris paten' int' alia plenius continet' Quar' quidem l'rar' paten' p'dict' p'textu ac juxta vim formam & effect' ear'dem Idem Joh'es Stowrton mil' no'i'abat' & nuncupabat' p' nomen Joh'is Stowrton milit' d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton et ip'e Joh'es sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' h'uit exitum mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Will'm Stowrton Et postea idem Joh'es obiit post cujus mortem p'fat' Will's Stowrton vocabat' & nuncupat' p' nomen Will'i Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton et idem Will's sic nuncupat' h'uit exit' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Joh'em Stowrton Will'm Stowrton & Edr'm Stowrton Et postea idem Will's d'nus Stowrton obiit post cujus mortem p'fat' Joh'es Stowrton vocabat' & nuncupabat' p'nomen Joh'is Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton et ip'e Joh'es sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' obiit sine hered' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' post cujus mortem p'fat' Will's Stowrton frat' p'dict' Joh'is d'ni Stowrton consanguin' & p'x' heres d'c'i Joh'is in d'c'is l'ris paten' no'i'at' vocabat' & nuncupabat' p' nomen Will'i d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton et ip'e Will's sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' obiit sine exit' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' post cujus mortem p'dict' Ed'r'us Stowrton frat' p'dict' Will'i & consanguin' & p'x' heres mascul' de Corpore p'dict' Joh'is d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton in d'c'is l'ris paten' no'i'at' vocabat' & nuncupabat' p' nomen Ed'r'i Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton Et ip'e Ed'r'us sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' h'uit exit' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Will'm Stowrton & postea idem Ed'r'us obiit post cujus mortem p'fat' Will's Stowrton vocabat' & nuncupabat' p' nomen Will'i Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton & ip'e Will's sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' h'uit exit' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Carolum Stowrton et postea idem Will's obiit post cujus mortem Idem Carolus Stowrton vocabat' & nuncupabat' p' nomen Caroli Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton Idem Carolus sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' h'uit exit' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Joh'em Stowrton & Ed'r'm Stowrton et postea idem Carolus D'n's Stowrton obiit post cujus mortem p'fat' Joh'es Stowrton vocabat' & nuncupabat' p'nomen Joh'is Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton & ip'e Joh'es sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' obiit sine hered' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' post cujus mortem p'fat' Ed'r'us Stowrton frat' d'c'i Joh'is d'ni Stowrton & consanguin' & p'x' heres mascul' de Corpore d'c'i Joh'is d'ni Stowrton in d'c'is l'ris paten' no'i'at'



vocabat' & nuncupabat' p' nomen Ed'r'i Stowrton d'ni Stowrton de Stowrton et ip'e Ed'r'us sic no'i'at' & nuncupat' h'uit exit' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' Will'm Stowrton honorabilis ordinis balnie milit' nunc d'n'm Stowrton Thomam Stowrton Franciscum Stowrton & Ed'r'm Stowrton et postea p'dict' Ed'r'us d'nus Stowrton septimo die maii ultimo p't'ite ante capc'o'em hujus Inquisic'o'is obiit post cujus mortem p'dict' baron' de Stowrton descendebat p'fat' Will'o modo d'no Stowrton ut fil' & hered' mascul' de Corpore p'd'c'i Ed'r'i l'ittime p'creat' Et ult'ius Jur' p'dict' dicunt sup' sacr'm suu'q'd p'dict' Ed'r'us nup' d'nus Stowrton in d'c'o br'i no'i'at' pat' d'c'i Will'i modo d'ni Stowrton se'it fuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo talliat' videl't sibi & hered' de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' de & in div'sis terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Chastesbury Sturmister marshall Suddon Golton & Sherborne in d'c'o Com' Dors' Ac de & in hundred' de Combesditch al's Sknokesditch cum p'tin' in d'c'o Com' Dors' Ac de & in uno Burgag' in Wareham cum p'tin' in d'c'o Com' Dors' ac de & in man'iis de Lidlinch Buckhorne Weston al's Buckersweston Candell haddon Over moigne Fiffett Nevell & East Chelborough cum p'tin' Ac de c'tis terr' & ten' in hind' holbroke Blackrewe & Ramsbury cum suis p'tin' in d'c'o Com' Dors' Ac de & in div'sis terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Antioxe marshe & Fiffett Nevell p'dict' in d'c'o Com' Dors' Ac de & in man'io de houghton cum p'tin' Ac de & in medietat' c'tar' terrar' cum p'tin' in houghton al's Winterborne houghton in d'c'o Com' Dors' Ac de & in una virgat' terr' cum suis p'tin' in Gillingham in d'c'o Com' Dor's ad quam quidem virgat' terr' p'tinet & a tempore cujus contrar' memor' ho'i'm non existat p'tinebat quedam ballivam ad custodiend' Forest' & parc' de Gillingham & vocat' Forest' de feod' sive Balliva Forestar' de feod' infra forest' & parc' p'dict' Ac de & in man'io de Stowrton in Com' Wiltes' ac advocac' Eccl'ie p'ochial' de Stowrton in d'c'o Com' Wiltes' dict' maner' appenden' Ac de & in uno ten' voc' Colecatt infra maner' de Stowrton p'dict' Ac de & in maner' de Penley cum p'tin' Ac de & in div'sis terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Wilton & veter' Sar' in d'c'o Com' Wiltes Ac de & in div'sis terr' & ten' & pastur' cum p'tin' in Stowford Newton & Wyly in d'c'o Com' Wiltes Ac de & in sex mesuag' trecent' acr' terr' sexaginta acr' p'ti ducent' acr' pastur' & quadraginta acr' bosci cum p'tin' in Froome in Com' Som's Ac de & in man'io de p'va marston cum p'tin' Ac de & in om'ibz mesuag' terr' ten' & hereditamen' quibuscunqz in p'va marston p'dict' in d'c'o Com' Som's Et dicunt ult'ius Jur' p'dict' sup' sacr'm suu' q'd p'fat' Ed'r'us nup' d'n's Stourton in d'c'o br'i no'i'at' pat' d'c'i Will'i modo d'ni Stowrton se'it fuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo talliat' videl't sibi & hered' mascul' de Corpore

suo l'ittime p'creat' de & in hundred' de West Perrott Williton Andresfeild & Freemanners in d'c'o Com' Som's' Ac de & in om'ibz cur' Turnis let' vis' Franc' pleg' infra hundred' p'dict' tenend' et quicquid ad h'modi Cur' Tur let' & vis' Franc' pleg' p'tinet' Ac de om'ibz exit' finibz amerciamen' & om'ibz aliis p'fic' quibuscunqz in eisdem seu inde quoquo modo forisfact p'venien' seu emergen' Ac de & in maner' de Kingston juxta Yevell cum p'tin' in d'c'o Com' Som's' Et ult'ius Jur' p'dict' sup' sacr'm suu' dicunt q'd p'fat' Ed'rus nup' d'n's Stowrton in d'c'o br'i no'i'at' pat' p'd'c'i Will'i modo d'ni Stowrton sic se'it existen' de & in maner' mesuag' terr' ten' hundred' & hereditamen' p'dict' cum p'tin' in Comitatu' Dors' Wiltes' & Som's' p'dict' p' quandam Indentur' suam geren' dat' sexto die Junii Anno d'ni mill'imo sexcentesimo decimo quinto annisqz regni Jacobi nup' R' Angl' &c decimo tercio & Scot' quadragesimo octavo int' p'fat' Ed'r'm d'n'm Stowrton p'nomen p'nobil' Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & Carolum Stowrton frem natural' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & Will'm modo d'n'm Stowrton p' nomen Will'i Stowrton fil' & hered' apparen' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton ex una p'te & Thomam Freake de Iwerne Courtney in Com' Dors' milit' Ric'm Tichborne de Tichborne in Com' Southt' milit' Joh'em Sydenham de Brympton in Com' Som's milit' Georgiu Phillpott de Thruxton in d'c'o Com' Southt' milit' & Franciscam moore un' filiar' Ed'r'i moore de Odyham in d'c'o Com' Southt' milit' ex alt'a p'te Ac Jur' p'dict' sup' cap'o'em hujus Inquisic'o'is in evidenc' ostens' p' considerac'o'ibz in eadem Indentur' sp'ificat' & content' p'se hered' & assign' suis convenit p'misit & concessit ad & cum p'dict' Thoma Freake Ric'o Tichborne Joh'e Sydinham & Georgio Phillpott hered' & assign' suis q'd ip'i p'dict' Ed'r'us d'n's Stowrton & Carolus Stowrton & eor' hered' & hered' sup' viven eor' ante Festum nativitatis d'ni tunc p'x' sequen' post dat' recitat' Indentur' p' finem sive fines in debita jur' forma levand' cum p'clamac'o'ibz juxta Formam Statuti in h'mo'i casu p'vis' conveiant & assureant d'c'is Thoma Freake Ric'o Tichborne Joh'i Sydinham & Georgio Philpott & hered' eor' vel hered' eor' alt'ius maner' Capital' mesuag' firm' terr' & ten' de Stowrton Penly & Newton cum p'tin' in Com' Wiltes' Ac advocac' Eccl'ie p'ochial' de Stowrton p'dict' & om'ia terr' ten' reddit' revercion' s'vic' & hereditamen' p'miss' aut eor' alter' spectan' seu p'tinen' Et om'ia alia terr' ten' & hereditamen' d'e'or' Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & Caroli Stowrton & eor' alter' scituat' jacen' & stent' infra p'och' opida villat' Campos p'cinct' sive hamelett' de Stowrton Penley Newton Salisbury Wilton ould Salisbury Stowford & Wyley & alii in d'c'o Com' Wiltes' Ac eciam maner' capital' mesuag' firmas terr' & ten' de Stowrton Candle al's Candle haddon marsh Antiox Ower meigne

Suddowe Gaulton East Chelborough Lidlinch Ramsbury Blackrewe haydon  
 holbrooke hades al's hides Wareham Buckhorne Weston al's Buckerweston  
 Fiffet Nevell & houghton al's Wint'borne howghton Sturmyster marshall  
 Shaftesbury Sherborne Osborne Thorneford & Castle Towne in Com' Dors  
 ac eciam un' capital mesuag' & un' virgat' terr' co'it' voc' East haymes  
 scituat' jacen & existen' in Gillingham in d'c'o Com' Dors' & Ballivat' sive  
 feod' Forestar' & custod' Forest' & parci de Gillingham in d'c'o Com' Dors' &  
 om'ia feod' & p'fic' eidem Ballivat' sive offic' spectan' ac advocac' Eccl'iar  
 p'ochial' de Ower moigne East Chelborough lucam al's lukeam marshe  
 Rusheton houghton al's Wint'borne houghton Buckhorne Weston al's  
 Buckerweston & Lidlinch in d'c'o Com' Dors' ac eciam hundred' de  
 knokesdyche al's Combeshdich in d'c'o Com' Dors' Ac eciam om'ia terr' ten'  
 reddit' reverco'es servic' & hereditamen' p'miss' in d'c'o Com' Dors' aut  
 aliquibz aut alter' eor' spectan' sive p'tin ac eciam om'ia al'terr' ten' &  
 hereditamen' dict' d'ni Stowrton & Caroli Stowrton & eor' alt'ius in d'c'o  
 Com' Dors' (except' c'tis terr' & ten' in Gillingham imposterum in d'c'a  
 recitat' Indentur' except') ac eciam maner' de Kingston juxta yevell al's Evell  
 & Froome Selwood cum p'tin in Com' Som's' ac lib'am Capell' sivi advocac'-  
 o'em lib'e capelle Eccl'ie p'ochial' de Kingston voc' pitney juxta yevell  
 al's Evell in d'c'o Com' Som's' ac hundred' sive hundreda de Andresfeld  
 West Parratt Willyeon al's Willetton & Fremaner' cum p'tin in d'c'o  
 Com' Som's' ac om'ia terr' ten' reddit' revercion' s'vic' & hereditamen'  
 p'miss' in Com' Som's' vel eor' alter' spectan' sive p'tinen' ac om'ia alia terr'  
 ten' & heriditamen' d'c'or Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & Caroli Stowrton & eor'  
 alter' infra sep'al Comit' Wiltes' Dors' & Som's' (except' maner' de p'va  
 marston in d'c'o Com' Som's' ac maner' de Bonham in d'c'o Com' Wiltes' &  
 Som's' & un' ten' voc' Colecatt infra p'och' de Stowrton in d'c'o Com' Wiltes'  
 et except' eor' & alt'ius eor' maner' terr' & ten' in Gillingham in d'c'o Com'  
 Dors' alia q'm p'dict' capital' mesuag' & virgat' terr' voc' East haynes & alia  
 q'm Ballivat' sive offic' Feod' forestar' & custod' Forest' & parci de Gillingh'm  
 p'dict' & p'fic' & Com'oditat' eisdem spectan' Quiquidem finis & fines sic  
 levand' & om'ia alia fines conveyanc' & assuran' quecunqz h'end' faciend'  
 levand' vel exequend' p' vel int' p'tes p'dict' recitat' Indentur' & alter'  
 eor' aliquo tempore sive aliquibz temporibz extunc imposter' & plena vis  
 benefic' & effect' eor'dem & alt'ius eor' fore adjudicabunt' construent' &  
 capient' & lez Conizees in eisdem fine sive finibz no'i'and' & eor' hered' &  
 quilib't eor' & quil't al' p'sona & p'sone tunc se'it existen' vel qui tunc  
 imposter' se'it existen' de vel in d'c'is maner' mesuag' terr' ten' advocac'o ibz



& aliis p'miss' p'antea in d'c'a recitat' Indentur' menc'onat' & qualib't vel aliqua p'te & p'cell' eordem imp'p'm imposter' de & post p'dict' finem sive fines levat' stabunt & se'it existent de & in eisdem & qualib't p'te eor'dem ad sep'al' usus p'posit' & intencion' extunc post in p'dict' recitat' Indentur' p'ticularit' menc'onat' expres' & Declarat' & ad nulla alia usus intencion' vel p'posit' videl't de maner' capital' mesuag' & firm' terr' & ten' de Stowrton Candle al's Candle haddon Ower moigne Suddowe Gaulton East Chelborowe Kingston juxta Evell & Penley p'dict' & advocac'o'ibz Eccl'iar' p'ochial' de Ower moigne & East Chelborough & libr' capell' de Kingston voc' Pitney juxta yevell al's Evell & de om'ibz & singulis mesuag' Toft' cotag' domibz edific' structur' horr' stabul' molendin' columbar' pomar' gardin' terr' ten' prat' pasc' pastur' co'is vastis bosc' subbosc' bruer' Jampnor' moris marisc' quis piscar' redd' reverc'o'ibz servic' cur' let' vis' Franc' pleg' p'quisit' & p'fic' Cur' & let' Waviat' ext' hur' bovis & catall' felon' fugitivor' libertat' Franches' p'fic' com'oditat' & hereditamen' in Stowrton Candle al's Candle haddon Ower moigne Suddon Galton East Chelborowe Kingston juxta yevell al's Evell & Penley p'dict' except' Capital mesuag' de Ower moigne & firmis de Ower moigne & Suddon p'dict' ad usum d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton duran' vit' dict' Will'i Stowrton filii & p'nobilis Francisce d'ne Stowrton relict' Joh'is d'ni Stowrton defunct' & adtunc uxor' d'c'i Ed'r'i moore milit' & p' & duran' vita sup' viven' ip'or' d'c'i Willi' Stowrton & d'c'e d'ne Stowrton et post obit' d'c'or' Will'i Stowrton & d'c'e d'ne Stowrton ad usum dict' Francisce moore p' t'mino vite sue p' & no'ie Junctur' sue et post ip'ius decess' adtunc ad usum d'c'i Will'i Stowrton & hered' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat de Corpore d'c'e Francisce Moore et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum hered' mascul' Corporis d'c'i Will'i Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' & p' defectu talis exit' ad usum Thome Stowrton alt' fil' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & hered' mascul' Corporis dict' Thome Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' & p' defectu talis exit' ad usum Francisci Stowrton alter' fil' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & hered' mascul' corporis d'c'i Francisci Stowrton l'ittime p'creat et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum Ed'r'i Stowrton alt' fil' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & hered' mascul' Corporis ip'ius Ed'r'i Stowrton filii l'ittime p'creat' et p' defectu tal' exit' ad usum rector' hered' p'fat' Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton imp'p'm Et de p' & conc'nen' dict' maner' capital' mesuag' & firma de lidlinch Ramsburye Blackrewe heydon holbrooke hindes al's hides Wareham Buckhorne Weston al's Buckerweston Fiffett Nevell houghton al's Winterborne houghton Sturmyster marshall Shastesbury Sherborne Osborne Thorneford & Castle Towne et de p' & conc'nen' om'ia terr' ten' & hereditamen' in opidis villat' hamlett'

& Campis de lidlinch Ramsbury Blackrewe hydon holbrooke hindes al's hides Wareham Buckhorne Weston al's Buckerweston Feiffett Nevell houghton al's Winterborne houghton Sturmyster marshall Shaftesbury Sherborne oborne Thorneford et Castletowne p'dict' & in eor' quibuslib't ad usum p'fat' Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton p' t'mino vite sue absqz impetic'o'e vasti et post ip'ius decess' ad usum d'c'i Will'i Stowrton & hered' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' de Corpore d'c'e Francisce moore et p' defect' talis exit' ad usum d'c'i Thome Freake Ric'i Tichborne Joh'is Sydenham & Georgii Philpott Conizees in eodem fine & eor' s'viven' & executor' & Administrator' eor' s'viven' p' & usqz quo ill' vel eor' aliquin cum reddit' p'venien' & p'fic' de ultima recitat' p'miss satisfecer' Contentaver' & solver' vel solvi causaver' p' beneficio & advantagio tal' fil' & fil' d'c'i Will'i Stowrton qualis p'creav'it de Corpore d'c'e Francisce Moore sep'al Sum'am & sum'as pecunie in recitat' Indentur' expres' videl't si p'dict' Will's Stowrton tempore mortis sue h'uer' unicam tant' fil' viven de Corpore suode Corpore d'c'ee Francisce moore tunc ad & p' p'te & porc'o'e illius unice fil' sum'am & sum'as quatuor mille libr' bone & legalis monete Angl' & si contig'it p'fat' Will'm Stowrton h'itur' duas filias & non plur' de Corpore suo p'creat' de Corpore d'c'e Francisce moore viven' tempore mortis d'c'i Will'i Stowrton tunc sum'am quinqz mille libr' equalit' dividend' int' p'dict' duas filias et si contig'it p'fat' Will's Stowrton h'itur' plur' q'm duas filias de Corpore suo p'creat' de Corpore d'c'e Francisce moore viven' tempore mortis d'c'i Will'i Stowrton tunc sum'am sexies mille libr' int' eos equalit' dividend' & solvend' ear' alt' sicut sep'al' etat' quindecim annor' respective attig'it vel postea tam cito q'm de p'miss' levar' possit hoc tamen modo q'd si quelib't ear' obierit antequam annu' decimu' quintum etat' sue compleverit tunc porcio illius sic morient' remansur' s'viven' d'c'ar' filiar' equalit' int' eos dividend' & solvend' ut p'dict' est et post istas sep'al' Sum'as satisfact' & solut' et sup' mortem d'c'i Will'i Stowrton sine exit' mascul' de corpore suo l'ittime p'creat de Corpore d'c'e Francisce moore tunc ad usum hered' mascul' Corporis d'c'i Will'i Stourton l'ittime p'creat' et p' defectu talis exit' tunc ad usum d'c'i Thome Stowrton & hered' mascul' de corpore d'c'i Thome Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum d'c'i Francisce Stowrton fil' & hered' mascul' de Corpore d'c'i Francisce Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum d'c'i Ed'r'i Stowrton fil' & hered' mascul' de Corpore d'c'i Ed'r'i Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton & hered' suis imp'p'm et de p' & conc'nen' resid' omi' d'c'or' maner' capital' mesuag' firm' terr' ten' reddit' revercion' s'vic' & hereditamen' p'antea menc'onat (except' p' except') de quibz millus prior usus in dict'

recitat' Indentur' limitat' exprimit' vel declarat' ad usum d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton p' t'mino vite sue absqz impetic'o'e vasti et post ip'ius decess' ad usum d'ci Will'i Stowrton & hered' mascul' de Corpore suo l'ittime p'creat' et p' defect' talis exit' ad usum d'ci Thome Stowrton & hered' mascul' de Corpore dict' Thome Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum d'c'i Francisci Stowrton fil' & hered' mascul' de Corpore d'c'i Francisci Stowrton l'ittime p'creat et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum d'c'i Ed'r'i Stowrton fil' & hered' mascul' de Corpore d'c'i Ed'r'i Stowrton l'ittime p'creat et p' defectu talis exit' ad usum rector' hered' d'c'i Ed'r'i d'ni Stowrton imp'p'm Proviso semp' q'd bene liceret p'fat' Ed'r'o d'no Stowrton om'ibz temporibz extunc imposter' et de tempor' in tempus duran' vita sua natural' concidere om'i'od' terr' customar' om'iu' vel aliquor' maner' p'dict' p' Copiam Rotulor' Cur' s'c'd'm sep'al' consuetud' d'c'or' maner' respective Acciam p' suu' script' sive script' Indentat' manu sua p'pria signat' & sigillat' facer' aliq'm concess' vel concessiones imposicion' p' t'mino viginti & unius Annor' vel infra vel p' una duabz vel tribz vitis vel p' aliquo t'mino Annor' det'minabil' sup' un' duas vel tres vitas vel p' una vel duabz vitis in reverc'o'e unius vit' in possessione vel p' una vita in reverc'o'e duar' vitar' in possessione vel p' aliquo numero Annor' det'min' sup' un' vel duas in reverc'o'e unius vite in possessione vel p' aliquo numero Annor' det'minabil' sup' un' vit' in reverc'o'e duar' vitar' in possessione de capital' mesuag' firmis & terr' d'nicis de Ower moigne & Suddon p'dict' & de talibz & tantis alior' p'miss' qual' & quant' usualit' dimis' & concess' fuer' p' spaciū viginti Annor' adtunc ultimo p't'ito Ita q'd tot' stat' alicujus rei sit concedend' tam in possessione q'm in reverc'o'e aliquo uno tempore non excedat t'minu' viginti unius Annor' aut triu' vitar' vel aliquem numer' Annor' det'min' sup' tres vitas ad majus (except maner' terr' & ten' in p'dict' recitat' Indentur' p'antea limitat' ad & p' Junctur' d'c'e Francisce moore sup' quem antiquis & consuet' an'ual reddit' vel plus reservabit' an'ualit' debend' & solvend' duran' continuacion' ejusdem stat' vel stat' concession' & concessionu' sic h'end' vel faciend' al' p'son' & p'sonis p' tempore existen' cui p'x' & mediat' revercio vel remaner' ejusdem p' veram intencio'em recitat' Indentur' de jure spectabunt & p'tinebunt et q'd convenco'es & condico'es ex p'te taliu' quibz tal' stat' ut p'dict' est conciderent p' eos respective p'formand' & observand' p'dict' p'son' & p'sonis cui vel quibz im'ediat' revercio vel remaner' eor' dat' p'tinebunt erunt p'formand' & observand' Et Jur' p'dict' ult'ius sup' sacr'm suu' dicunt q'd postea scil't T'mino s'c'e Trinitat' Anno regni Jacobi nup' Regis Angl' &c decimo t'cio sup'd'c'o quidam finis in Cur' d'c'i d'ni Jacobi nup' Angl' &c Regis cum



p'clamac'o'ibz fact' s'c'd'm formam statuti in h'm'o'i casu nup' edit' & p'vis' levat' fuit coram tunc Justiciar' suis de Banco apud Westm'r int' p'dict' Thomam Freke milit' Ric'm Tichborne milit' Joh'em Sydinham milit' & Georgiu' Philpott milit' queren et p'd'c'm Ed'r'm d'n'u' Stowrton & Carolum Stowrton Ar deforcien' de dict' hundred' maner' ten' & hereditamen' p'dict' cum p'tin' juxta veram intencio'em dict' resitat' Indentur' p'ut p' p'dict' recitat' Indentur' et dict' fin' sup' inde levat' ac Jur' p'dict' tempore Capc'o'is hujus Inquisic'o'is in evidenc' ostens' int alia plenius liquet & apparet virtute cujus quidem Indentur' & finis p'dict' ac vigore & p'textu cujusdam act' Parliament' de usibz in possessionem T'nsferend' quarto die Februarii Anno regni d'ni henr' nup' Regis Angl' octavi vicesimo septimo nup' edit' & p'vis' Idem Ed'r'us d'ns Stowrton se'it' fuit de & in man'iis Capital mesuag' firm' terr' & ten' p'dict' cum p'tin' (except' p'except') juxta sep'al' limitac'o'es & declarac'o'es sep'al' usqz p'dict' p'miss' ut p'dict' est remaner' eciam inde ut p'dict' est Ac ult'ius Jur' p'dict' sup' eor' sacr'm dicunt q'd idem Ed'r'us d'ns Stowrton sic se'it' existen' de & in om'ibz & singulis p'dict' hundred' maner' terr' ten' & hereditamen' & cet'is aliis p'miss' p'dict' quibuscunqz cum p'tin' ut p'dict' est except' maner' de Bonham p'dict' cum p'tin' de tali statu sic inde se'it' obiit post cujus quidem Ed'r'i mortem ut p'fert' p'dict' Will's modo d'ns Stowrton est se'it' de & in remaner' om'iu' p'dict' p'miss' in feodo taliato videl't ut fil' et heres mascul' de Corpore p'dict' Ed'r'i nup' d'ni Stowrton l'ittime p'creat' Et Jur' p'dict' sup' sacr'm suu' ult'ius dicunt q'd p'dict' Ed'r'us nup' d'ns Stowrton ante obit' suu' p' quandam al' Indentur' suam geren' dat' vicesimo die Octobris Anno quinto Regni d'ni n'r'i Caroli nunc Regis Angl' &c int' p'fat' Ed'r'm d'n'm Stowrton p'nomen p'nobilis Ed'r'i d'n'i Stowrton ex una p'te & Thomam Stowrton Franciscum Stowrton & Ed'r'm Stowrton Ar' fil' d'c'i nup' d'ni Stowrton Joh'em Charnock de holcott in Com' Bedd' Ar' & Joh'em Foyle de medio templo london' gen' ex alt'a p'te p' consid'ac'o'e in eadem Indentur' menc'onat' dimis' concessit & ad firmam tradidit p'dict' Joh'i Carnock & Joh'i Foyle Tot' ill' capital' p'fat' mesuag' & firm' de Owermoigne p'dict' in d'c'o Com' Dors' simul cum om'ibz & om'i'odis domibz edific' terr' ten' leasur' pasc' pastur' cor'i'is boscis sub-boscis quibuscunqz cum p'tin' eisdem spectan' inciden' sive quoquo modo p'tinen' vel cum eisdem capital mesuag' sive firma adtunc p'antea usualit' dimis' occupat vel gavis' vel accept' reputat' capt' vel cogn' ut p's memb'r' vel p'cell' eor'dem & extunc nup' in tenur sive occupac'o'e Will'i Stowrton Ar' adtunc def'c'i avunculi dict' nup' d'ni Stowrton vel Will'i Fantleroye Ar' adtunc eciam def'c'i vel eor' aut alt' eor' assignat' vel assignator' Aceciam un'

pecudum Ambulat' Anglice one hoghlight sive pecudum pastur' de Suddon & Owen moigne p'dict' simul cum om'i'odis p'fic' esiamen' viis passag' & com'oditat' eisdem spectan' vel cum eadem adtunc nup' occupat' sive gavis' except' duobz customar' ten' cum p'tin' in Ower moigne & Gaulton in d'c'o Com' Dors' adtunc vel tunc nup' in sep'al' occupac'o'ibz Nich'i holmer & Nich'i martyn vel eor' assign' vel assignator' h'end' & tenend' dict' capital' plac' mesuag' & firm' domus edific' terr' ten' pecud' ambulat' Anglice hoghlight sive pecudum pastur' & om'ia alia p'miss' p'dict' cum om'ibz & singulis p'tin' (except p'except) dict' Joh'i Charnock & Joh'i Foyle executor' Administrator' & assign' suis a Festo s'c'i Mich'is Arch'i ultimo p't'ito ante dat' ultime recitat' Indentur' p' & duran' t'mino nonaginta & novem Annor' extunc p'x sequen' & plenar' complend' & finiend' si p'dict' Thomas Stowrton Franciscus Stowrton & Ed'r'us Stowrton fil' aut aliqui vel alt' eor' tam diu vix'it sup' istam fiduc' & confidenc' nihilominus q'd illi d'c'i Joh'es Charnock & Joh'es Foyle eor' executor' Administrator' & assign' & eor' quilib't a tempore confecc'o'is ultime Indentur' recitat' duran' tot' Annis d'c'i t'mini nonaginta & novem Annor' quot vitur' in vita nup' d'ni Stowrton p'mitterent & sinerent dict' nup' d'n'm Stowrton & assign' suos quiet' & pacifice h'ere tenere & gaudere om'ia dict' dimis' p'miss' & recep'e & capere reddit' p'ventus & prone' cor'dem ad usum & benefic' suu' p'priu' et post decess' d'c'i nup' d'ni Stowrton tunc sup'istam ult'ior' fiduc' & confidenc' q'd dict' Thomas Stowrton & assign' sui p' & infra reddit' reservac'o'es convenc'o'es Articuli' & agreeamen' in ultim' dict' recitat' Indentur' content' quiet' & pacifice tenebit & Gaudebit un' plen' terciam p'tem d'cor' dimis' p'miss' in tres p'tes dividend' & recepiat & capiat reddit' p'venien' & p'fic' ejusdem ad suu' p'priu' usum & benefic' p' & duran' tot' de resid' d'c'i T'mini nonaginta & novem Annor' det'minabil' ut p'dict' est quot vitur' in vita dict' Thome Stowrton Et si p'dict' Thomas Stourton obier' tempore vite Elizabeth' tunc uxor' sue h'ens exit' tunc viven aut p'dict' Ellzabeth' tunc pregnan' tempore mortis sue de Corpore suo de Corpore dict' Elizabeth' l'ittime p'creat' q'd tunc p'dict' t'cia p's d'c'i firme & p'miss' & reddit' exit' & p'fic' ejusdem t'cie p'tis de & post ejus decess' capient' utent' & disponent' ad & p' melior supp'tacion' manutencion' & educacion' talis exit' p' & duran' resid' dict' t'mini nonagint' & novem Annor' extunc ventur' & non expirat' si dict' Francisc' Stowrton & Ed'r'us Stowrton filii vel eor' alt' tam diu vix'it reservac'o'ibz & convenc'o'ibz in p'dict' ultim' recitat' Indentur' content' ac eciam un' an'uitat' Centum & viginti libr' p' Annu' exeund' de Maner' de Ower moigne in d'c'o Com' Dors' & ex p'miss' in dict' ultime recitat' Indentur' dimis' p' & duran' vita d'c'e d'ne Francisce

Stowrton adtunc ux' Will'i Stowrton milit' modo d'ni Stowrton si ill' sup' vix'it d'e'm d'n'm Stowrton & Will'm Stowrton extunc p'porcionabil' solvend' p' rata semp' except' & reservat' et eciam sup' istam ult'ior' fiduc' & confidenc' q'd post mortem dict' nup' d'ni Stowrton p'dict' Franciscus Stowrton fil' & tal' ux' qual' ille reliquerit s'viven' tempore mortis sue & ip'ius & illius assign' p' & infra reddit' reservacion' convencion' Articul' & agreamen' in p'dict' recitat' Indentur' content' h'ebunt tenebunt & gaudebunt unam al' integram t'ciam p'tem p'dict' dimis' p'miss' in tres p'tes dividend' & recipient & capient reddit' provenien' & p'fic' ejusdem ad usum & benefic' suu' p'priu' p' & duran' toto resid' d'e'i T'mini nonagint' & novem Annor' det'minabil' ut p'dict' est adtunc ventur' & inexpirat' subject' eciam ed soluc'o'em p'porcionabilis p'tis dict' An'uitat' Cent' et viginti librar' si fuer' solvend' ut p'dict' est Et sup' istam ult'ior' fiduc' & confidenc' q'd post mortem d'e'i nup' d'ni Stowrton d'e'us Ed'r'us Stowrton fil' & talis ux' qual' reliquer' s'viven' tempore mortis sue & ejus vel illius assign' p' & infra reddit' reservac'o'es convenc'o'es Articul' & agreamen' in dict' ultim' recitat' Indentur' content' h'ebunt tenebunt & gaudebunt un' al' integram t'ciam p'tem p'dict' dimiss' premiss' in tres p'tes dividend' & capient reddit' exit' & p'fic' ejusdem ad illius & eor' p'p'r' usum & benefic' p' et dur' toto resid' d'e'i t'mini Nonaginta & novem Annor' det'minabil' ut p'dict' est adtunc ventur' & non expirat' subject' ad soluc'o'em p'porcionabil' p'tis d'e'e Annuetat' Centum & viginti libr' p' Annu' si solubil' fore contig'it ut p'dict' est Reddend' & solvend' an'uatim de & post mortem d'e'i nup' d'ni Stowrton p' & duran' dict' t'min' p' p'dict' ultim' recitat' Indent' dimiss' tal' p'son' & talibz p'sonis quibz reddit' & revercio p'miss' p'tinebant sep'al' antiquos & consuet' an'ual' reddit' p'ut p' p'dict' ultim' recitat' Indentur' Jur' p'dict' tempore capc'o'is hujus Inquisic'o'is in evidenc' ostens' int' alia plen' liquet & apparet Et Jur' p'dict' ult'ius sup' eor' sacr'm dicunt q'd p'dict' Thomas Stowrton Franciscus Stowrton & Ed'r'us Stowrton fil' adhuc sup' stit' & in plena vita existunt videl't p'dict' Thomas Stowrton apud Wansworth in Com' Surr' Franciscus Stowrton apud Clarkenwell in Com' Midd' & p'dict' Ed'r'us Stowrton fil' apud Stowrton p'dict' in Com' Wiltes' Et ult'ius Jur' p'dict' sup' sacr'm suu' dicunt q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' in Shastebury p'dict' tenent' de Ep'o Sar' sed p' que s'vic' Ignor' et val' p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' decem solid' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Sturmister marshal p'dict' ac hundred' de Combisditch al's Knokesditch p'dict' cum p'tin' tenent' de Will'o Comit' Salisbury ut de man'io suo de Cramborne p' quartam p'tem unius feodi milit' et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quadraginta solid' Et q'd dict'



maner' de Ower moyne & cert' terr' & ten' in Suddon & Galton p'dict' cum suis p'tin' tenent' de d'c'o d'no Rege in Capite p' s'vic' militare sed p' q'm p'tem feod' milit' ignor' et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' duran' vita p'dict' Thome Francisc' & Ed'r'i Stowrton tres libr' sex solid' & octo denar' sed post mortem d'c'or' Thome Stowrton Francisci Stowrton & Ed'r'i Stowrton filior' valebant p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' viginti & un' libr' decem solid' et quatuor denar' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Sherborne Osborne Thorneford & Castletowne p'dict' tenent' de Ep'o Sar' sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'dict' penitus ignor' et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' tres libr' tres solid' & un' denar' Et q'd p'dict' Burgag' in Warneham p'dict' cum p'tin' tenent' de quo vel de quibz Jur' p'dict' penitus ignor' et val' clare p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' duodecim denar' Et q'd p'dict' maner' de Buckhorne Weston al's Buckeresweston & lidlinch ac p'dict' cert' terr' & ten' inholbroke Blackrewe & Ramsbury cum p'tin' tenent' de quo vel de quibz Jur' p'dict' penitus ignor' et val' clare p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' viginti libr' Et q'd p'dict' maner' de Fiffett Nevell ac dict' div'sas terr' & ten' in Fiffett Nevell p'dict' tenent' de D'no sive D'nis maner' de Pimperne ut de man'io suo de pimp'ne p' vicesimam p'tem unius feodi milit' et val' clare p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' Centum solid' Et q'd p'dict' maner' de East Chelborough cum p'tin' tenet' de d'no Rege p' quartam p'tem unius feodi milit' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' septemdecim libr' octodecim solid' & sex denar' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Antioxe p'dict' tenent' de Ep'o Sar' sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'dict' penitus ignor' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' tres libr' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' in hindes cum p'tin' tenent' de d'no Rege ut de nup' monaster' de Abbthesbury sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'dict' penitus ignor' et val' clare p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quatuor libr' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' in marshe p'dict' tenent' de quo vel de quibz Jur' p'dict' ignor' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' novem solid' & octo denar' Et q'd p'dict' maner' de houghton cum p'tin' ac p'dict' medietat p'dict' terr' cum p'tin' in houghton al's Winterborne houghton tenent' de d'no sive d'nis maner' de Pimperne ut de man'io suo de Pimperne sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'dict' ignor' et val' clare p' annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quadraginta sex solid' & octo denar' Et q'd p'dict' virgat' terr' cum p'tin' in Gillingham ad q'm p'tinet et a tempore cujus contrar' memor' ho'is existit p'tinebat quedam Balliva ad custodiend' Forest' & parc' de Gillingham voc' Forest' de feod' sive Balliva Forest' de feod' infra Forest' & parcum p'dict' tenent' de d'c'o d'no Rege p' s'vic' custodiend' p'ci & Forest' de Gillingham p'dict' & val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult'

repris' quadraginta solid' Et q'd p'dict' maner' de Stourton & Advocac Eccl'ie p'ochial' de Stowrton p'dict' d'e'o maner' appenden' & p'dict' ten' voc' Colecatt infra maner' de Stowrton p'dict' tenent' de d'no Rege in Capite et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quadraginta & duas libr' decem solid' quinqz denar' & un' ob' Et q'd p'dict' maner' de Penley cum p'tin' tenet' de quo vel de quibz Jur' p'dict' ignor' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' decem libr' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' in Stowford & Newton p'dict' tenent' de Ph'o Comit' Pembroch' & mountgom'y ut de man'io suo de South Newton p'cell' possession' de Wilton p' fidefitat' & reddit' tres solid' tant' & val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' viginti & quinqz solid' Et q'd p'dict' terr' & ten' cum p'tin' in Wilton' veter' Sar' & Wyly p'd' tenent' sed de quo vel de quibz Jur' p'd' ignor' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quatuor libr' Et q'd p'dict' hundred' de West parratt & Wyleyton Andresfeild & Freemanner' ac om'ia Cur' Tur' let' & vis' Franc' pleg' cum om'ibz & singulis suis p'tin' p'dict' ten't de d'no Rege in Capite p' vicesimam p'tem unius feodi milit' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quadraginta solid' Et q'd maner' p'dict' de Kingston juxta yevell cum p'tin' tenet' de d'c'o d'no Rege in Capite p' vicesimam p'tem unius feodi milit' et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quadraginta libr' Et q'd maner' de parva marston ac p'dict' mesuag' terr' ten' & hereditamen' in p'va marston p'dict' tenent' de d'c'o d'no Rege sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'dict' ignor' et val' clare p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' octodecim libr' Et q'd p'dict' mesuag' terr' & ten' & cet'a p'miss' cum p'tin' in Froome p'dict' tenent' de . . . . . Leversage Ar' ut de man'io suo de Froome sed p' que s'vic' Jur' p'dict' penitus ignor' et val' p' Annu' in om'ibz exit' ult' repris' quinqz libr' sexdecim solid' & duos denar' Et ult'ius Jur' p'dict' sup' sacr'm suu' dicunt q'd p'dict' Ed'r'us nup' d'n's Stowrton in d'c'o br'i no'i'at' septimo die maii ultimo p't'ito ante cap'e'o'em hujus Inquisic'o'is apud Stowrton Candle p'dict' in d'c'o Com' Dors' obiit Et q'd p'dict' Ed'r'us nup' d'ns Stowrton tempore mortis sue nulla alia sive plura D'nia maner' terr' sive ten' h'uit sive tenuit in possessione reverc'o'e remaner' vel usu ad notic' Jur' p'd'c'or' Et q'd p'fat' Will's modo d'n's Stowrton est ejus filius maximus natu & p'x' heres et est etat' Triginta & Novem Annor' & amplius. In cujus rei &c. &c.

The following is a Translation of the foregoing Inquisition taken after the death of Edward, tenth Lord Stourton :—

At Dorset.

Inquisition indentate taken at Blandford Market in the County aforesaid

on the twenty-sixth day of September, in the ninth year of the reign of our Lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., before George Savidge, Esquire, Escheator of our said lord the King in the County aforesaid, by virtue of a writ "de diem clausit extremum" of our said Lord the King, addressed to the said Escheator and attached to this Inquisition, to make an Inquisition after the death of the most noble Edward, Lord Stourton, on the oath &c., &c. who say on their oath, that long before the death of the said Edward, Lord Stourton, in the said writ named, the said Henry VI., formerly King of England, by his Letters Patent, dated at Westminster on the tenth day of May in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, in consideration of the staunchness and ancient family renown of his well-beloved and faithful knight, Lord John Stowrton, as well as the laudable services which the said John had rendered both to the dearly loved father of the said King then deceased, and which he continued still to render day by day to the said former King himself, made and raised the said John to be Baron and Lord Stowrton of Stowrton, in accordance with his merits, and gave and granted to him all and every kind of style, name, dignity, seat, prerogative and pre-eminence whatsoever to the rank of Baron appertaining, to have all that style, name, dignity, seat, prerogative and pre-eminence to him the said John Stowrton and the heirs male of his body. And the said lord King, willed and granted by the said Letters Patent that the same John Stowrton should be styled and called Lord, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten should be styled and called Lords Stowrton of Stowrton, as is with other things more fully set forth in the same Letters Patent. And by virtue of these said Letters Patent, and in accordance with their force, tenor and effect, the said Sir John Stourton was styled and named by the name of Sir John Stowrton, Knight, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton, and the said John so styled and named, had issue male of his body lawfully begotten, William Stowrton. And afterwards the said John died, after whose death the aforesaid William Stourton was called and known by the name of William Stowrton, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton and the said William so named had issue male of his body lawfully begotten John Stowrton, William Stowrton and Edward Stowrton. And afterwards the said William, Lord Stowrton, died, after whose death the aforesaid John was called and known by the name of John Stowrton, Lord Stowrton, and the said John thus styled and named, died without heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, after whose death the aforesaid William Stowrton, brother of the said John, Lord Stowrton, and kinsman and nearest heir of the said John



in the said Letters Patent named, was called and styled by the name of William, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton\* ; and this William, so named and styled died without issue male of his body lawfully begotten, after whose death the aforesaid Edward Stowrton, brother of the said William, and kinsman and next heir male of the body of the aforesaid John, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton, in the said Letters Patent named, was called and styled by the name of Edward Stowrton, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton. And this Edward, so named and styled, had issue male of his body lawfully begotten, William Stowrton ; and afterwards the said Edward died, after whose death the aforesaid William Stowrton was called and styled by the name of William Stowrton, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton ; and this William, thus named and styled had issue male of his body lawfully begotten Charles Stourton, and afterwards the said William died, after whose death the said Charles Stowrton was called and styled by the name of Charles Stowrton, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton. The said Charles, so named and styled, had issue male of his body lawfully begotten, John Stowrton and Edward Stowrton, and afterwards the said Charles, Lord Stowrton, died, after whose death the aforesaid John Stowrton was styled and called by the name of John Stowrton, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton ; and this John, so named and styled, died without heir male of his body lawfully begotten, after whose death the aforesaid Edward Stowrton, brother of the said John, Lord Stowrton, and kinsman and next heir male of the body of the said John, Lord Stowrton, in the said Letters Patent named, was called and styled by the name of Edward Stowrton, Lord Stowrton of Stowrton, and this Edward, so named and styled, had issue male of his body lawfully begotten Sir William Stowrton, Knight of the honourable Order of the Bath, now Lord Stowrton, Thomas Stowrton, Francis Stowrton and Edward Stowrton ; and afterwards the aforesaid Edward died, on the seventh day of May last past before the taking of this Inquisition, after whose death the aforesaid Barony of Stowrton descended to the aforesaid William, now Lord Stowrton, as son and heir male of the body of the aforesaid Edward lawfully begotten. And further the aforesaid Jury say on their oath that the said Edward, late Lord Stowrton, in the said writ named, 'father of the said William now Lord Stowrton, was seised in his demesne as of fee tail, that is to say to himself and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, of and in divers lands and tenements in Chastesbury, Sturmister Marshall, Suddon, Galton and Sherborne in the said County of Dorset ; and of and in the Hundred of Combesditch otherwise Sknokesditch with its appurtenances in

Francis, fourth Lord Stourton is here omitted. But, as he never inherited the estates, the omission is not surprising.

the said County of Dorset ; and of and in a burgage in Wareham with its appurtenances in the said County of Dorset ; and of and in the manors of Lidlinch, Buckhorne Weston otherwise Buckersweston, Candell Haddon, Over Moigne, Fiffett Nevell and East Chelborough with their appurtenances ; and of certain lands and tenements in Hindes, Holbroke, Blackrewe and Ramsbury with their appurtenances in the said County of Dorset ; and of and in divers lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Antioxe, Marshe and Fiffett Nevell aforesaid in the said County of Dorset ; and of and in the manor of Houghton with its appurtenances ; and of and in a moiety of certain lands with their appurtenances in Houghton otherwise Winterborne Houghton in the said County of Dorset ; and of and in a virgate of land with its appurtenances in Gillingham in the said County of Dorset, to which virgate of land there belongs, and from time immemorial has always belonged, a certain bailiwick to have the custody of the Forest and Park of Gillingham, and which is called the Forest of the Fee, or the Forest Bailiwick of the fee, within the Forest and Park aforesaid ; and of and in the manor of Stowrton in the County of Wiltshire, and the advowson of the parish church of Stowrton in the said county of Wiltshire, to the said manor belonging ; and of and in a tenement called Colecatt in the manor of Stowrton aforesaid ; and of and in the manor of Penley with its appurtenances ; and of and in divers lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Wilton and Old Sarum in the said County of Wilts ; and of and in divers lands, tenements and pastures with their appurtenances in Stowford, Newton and Wyly in the said County of Wilts ; and of and in six messuages, three hundred acres of land, sixty acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture and forty acres of wood with their appurtenances in Froome in the County of Somerset ; and of and in the manor of Little Marston with its appurtenances ; and of and in all messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in Little Marston aforesaid in the said County of Somerset. And the aforesaid Jury further say on their oath that the said Edward, late Lord Stowrton, in the said writ named, father of the said William, now Lord Stowrton, was seised in his demesne as of fee tail, that is to say to himself and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, of and in the Hundreds of West Perrott, Williton, Andresfeild and Freemanners in the said County of Somerset, and of and in all courts, tourns, leets and views of Frankpledge to be held within the aforesaid Hundreds, and whatsoever to such courts, tourns, leets and views of Frankpledge appertains ; and of and in all issues, fines, amercements and all other profits whatsoever in the same or therefrom in any manner forfeit, arising or issuing ; and of and in the manor of Kingston by Yevell with its

appurtenances in the said County of Somerset. And further the aforesaid Jury say on their oath that the aforesaid Edward, late Lord Stowrton, in the said writ named, father of the said William, now Lord Stowrton, being thus seised of and in the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hundreds and hereditaments aforesaid with their appurtenances in the Counties of Dorset, Wiltshire and Somerset aforesaid, by a certain indenture bearing date the sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifteen, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of James, late King of England, and the forty-eighth of his reign in Scotland, between the aforesaid Edward, Lord Stowrton, by the name of the most noble Edward, Lord Stowrton, and Charles Stowrton, brother of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, and William, now Lord Stowrton, by the name of William Stowrton, son and heir apparent of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, of the one part; and Sir Thomas Freake of Iwerne Courtney in the County of Dorset, Knight, Sir Richard Tichborne of Tichborne in the County of Southampton, Knight, Sir John Sydenham of Brympton in the County of Somerset, Knight, Sir George Phillpott of Thruxton in the said County of Southampton, Knight, and Frances Moore, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Moore of Odyham in the said County of Southampton, Knight, of the other part, and produced as evidence to the Jury aforesaid at the taking of this inquisition, by which indenture, for considerations set forth and contained in the same, on behalf of himself and his heirs he agreed, allowed and granted to and with the aforesaid Sir Thomas Freake, Sir Richard Tichborne, Sir John Sydenham and Sir George Phillpott, their heirs and assigns, that they the aforesaid Edward, Lord Stowrton, and Charles Stowrton and their heirs and the heirs of the survivor of them, would, before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord then next ensuing after the date of the Indenture recited, by fine or fines to be raised in legal form with proclamations according to the provisions of the Statute passed on this subject, convey and assure to the said Sir Thomas Freake, Sir Richard Tichborne, Sir John Sydenham and Sir George Phillpott and their heirs or the heirs of any one of them, the manor, capital messuage, farm, lands and tenements of Stowrton, Penly and Newton with their appurtenances in the County of Wilts, and the advowson of the parish church of Stowrton aforesaid, and all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments to these premises or to any of them belonging or appertaining; and all other lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton and Charles Stowrton and either of them, situated, lying and being in the parishes, towns, townships, fields, precints or hamlets of Stowrton, Penley,



Newton, Salisbury, Wilton, Old Salisbury, Stowford and Wyley or anywhere in the said County of Wiltshire, and also the manor, capital messuage, farms, lands and tenements of Stowrton Candle otherwise Candle Haddon, Marsh, Antiox, Ower Moigne, Suddowe, Gaulton, East Chelborough, Lidlinch, Ramsbury, Blackrewe, Haydon, Holbrooke, Hades otherwise Hides, Wareham, Buckhorne Weston otherwise Buckereweston, Fiffet Nevell and Houghton otherwise Winterborne Houghton, Sturmyster Marshall, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Osborne, Thorneford and Castle Towne in the County of Dorset, and also a capital messuage and a virgate of land commonly called East Haymes, situated, lying and being in Gillingham in the said County of Dorset, and the Bailiwick or Forest Fee and Custody of the Forest and Park of Gillingham in the said County of Dorset and all fees and profits to the said Bailiwick or office belonging, and the advowson of the parish churches of Ower Moigne, East Chelborough, Lucam otherwise Lukeam, Marshe, Rushton, Houghton otherwise Winterborne Houghton, Buckhorne Weston otherwise Buckereweston and Lidlinch in the said County of Dorset, and also the Hundred of Knokesdyche otherwise Combeshditch in the said County of Dorset, and also all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments to the said premises in the said County of Dorset or to any or any one of them belonging or appertaining, and also all other lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Lord Stowrton and Charles Stowrton and of either of them in the said County of Dorset (except certain lands and tenements in Gillingham, afterwards excepted in the said recited indenture), and also the manor of Kingston by Yevell otherwise Evell and Froome Selwood with its appurtenances in the County of Somerset, and the free chapel or advowson of the free chapel of the parish church of Kingston, called Pitney by Yevell otherwise Evell in the said County of Somerset, and the hundred or hundreds of Andresfeild, West Perrott, Willyeon otherwise Willeton and Freemaners with their appurtenances in the said County of Somerset, and all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments to the said premises in the County of Somerset or to any one of them belonging or appertaining, and all other lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton and Charles Stowrton, and of either of them in the several counties of Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset (except the manor of Little Marston in the said County of Somerset, and the manor of Bonham in the said counties of Wiltshire and Somerset, and a tenement called Colecatt in the parish of Stowrton in the said County of Wiltshire, and except the manor lands and tenements of them and either of them in Gillingham in the said county of

Dorset, other than the aforesaid capital messuage and virgate of land called East Haymes and other than the Bailiwick or office of the Forest Fee and Custody of the Forest and Park of Gillingham aforesaid and the profits and advantages to the same belonging. Which fine and fines thus to be levied, and all other fines, conveyances and assurances whatsoever, to be had, made, raised or executed by or between the parties to the above-recited indenture or any of them at any time or times thereafter, and the full force, benefit and effect of them or any of them should be considered, construed and held, and the conizees in the said fine or fines to be named, their heirs, and any one of them and any other person or persons then being seised or who afterwards might be seised of or in the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, advowsons and other premises before specified in the said recited indenture, and in any one or in any part and parcel of the same for ever, from and after the levying of the said fine or fines, should stand and be seised of and in the same and any part thereof to the several uses, purposes and intents then afterwards in the said recited indenture particularly mentioned, expressed and declared, and to no other uses, intents or purposes to wit, of the manors, capital messuages and farms, lands and tenements of Stourton Candle, otherwise Candle Haddon, Ower Moigne Suddowe, Gaulton, East Chelborowe, Kingston by Evell and Penley aforesaid, and the advowsons of the parish churches of Over Moigne and East Chelborough, and of the free chapel of Kingston called Pitney by Yevell, otherwise Evell, and of all and singular the messuages, tofts, cottages, houses, buildings, structures, barns, stables, mills, dove-cots, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, grazing-grounds, pastures, commons, wastes, woods and underwood, briar and heath, moors, marshes, waters, fishings, rents, reversions, services, courts, leets, views of Freepledge, perquisites and profits of Courts and Leets, waif and stray cattle, goods of felons and fugitives, liberties, freedoms, profits, advantages and hereditaments in Stowrton Candle otherwise Candle Haddon, Ower Moigne, Suddon, Galton East Chelborowe, Kingston by Yevell otherwise Evell and Penley aforesaid, excepting the capital messuage of Ower Moigne, and the farms of Ower Moigne and Suddon aforesaid, to the use of the said Edward, Lord Stourton, during the life of the said William Stourton, his son, and the most noble Frances, Lady Stourton, relict of John, Lord Stowrton, deceased, and at that time wife of the said Sir Edward Moore, Knight, and for and during the life of the survivor of them the said William Stowrton and the said Lady Stowrton, and after the death of the said William Stowrton and of the said Lady Stowrton then to the use of the said Frances Moore for the term of her life,

as and under the name of her jointure, and after her death then to the use of the said William Stowrton, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten on the body of the said Frances Moore, and for lack of such issue to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said William Stowrton lawfully begotten and for lack of such issue to the use of Thomas Stowrton, second son of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of Francis Stowrton, another of the sons of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, and the heirs male of the body of the said Francis Stowrton, lawfully begotten and for lack of such issue to the use of Edward Stowrton, another of the sons of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, and the heirs male of the said Edward Stowrton, the son, lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of the right heirs of the aforesaid Edward, Lord Stowrton for ever. And of touching and concerning the said manors, capital messuages and farms of Lidlinch, Ramsburye, Blackrewe, Heydon, Holbrooke, Hindes otherwise Hides, Wareham, Buckhorne Weston otherwise Buckereweston, Fiffett Nevell, Houghton otherwise Winterborne Houghton, Sturmyster Marshall, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Osborne, Thorneford and Castle Towne, and of, touching and concerning all lands, tenements and hereditaments in the towns, townships, hamlets and fields of of Lidlinch, Ramsbury, Blackrewe, Hydon, Holbrooke, Hindes otherwise Hides, Wareham, Buckhorne Weston otherwise Buckereweston, Feiffett Nevell, Houghton otherwise Winterborne Houghton, Sturmyster Marshall, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Osborne, Thorneford and Castletown aforesaid and in any of them to the use of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, for the term of his life, without damage or waste, and after his death to the use of the said William Stowrton and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten on the body of the said Frances Moore, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Sir Thomas Freake, Sir Richard Tichborne, Sir John Sydenham and Sir George Philpott, conizees in the said fine, and to the survivor of them and his executors and administrators, for so long as, and until, they or some one of them, out of the rents, issues and profits arising from the last recited premises shall have satisfied, settled, and paid, or caused to be paid, for the benefit and advantage of such daughter and daughters of the said William Stowrton as he shall have begotten on the body of the said Frances Moore, the several sum and sums of money expressed in the indenture recited, to wit, if at the time of his death the aforesaid William Stourton shall have only one such daughter, living [begotten] of his body on the body of the said Frances



Moore, then a sum of four thousand pounds good and legal money of England, as aid for the share and portion of that only daughter; and if it happens that the said William Stowrton shall have two daughters begotten of his body on the body of the said Frances Moore, and living at the time of the death of the said William Stowrton, then a sum of five thousand pounds to be equally divided between the aforesaid two daughters; and if it happens that the aforesaid William Stowrton shall have more than two daughters begotten of his body on the body of the said Frances Moore, and living at the time of the death of the said William Stowrton, then a sum of six thousand pounds to be divided equally amongst them and to be paid to each of them severally as they attain their respective ages of fifteen years, or as soon afterwards as it can be raised from the premises aforesaid, provided, nevertheless, that if any one of them should die before completing her fifteenth year, then the portion of her so dying shall remain to the survivors of the said daughters to be equally divided amongst them and to be paid as aforesaid, and on the death of the said William Stowrton without issue male of his body lawfully begotten on the body of the said Frances Moore, then to the use of the heirs male of the said William Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue then to the use of the said Thomas Stowrton, and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas Stowrton, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Francis Stowrton, the son, and the heirs male of the body of the said Francis Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Edward Stourton, the son, and the heirs male of the body of the said Edward Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, and his heirs for ever, and of, touching and concerning all the rest of the said manors, capital messuages, farms, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments before mentioned, (except the before-excepted) concerning which no other use has been appointed, expressed or declared in the said recited indenture, to the use of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, for the term of his life, without damage or waste, and after his death to the use of the said William Stowrton and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Thomas Stowrton and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Francis Stowrton, the son, and the heirs male of the body of the said Francis Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Edward Stowrton, the son, and the heirs male of the body of the said Edward Stowrton lawfully begotten, and for lack of such

issue to the use of the right heirs of the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, for ever. Provided always that the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, should have liberty at all times thereafter, and from time to time during his natural life to grant all the customary lands of all or any of the manors aforesaid, by copy of the rolls of the courts according to the several customs of the said manors respectively, and also by his deed or indenture signed and sealed with his own hand to make any grant or grants of possession for the term of twenty one years or less, or for one, two or three lives, or for any term of years determinable in one, two or three lives, or for one or two lives in reversion after one life in possession, or for one life in reversion after two lives in possession, or for any number of years determinable in one or two [lives] in reversion after one life in possession, or for any number of years determinable in one life in reversion after two lives in possession, of the capital messuages, farms and demesne lands of Ower Moigne and Suddon aforesaid and of such and so much of the other premises aforesaid as had been usually demised and granted for the space of twenty years then last past, so that any status to be granted in any property, whether in possession or in reversion, at any one time should not exceed the term of twenty one years or of three lives, or some number of lives determinable in three lives at the most (excepting the manors, lands and tenements previously appointed in the said recited indenture as and for the jointure of the said Frances Moore), upon which the ancient and accustomed yearly rent or more shall be reserved as yearly due and to be paid during the period of the said status or statuses, grant or grants, thus to be had or made, to every person and persons to whom should belong and pertain for the time being the next or other reversion or remainder of the same, according to the true intent of the indenture recited, and that the agreements and conditions to be respectively carried out and observed on the part of those to whom such status as aforesaid might be granted, towards the person and persons to whom the immediate reversion or remainder of the property should belong, should be carried out and observed. And the Jury aforesaid further say on their oath that afterwards, that is to say in the Trinity Term in the said thirteenth year of the reign of James, late King of England, &c., a certain fine was levied in the court of the said Lord James, late King of England, &c., with proclamations made in accordance with the enactments of the Statute published and made in that behalf, before the Judges of his Bench for the time being, at Westminster, between the aforesaid Sir Thomas Freke, Knight, Sir Richard Tichborne, Knight, Sir John Sydenham, Knight, and Sir George Philpott,

Knight, plaintiffs, and the aforesaid Edward, Lord Stowrton, and Charles Stowrton, Esquire, deforciant, of the said hundreds, manors, tenements, and hereditaments with their appurtenances, according to the true intent of the said recited indenture, as more fully appears and is set forth in the said recited indenture and the said fine levied in consequence thereof, which the Jury aforesaid bring forward, with other things, as evidence at the time of the taking of this Inquisition; by virtue of which said indenture and fine, and by force of, and under, a certain Act of Parliament, "*de usibus in possessionem transferendis*" lately passed and published on the fourth day of February in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VIII., late King of England, the said Edward, Lord Stowrton, was seised of and in the manors, Capital messuages, farms, lands and tenements aforesaid with their appurtenances (except the before-excepted) according to the several appointments and arrangements with regard to the said premises severally made as aforesaid, and with remainder thereof also as aforesaid. And the said Jury further say upon their oath that the said Edward, Lord Stourton, being thus seised of and in all and singular the aforesaid hundreds, manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, and the other premises aforesaid with their appurtenances, as is aforesaid, excepting the said manor of Bonham, died thus seised, after the death of which Edward, as aforesaid, the said William, now Lord Stourton, is seised of and in the remainder of all the aforesaid premises in fee tail, that is to say as son and heir male of the body of the aforesaid Edward, late Lord Stowrton, lawfully begotten. And the aforesaid Jury on their oath say further that the aforesaid Edward, late Lord Stowrton, before he died, by a certain other indenture, bearing date the twentieth day of October in the fifth year of the reign of our lord Charles, now King of England, &c., between the aforesaid Edward, Lord Stowrton, by the name of the most noble Edward, Lord Stowrton, of the one part, and Thomas Stowrton, Francis Stowrton, and Edward Stowrton, Esquires, sons of the late Lord Stowrton, John Charnock of Holcott in the County of Bedford, Esquire, and John Foyle of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, of the other part, for the consideration in the said indenture set forth, demised, granted and surrendered to farm to the aforesaid John Charnock and John Foyle all that said capital messuage and farm of Ower Moigne aforesaid in the said County of Dorset, together with all and all kinds of houses, buildings, lands, tenements, leasows, grazing-grounds, pastures, commons, woods and underwood whatsoever with their appurtenances, to the same belonging, falling, or in anywise pertaining, or with the said capital messuage and farm previously



to that time usually demised, occupied or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, held or considered as part, member or parcel of the same, and then late in the tenure or occupation of William Stowrton, Esquire, then deceased, uncle of the said late Lord Stowrton, or of William Fantleroye, Esquire, then likewise deceased, or of the assign or assigns of them or either of them ; And also a cattle run, vulgarly called a hoghlight, or cattle-pasture of Suddon and Ower moigne aforesaid, together with all kinds of profits, easements, way, pathways and advantages to the same belonging, or with the same at that time lately occupied or enjoyed, excepting two customary tenements with their appurtenances in Ower moigne and Gaulton in the said County of Dorset, up till then or then lately in the several occupations of Nicholas Holmer and Nicholas Martyn, or their assign or assigns, to have and to hold the said capital messuage, place and farm, houses, buildings lands, tenements, cattlerun, (vulgarly hoghlight) or cattle pasture and all other the premises aforesaid with all and singular their appurtenances (except the before-excepted) to the said John Charnock and John Foyle, their executors, administrators and assigns from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past before the date of the indenture recited, for and during the term of ninety-nine years then next ensuing and to be fully completed and ended, if the aforesaid Thomas Stowrton, Francis Stowrton and Edward Stowrton, the son, or any or any one of them so long should live, upon this trust, nevertheless, that they, the said John Charnock and John Foyle, their executors, administrators and assigns and any of them, from the time of the making of this last recited indenture during so many years of the said term of ninety-nine years as the said late Lord Stowrton should live, should permit and allow the said late Lord Stowrton and his assigns quietly and peacefully to have, hold and enjoy all the said premises so demised, and to receive and take the rents, issues and profits of the same to his own proper use and benefit, and after the death of the said late Lord Stowrton, upon this further trust that the said Thomas Stowrton and his assigns should, by and under the grants, reservations, agreements, articles and arrangements in the said last recited indenture contained, quietly and peacefully hold and enjoy one full third part of the said premises so demised, to be divided into three parts, and should receive and take the rents, issues and profits of the same to his own proper use and benefit for and during so much of the remainder of the said term of ninety-nine years determinable as aforesaid as he, the said Thomas Stowrton, should live. And if the aforesaid Thomas Stowrton should die during the life-time of Elizabeth, then his wife, having issue then living, or leaving the said Elizabeth at the time of his death with

child lawfully begotten of his body on the body of the said Elizabeth, that then the aforesaid third part of the said farm and premises, and the rents, issues and profits of the same third part, from and after his death, should be taken, used and applied to and for the better support, maintenance and education of such issue for and during the remainder of the said term of ninety-nine years at that time still to come and unexpired, if the said Francis Stowrton and Edward Stowrton, the sons, or either of them, should have lived so long, under the reservations and agreements in the aforesaid last Indenture contained, with the exception and reservation also of an annuity of one hundred and twenty pounds a year issuing out of the Manor of Ower Moigne in the said County of Dorset and out of the premises in the said last recited indenture demised, for and during the life of Lady Frances Stowrton, at that time wife of Sir William Stowrton, Knight, now Lord Stowrton, if she should survive the said Lord Stowrton and Sir William Stowrton, from that time forward to be paid in proportion to the share ; and upon this further trust, that after the death of the said late Lord Stowrton, the aforesaid Francis Stowrton, the son, and such wife as he might leave living at the time of his death, and his or her assigns, should by and under the grants, reservations, agreements, articles and arrangements in the aforesaid last recited indenture contained, have, hold and enjoy another whole third part of the said premises so demised, to be divided into three parts, and should receive and take the rents, issues and profits of the same to their own proper use and benefit for and during the whole of the remainder of the said term of ninety-nine years, determinable as aforesaid, at that time still to come and unexpired, subject also to the proportional payment of a part of the said annuity of one hundred and twenty pounds, if it should have to be paid, as aforesaid. And upon this further trust that after the death of the said late Lord Stowrton, the said Edward Stowrton, the son, and such wife as he might leave living at the time of his death, and his or her assigns, should, by and under the grants, reservations, agreements, articles and arrangements in the said last recited indenture contained, have, hold and enjoy another whole third part of the aforesaid premises so demised, to be divided into three parts, and should take the rents, issues and profits of the same to his and their own proper use and benefit, for and during the whole of the remainder of the said term of ninety-nine years, determinable as aforesaid, at that time still to come and unexpired, subject to a proportional payment of part of the said annuity of one hundred and twenty pounds a year, if it should happen to be payable as aforesaid, returning and paying every year from and after the death of the

said late Lord Stowrton, for and during the said term by the said last recited indenture demised, to such person or persons to whom the rents and reversion of the premises may belong, the several ancient and customary annual rents, as in the said last recited indenture (to the said Jury produced in evidence at the time of the taking of this inquisition) amongst other things more fully appears, and is set forth. And the aforesaid Jury further say upon their oath that the aforesaid Thomas Stowrton, Francis Stowrton and Edward Stowrton, the sons, are now alive and living, to wit, the said Thomas Stowrton at Wansworth in the County of Surrey, Francis Stowrton at Clarkenwell in the County of Middlesex, and Edward Stowrton, the son, at Stowrton aforesaid in the County of Wiltshire. And the said Jury further say upon their oath, that the aforesaid lands and tenements in Shastebury aforesaid are held of the Bishop of Sarum, but by what services they do not know, and are worth in all issues, beyond expenses, ten shillings a year. And that the said lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Sturmister Marshal aforesaid, and the hundred of Combisditch otherwise Knokesditch aforesaid with its appurtenances are held of William, Earl of Salisbury as of his Manor of Cramborne, for the fourth part of a Knight's fee, and are worth in all issues beyond expenses forty shillings a year. And that the said manor of Ower Moigne, and certain lands and tenements in Suddon and Galton aforesaid, with their appurtenances, are held of our said Lord the King in chief by military service, but for what part of a Knight's fee they do not know, and are worth in all their issues beyond expenses, during the lives of the said Thomas, Francis and Edward Stowrton, three pounds, six shillings and eightpence a year, but after the death of the said Thomas Stowrton, Francis Stowrton and Edward Stowrton, the sons, they will be be worth in all their issues beyond expenses twenty one pounds, ten shillings and fourpence. And that the aforesaid lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Sherborne, Osborne, Thorneford and Castletowne aforesaid, are held of the Bishop of Sarum, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth in all their issues beyond expenses, three pounds, three shillings and a penny a year. And that the said Burgage in Warneham aforesaid is held of some person or persons, unknown to the said Jury, and is of the clear annual value in all its issues beyond expenses of twelve pence. And that the said Manors of Buckhorne Weston otherwise Buckeresweston and Lidlinch, and the said certain lands and tenements in Holbroke, Blackrewe and Ramsbury with their appurtenances, are held of some person or persons unknown to the said Jury, and are of the clear annual value beyond



expenses of twenty pounds. And that the said Manor of Fiffett Nevell and the said divers lands and tenements in Fiffett Nevell aforesaid, are held of the lord or lords of the Manor of Pimperne as of their Manor of Pimperne for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of one hundred shillings. And that the said Manor of East Chelborough with its appurtenances is held of our Lord the King for the fourth part of a Knight's fee, and is of the clear annual value in all its issues beyond expenses of seventeen pounds, eighteen shillings and sixpence. And that the said lands and tenements in Antioxe aforesaid are held of the Bishop of Sarum, but by what services the Jury do not know at all, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of three pounds. And that the said lands and tenements in Hindes are held of our Lord the King, as of the late monastery of Abbthesbury, but by what service the said Jury do not know at all, and are of the clear yearly value in all their issues beyond expenses of four pounds. And that the said lands and tenements in Marshe aforesaid are held from some person or persons unknown to the said Jury, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of nine shillings and eight pence. And that the said Manor of Houghton with its appurtenances and the said moiety of the said lands with its appurtenances in Houghton otherwise Winterborne Houghton, are held of the Lord or Lords of the Manor of Pimperne, as of his Manor of Pimperne, but by what service the said Jury do not know, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of forty-six shillings and eight pence. And that the said virgate of land in Gillingham to which belongs and from time immemorial has belonged a certain bailiwick for the custody of the Forest and Park of Gillingham, called the Forest of the Fee, or the Forest Bailiwick of the Fee within the Forest and Park aforesaid, are held from our Lord the King, by the service of keeping the Forest and Park of Gillingham aforesaid, and is of the clear annual value in all its issues beyond expenses of forty shillings. And that the said Manor of Stourton, and the advowson of the parish church of Stourton aforesaid to the said Manor belonging, and the said tenement called Colecatt within the Manor of Stowrton aforesaid, are held of our lord the King in chief, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of forty two pounds, ten shillings and five pence halfpenny. And that the said Manor of Penley with its appurtenances is held from some person or persons unknown to the said Jury, and is of the clear annual value in all its issues beyond expenses of ten pounds. And that the said lands and tenements in Stowford and Newton aforesaid are held of

Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, as of his Manor of South Newton, parcel of the possessions of Newton, by fealty and a rent of three shillings only, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of twenty five shillings. And that the said lands and tenements, with their appurtenances in Wilton, Old Sarum and Wyly aforesaid are held from some person or persons unknown to the said Jury, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of four pounds. And that the aforesaid hundreds of West Parratt and Wyleyton, Andresfield and Fremanners, and all courts, towns, leets and views of Frankpledge with all and singular their appurtenances aforesaid, are held of our Lord the King in chief, and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of forty shillings. And that the said Manor of Kingston by Yevell with its appurtenances is held of our said lord the King in chief for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and is worth in all its issues beyond expenses forty pounds a year. And that the manor of Little Marston, and the said messuage, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Little Marston aforesaid, are held of our said Lord the King, but by what services the Jury do not know and are of the clear annual value in all their issues beyond expenses of eighteen pounds. And that the said messuage, lands and other premises in Froome aforesaid are held of . . . . . Leverage, Esquire, as of his manor of Froome, but by what services the said Jury do not know at all, and are worth in all their issues beyond expenses five pounds, sixteen shillings and two-pence. And the said Jury further say upon their oath, that the said Edward, late Lord Stowrton, in the said writ named, died on the seventh day of May last past before the taking of this Inquisition, at Stowrton Candle\* aforesaid in the said County of Dorset; and that the said Edward, late Lord Stowrton, at the time of his death, neither had nor held any other or further lordships, manors, lands or tenements, in possession, reversion, remainder or use, to the knowledge of the said Jury. And that the aforesaid William, now Lord Stowrton, is his eldest son and next heir, and is of the age of thirty-nine years or more. In witness whereof, &c., &c.

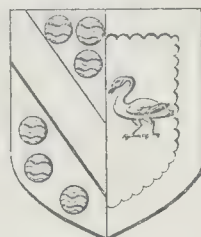
Lord Stourton was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William Stourton, K.B., eleventh Lord Stourton.

All other authorities seem to state that Lord Stourton died at his house in Clerkenwell.

The Right Honourable William, eleventh Baron, and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, was the eldest son and heir of Edward, tenth Lord Stourton, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, Knight, of Rushton, Co. Northampton.

In the Inquisition taken September the 26th, 1633, after the death of Edward, Lord Stourton, William his eldest son and next heir was found to be of the age of 39 years or more (see page 491), and must consequently have been born about the year 1594. Though the baptismal registers of the parish church of Stourton commence in the year 1572, they contain no entry of his baptism, nor of that of his next brother Thomas. Francis, the third son was, however, baptised there (see page 456) on January the 12th, 1599.

Lord Stourton married "about 1616"\* Frances Moore, daughter of Sir Edward Moore, Knight, of Odiham, Co. Hants., and of Worth, Co. Sussex, Lord of the Manor of Godalming, Surrey, by his wife Frances (née Brooke)



*The Arms of Stourton impaling those of Moore, namely "sable, a swan argent, within a bordure engrailed or."*

daughter of William, 10th Lord Cobham, and widow of John, 9th Lord Stourton (*vide* page 448). Sir Edward Moore, by his will, bequeathed to his son-in-law, Lord Stourton, the Manor of Hurtmore in Surrey, which the Testator had

\* This is the date given in the "Complete Peerage." The indenture dated June the 15th, 1615 (see page 480) and recited in the Inquisition taken after the death of Edward, Lord Stourton, was doubtless the ante-nuptial deed of settlement. Frances, wife of William, 11th Lord Stourton, is therein referred to throughout by her maiden name of Frances Moore.



purchased from the Crown June the 13th, in the 13th year of James I. The manor was formerly part of the possessions of the late Priory of New Place, otherwise Newark, near Guildford, held by the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and 9s. 7d. rent yearly.

William, Lord Stourton was made a Knight of the Order of the Bath at the Creation of Prince Charles, Duke of York, afterwards the unfortunate King Charles I., as Prince of Wales, November 3rd, 1616.

Lord Stourton as son and heir of Edward, Lord Stourton, had license to enter on lands in the county of Somerset, on the 30th of October, 1634. On February the 16th, 1638-9, Lord Stourton wrote to Mr. Secretary Windelbank that in obedience to his Majesty's letter, he tendered the services of his person and fortune to the utmost extent thereof; but Lord Stourton stated in this letter that his father had left him but a weak estate, having made over near the moiety thereof unto his three brothers in lease for their lives, there remaining unto himself not £1,500 per annum, "communibus annis"; that he was much in debt and had five children, two of them daughters near ready for marriage, besides suits-at-law, and all this he averred to be true. He would, notwithstanding this, present to his Majesty £500, three of them presently, and crave pardon for two more until midsummer term; this much he entreated to be made known to his Majesty. In the 11th of Charles I., Lord Stourton and Richard Perne sued Thomas, Lord Bruce, Earl of Elgin and others, concerning the office of fee forestship or forester of the fee of the then late disafforested forest of Gillingham, and touching allotments made by the Commissioners upon the disafforestation of Gillingham\*. It does not seem that Lord Stourton was ever convicted as a Royalist, or himself took any very prominent part in the differences between King Charles and the Parliament. It appears in the proceedings that on 1st December, 1646, when Lord Stourton petitioned to compound on the Oxford Articles for delinquency in leaving his usual places of habitation and going to Oxford and other places in the King's quarters, he expressly stated that he never bore arms or otherwise assisted His Majesty. On the contrary his son Edward, had died in the King's garrison at Bristol in 1644, in Lord Stourton's lifetime.

Lord Stourton is described as "of Stourton, Papist," when in 1648 his Manor of Stourton and rents in Penley, &c., then lately valued at £200, were stated to have been sequestered in March, 1646, and two-thirds of which were formerly let at £100 and then at £130. There appears to have been a rent charge of £200 yearly on the Manor of Stourton, Co. Wilts, and £300 yearly on the Manor of Little Marston, Co. Somerset, which Sir Thomas Longville, of

\* Exchq. Depons. by Comm.

Bradwell, Co. Bucks., successfully claimed in right of his wife, as issuing out of those Manors, the property of Lord Stourton. The respective sequestration Committees for Wilts. and Somerset had under an order of the 7th of August, 1651, divided Lord Stourton's estates in those counties into three parts, and laid out the demesnes of Stourton and Little Marston, and had left Sir Thomas Longville to his remedy at law to recover his rent charges against Lord Stourton's one-third of those Manors. But Sir Thomas Longville claimed that Lord Stourton had been allowed £200 as an incumbrance in his composition for Stourton Manor and had omitted to compound for Little Marston as belonging to his (*i.e.* Sir Thomas Longville's) wife, and he prayed that as Lord Stourton had already paid £6,000 for the deed long before his delinquency, that he (Sir Thomas) might have the benefit. Sir Thomas Longville petitioned a second time for the recovery of the £500 rent charges, praying on this occasion that as Lord Stourton's income did not amount to £800 a year, his estates in any county whatsoever might be divided into three parts for the better enabling Sir Thomas Longville to receive the £500 a year, and although the previous order was confirmed, Sir Thomas was eventually allowed both rent charges in full, with arrears from 20th September, 1650, on paying his proportion of the taxes on the arrears and for the future. Walter Barnes, of Shaston, was allowed to keep the courts of Lord Stourton's lands. He also became yearly tenant (probably for Lord Stourton's benefit) of two-thirds of Lord Stourton's estates in the counties of Wilts., Dorset and Somerset, and with William Hussey\*, purchased the lease of Monckton Farleigh Manor, Wilts., from Lord Stourton and his wife. Of this two-thirds only had been sequestered, and on 18th May, 1649, Messrs. Barnes and Hussey had petitioned to be allowed to compound for it.

Amongst the Exchequer bills of the reign of Charles I. for Wiltshire, the following (No. 110) is one to which Lord Stourton was a defendant. The Bill, dated Easter 17 Car. I. (1641), by "Richard Uridge, Clerk, parson of Mouncton Farley," Co. Wilts, was with regard to rights claimed by William, Lord Stourton, Thomas Stourton and William Hussey, Esq., (defendts., with William King) to present to the church of Mouncton Farley, the advowson belonging to the manor of Mouncton Farley, which they claimed to hold for the residue of a lease. The wife of Thomas Stourton is also made a defendant. but her name is left blank.

As one instance of the injustice which Lord Stourton had to suffer, for being a Catholic he could at that time expect neither justice nor commiseration, the following, doubtless but one of many such instances, may be mentioned. It appears that although the Committee had a surplus belonging to Lord Stourton

\* Probably Lord Stourton's steward.

amounting to £2,563 2s. 6d., over and above the sum they were legally entitled to claim, which money was fully acknowledged to have been received; the Commissioners merely asserted that they had no treasury from which to repay the same. Consequently Lord Stourton had no alternative but to suffer the loss of it, and in his case this was the more distressing, as some few years previously, as will be seen by his letter hereafter, Lord Stourton had informed the authorities that all his estate was sequestered, and that his wife, his children, and his grandchildren had no beds to lie upon.

Stourton House was a garrison for the King during the Civil Wars, and the inmates were summoned to surrender by Ludlow the regicide, who had marched there one night in September, 1644. This was, of course, during the lifetime of Edward Stourton, the eldest son. Ludlow's summons not being obeyed, he called on his men to force an entrance therein, which they did by piling faggots against one of the gates and lighting them, with the consequence that the gate was soon burnt down in obedience to Ludlow's commands. During the attack on the gate of Stourton House, the inmates took the necessary precaution of making their escape, the tradition being that they did so by way of Stourton Park. The General finally entered, ravaged the building, rendered it uninhabitable, and then passed on with his men to Witham in Somersetshire to proceed with his iniquitous work of confiscation and destruction.

Writing from Oxford on March 24, 1645-6, to Lord Grey of Warke, Lord Stourton said that fearing his former letters had miscarried, he renewed his suit that Lord Grey would procure a pass for him to come to London to compound, if the Lords so pleased, or to go into Wiltshire to any tenant's house to reside and compound there. Lord Stourton writes in his letter, "For all my estate is sequestered, and my wife, children, and grandchildren have not beds to lie on. I pray you to present my sad condition to the Lords." On the same date he wrote a very similar letter to the Earl of Pembroke; and on May 5, 1646, he, with other persons of note, sent for passes to go out, but the General denied them all, except for treaty or parley. They applied not only on behalf of themselves, but for all Catholics residing in Oxford at its surrender to the Committee for breach of Articles, stating in their petition that they, conceiving themselves to be within the 11th Article, had previously applied to the Commissioners, then at Goldsmith Hall, for leave to compound, which the Commissioners had refused, inasmuch as the House of Commons had given them no direction to compound with recusants. The Petitioners stated further that they had since then represented their condition themselves to the House of Commons, but as yet without success, and that under the late order to imprison all persons who had been in any of the King's garrisons, and had not prosecuted their compositions with effect, and also the late ordnance commanding all such persons to depart the Lines of Communication before the 18th of December, they were likely to be imprisoned



and to suffer other inconveniences. They therefore prayed that some speedy course might be taken for their admission to compound and for protection in the meantime. On the 5th of July, 1648, Frances, Lady Stourton, applied for a pass for her husband, herself, her children, and servants, with their coach, horses, and other necessities, to go to Stourton, in Wiltshire, there to remain free from trouble and intrusion, they demeaning themselves quietly to the Parliament.

Lord Stourton was one of the sureties for his brother, the Honourable Thomas Stourton, in 1658, both being then described as of Duke Street, Covent Garden.\*

After the Restoration, on the 9th of July, 1661, Lord Stourton petitioned the House of Lords, and in his petition he recited that in 1655 he exhibited a Bill in Chancery against William, Lord Petre, concerning the payment of £3000, the residue of £6000, payable before the late Wars for the marriage portion of Mary, eldest daughter of Robert, Lord Petre, father of William, Lord Petre, the defendant, to Edward Stourton, son and heir of the Petitioner. This case had been three times brought to a hearing, and on the last occasion Lord Petre, having no other refuge, had claimed privilege of peerage as appeared by an Order of the Court annexed to the petition; therefore Lord Stourton prayed that the House of Lords would, as the cause had continued so long and was between Peer and Peer, either hear the case or order Lord Petre to waive his privilege.

In August, 1660, John Thornbury petitioned the King for the confirmation of the grant and presentment of Lord Stourton and Humphrey Weld of the Rectory of Owre Moigne, Dorset, inasmuch as though the petitioner had been legally inducted he was molested by an intruder.

It appears from a true Bill found in 11 Charles I., that on the 6th March, 10 Charles I., Thomas Needle, carpenter, William Clarke, brickmaker, and William Perice, carpenter, all three late of Clerkenwell, "stole and carried off a leaden cisterne worth ten shillings of the goods and chattels of the most noble William, the Lord Sturton." William Perice being then at large, the other two, pleading guilty, were branded.†

Frances, Lady Stourton, died January the 5th, 1662, and was buried in Dorking Church, Surrey. In the floor of the Chancel is a black stone slab. It bears in a plain shield, surmounted by a Baron's coronet, the arms of Stourton and Moore impaled. Below this is the following inscription‡ to the memory of Lady Stourton:—

"Here lyeth interred the body  
of Frances, Lady Stowrton, wife  
vnto William, Lord Stowrton  
Shée departed this life on the  
5th day of January, an<sup>o</sup> d<sup>ni</sup>  
1662 at Darking. O. P. A."

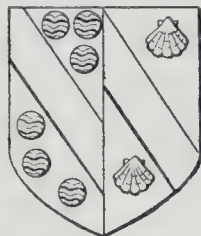
\* Middlesex Session Rolls: refer to page 455 herein.

† The whole of the inscription is in capital letters.

‡ Gaol Delivery Rolls—Middlesex—11 Charles I.

By Frances (Moore) his wife, William, 11th Lord Stourton, had issue four sons and two daughters, namely:—

- I. Edward Stourton, eldest son and heir, who was aged 5 years in 1622. He was a strong and devoted adherent of King Charles I. On the 6th of July, 1641, he and others, as lay Catholic recusants, petitioned the House of Lords for the redress of grievances under which they were then suffering.\* By way of settlement upon him his Father had conveyed all his landed estates in Dorset, Wilts, and Somerset, subject to a life interest which he reserved for himself. He died during the lifetime of his Father in the garrison of Bristol, in January 1644. He had married Mary (Petre), eldest daughter of Robert, 3rd Lord Petre, by his wife Mary, daughter of Anthony (Browne), 2nd Viscount Montagu, by Jane, daughter of Thomas



*The Arms of Stourton impaling those of Petre, namely "gules, a bend or, between two escallops argent."*

(Sackville), Earl of Dorset. Robert, 3rd Lord Petre, was the grandfather of Robert, 7th Lord Petre, whose widow eventually married Charles, 15th Lord Stourton. Mary, wife of Edward Stourton, was buried at Stourton in the Parish Church, September the 27th, 1672. The entry in the registers describes her as "Mrs. Mary Stourton." Edward Stourton, by Mary (Petre) his wife had issue—

1. The Right Honourable William Stourton (who succeeded his grandfather as) 12th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.
  2. Mary, who died unmarried in Paris.†
- II. John Stourton, who died unmarried in his Father's lifetime.
  - III. William Stourton, who married Margaret, daughter of George Morgan of Penrith, Cumberland. The 1688 illuminated pedigree describes her as "dau. of Thomas Morgan of Penros, Monmo<sup>th</sup>." The Morgan arms therein emblazoned are, "Or, a gryphon segreant sable." It is not known that there was any issue of this marriage. William Stourton died during his

\* Historical MSS., report iv., p. 84.

† Illuminated Pedigree (1688) now in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton.

Father's lifetime. His wife died May the 7th, and was buried at Stourton May the 11th, 1665, the entry in the Registers merely describing her as "M<sup>rs</sup> . . . Stourton, w. of M<sup>r</sup>. William Stourton." The slab in Stourton Church containing the inscription to her memory is now hidden by the floor of the seating, but both Aubrey and Hoare give the inscription as follows :—  
 "Hic jacet Domina Margarita Stourton, filia Georgii Morgan, Arm., ex antiqua familia Lanthernham et Pentre ; obiit die septimo Maii, Anno Dom. 1665. Carissimæ conjugii posuit Gulielmus Stourton, Ar'g'r."

- IV. Thomas Stourton, a monk in holy orders of the Catholic Church, professed at St. Gregory's, Douai, 1645 ; a Missioner in the South Province. He died the 5th of January, 1684, at St. Edmund's, in Paris, where he was buried. The Archives of St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, co. York, say that "F. Thomas Stourton was born in the castle of Stourton in Wiltshire, & was professed at St. Gregory's, Douai, on the 2nd of April 1645 during the Priorship of F. John Meutisse. He was a Missioner in the South Province for many years, but for some time before his death he was allowed to travel as tutor to some young noblemen, & had said his Mass at St. Edmund's at Paris two days before his death. He died on the 5th of January 1684 of a defluxion which fell on his lungs & was buried at St. Edmund's, for which the Church of the parish in which he was buried received 100 florins, for allowing him to be buried there."
- V. Mary Stourton, who married in 1649, Sir John Weld, Knight, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, and Compton Bassett, in co. Wilts. She died the 15th of May, and was buried at Stourton, the 17th of May, 1650. The description in the entry of the burial in the Stourton parish registers, May the 17th, 1650, is as follows :—"Marie w. of Sir John Wild & d. of the right Honourable William Lord Stourton." There is an inscription now remaining in Stourton church to her memory as follows :—"Here lyes interred the body of Mary, Lady Weld, wife of Sir John Weld, Knight, the eldest daughter of William Lord Stourton, who died the 15th day of May 1650." But the registers at Lulworth state that the body of Mary, Lady Weld, wife of Sir John Weld, was brought from Stourton, co. Wilts, and interred in the vault at Lulworth, May the 12th, 1676, the inscription on her coffin-plate being "Mary, wife of John Weld, deceased anno 1650." Sir John Weld died the 11th of July, 1674, as stated on his coffin-plate, and was buried at Compton Bassett, in co. Wilts, the registers at Lulworth stating that the body of Sir John Weld was brought from Compton Bassett and interred in the vault at Lulworth May the 9th, 1676. There is an inscription to his





THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

From the first settlement of the city in 1630 to the present time. The history of the city of Boston is a history of the growth of a great city from a small fishing village. The city was founded by a group of Puritan settlers who came to the city in 1630. They were led by John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the city. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important cities in the New England colony. It was the center of the Puritan movement and the home of many of the great men of the colony. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds.

The city of Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers who came to the city in 1630. They were led by John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the city. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important cities in the New England colony. It was the center of the Puritan movement and the home of many of the great men of the colony. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds.

The city of Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers who came to the city in 1630. They were led by John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the city. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important cities in the New England colony. It was the center of the Puritan movement and the home of many of the great men of the colony. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds. The city was also the site of many important events in the history of the colony, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of the Clouds.







memory on a marble tablet in Lulworth Church, as follows :—" Here lieth buried the body of Sir John Wild alias Weld, who died the 11th day of July, 1674," &c., and stating that he married the daughter of William, Lord Stourton, of Stourton. Within the grounds of Lulworth was founded an Asylum for the Monks of La Trappe, when those austere brothers were driven from France by the Revolution. A lineal descendant of Sir John and Mary, Lady Weld, viz. Catherine Weld, who was born at Lulworth, the 18th of December, 1778, was married there the 1st of October, 1800, to the Honourable William Stourton, of Stapleton Park,\* co. York, who afterwards succeeded as 18th Lord Stourton.

- VI. Frances Stourton, a nun at Cambray, who died the 4th of August, and was buried at Stourton, the 5th of August, 1646. She is described in the Stourton Parish Registers in the entry of her burial, August the 5th, 1646, as "M<sup>rs</sup> Francis d. of the right Honourable William, Lord Stourton." There is an inscription,† as given hereunder, to her memory in Stourton Church, but for some reason this is upon the same stone as, and *below*, the inscription to the memory of Winifred, Lady Stourton, who died more than a century (1753) later: "Here lyes Francis Stourton, daughter of William Lord Stourton, obiit 4th Aug. 1646."

William, 11th Lord Stourton, died April the 25th, 1672, and was buried at Stourton the 7th of May following. He is described in the entry of his burial in the Parish Registers as "The R<sup>t</sup>. ho<sup>ble</sup> Lord Will. Stourton." Upon the same large slab, which bears the inscriptions to the memories of his uncle, John, 9th Lord Stourton, his father, Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, and his grandson, William, 12th Lord Stourton, is the inscription to himself, which is as follows :

"Item. hic jacet sepultus dominus Gulielmus Stourton Baro' de Stourton, filius prædicti Edwardi, miles balnei qui obiit vigesimo quinto Aprilis, anno Caroli Secundi Regis Angliæ vigesimo quarto, annoque Domini Dei 1672."

The original will of William, 11th Lord Stourton, is still preserved at Somerset House,‡ and is as follows :—

"In the Name of God Amen. I S<sup>r</sup> William Stourton of the honorable Order of the Bath Knight Lord Stourton of Stourton in the Countie of Wilts being nowe in good health and of sound and perfect memorie, Thankes be to God, but considering

\* There is a very good view of Stapleton Park, drawn by J. P. Neale and engraved by T. Barber, given in Volume V. of Neale's "Views of Seats." This is identical with "Stourton Place," mentioned as the husband's address in the Lulworth Registers in October, 1800. See also entry from the Holme Hall Chapel Registers in 1784.

† See note in "The Registers of Stourton, Co. Wilts," by the Rev. J. H. Ellis.

‡ P. C. C., 81 Eure.

the Uncertayntie of my life, doe make and ordayne this my last Will and Testament in writing in manner and forme following hereby revoking all former Wills by mee made whatsoever, Inprimis I commend my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer hoping by the Merits of my deare Saviour Jesus Christ to be made Partaker of Life Everlasting, And my Bodie to be buried in my Vault in the Parish Church of Stourton where my Ancestors have been formerly buried and my Funerall to be performed in such decent manner as my Estate at the time of my decease will conveniently beare. Item I give unto the Poore of the Parish of Stourton aforesaid the summe of tenn Pounds to be distributed amongst them by my Executors hereafter named at my Funerall or the next day after my Interrment; Item whereas I have granted and made unto William Stourton esq<sup>r</sup>. my second Sonne severall Estates in Reversion by Lease of divers Tenements within my Mannors and Lands according to my Power therein reserved in trust for mee, and to such intents and purposes as I shall appoynt: Nowe I doe hereby direct and appoynt that all such Estates soe granted or to be granted or any of them shall be sold by the said William Stourton and my Executors hereafter named, And the Mony so raised by such Sale together with the Rents and profits of the same Lands and tenements soe by mee demised & granted, shall be employed towards the Payment of all such debts as I shall justly owe or stand indebted for any Summe or Summes of money by mee borrowed or received or promised or agreed to be payd, And afterwards for the Performance of this my will; Item give unto Thomas Stourton esq<sup>r</sup>. my third Sonne the Summe of twentie Pounds, And I give him the moiety of the Rents and profits of Pen Mill with the Appurtenances near Yeovell in the Countie of Sommerset for his life, which I hold by Lease from M<sup>r</sup>. Harbin: And whereas I have made a Lease of my newe inclosed common Grounds lying neare Stourton-Parke nowe or late in y<sup>e</sup> tenures of William Moore and Christopher Winsor unto William Knype gent. my Steward in Trust for the Lives of the said William and Thomas Stourton my Sonnes, My will is that my said Sonne Thomas shall have the Rents and profits thereof for his life, And after his decease the said William Stourton is to have the same for his life, And after his decease Francis Stourton the fourth Sonne of Mathewe Stourton is to have the same for his life; Item I give unto my Grandsonn and Heire apparent William Stourton esq<sup>r</sup>. Sonne of Edward Stourton esq<sup>r</sup>. my eldest Sonne deceased my Parliament-Robes, with my Foot-cloth, and all Furniture belonging to them; Item I give unto every one of my household-Servants who have served me three years and upwards, and shall be my Servants at my death, one yeares Wages to be payd unto them within one Moneth next after my decease; Item I will and direct that all my Plate and Householdstuff of what kind soever that shall not be by mee disposed of in my lifetime, shall be left and remaine



to my said Grandsonn and heire apparent William Stourton esq<sup>r</sup>. But on this condition neverthesse, that if my said Grandsonn shall not within two Moneths after my decease pay unto my Executors hereafter named the Summe of two hundred Pounds currant English money, to be by them imployed towards the discharge of my debts Legacies and funerall Expences, Then it shall be lawfull for my Executors hereafter named to sell and dispose of the same, or soe much thereof as they shall think necessarie for the raysing of the Summe above mentioned together with such other charges as shall be occasioned for or by reason of the non-payment of the said Summe of two hundred Pounds aforesaid according to y<sup>e</sup> direction abovewritten; All the rest of my Goods and Chattells, Bills Bonds and personall Estate whatsoever (my debts legacies and funerall Expences being first discharged), I give to my Sonne William Stourton, And lastly I doe make and ordaine the said William Stourton my Sonne George Hussey of Combehay in the Countie of Sommerset esq<sup>r</sup>. and the said William Knype executors of this my last Will and Testament, unto whome I give twentie pounds apiece currant money for their care and paines therein, as a Token of my Love, over and above all such charges and expences as they or any of them shall lay out expend or be put unto in the Execution of the Trust in them hereby reposed, which are to be allowed and payd unto them respectively: In witnesse whereof I the said William Lord Stourton have hereunto put my hand and Seale at Armes the last day of October in the yeare of Our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King &c. the two and twentieth Annoque domini one thousand six hundred seaventie—

(Signed) Stourton.

Signed sealed and published in the p'nce of Walter Barnes. Richard Kellyford. Thomas Lamb. John Stourton. Matthew Stourton. J. Warham.

Probatum fuit Testamentum suprascriptum apud London coram venerabili et egregio viro domino Leolino Jenkins milite legum doctore Curiae prærogativæ Cantuariensis magistro custode sive commissario legitime constituto vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii Anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo septuagesimo secundo juramento Gulielmi Stourton armigeri unius Executorum in hujusmodi Testamento nominat' cui commissa fuit Administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti de bene et fideliter administrando eadem ad sancta dei Evangelia vigore Commissionis jurat'. Reservata potestate similem Commissionem faciendi Georgio Hussey alteri executori in eodem Testamento nominato, cum venerit eandem petitur' (Gulielmo Knype altero Executore demortuō) de bene et fideliter administrando eadem ad sancta dei Evangelia vigore Commissionis jurat'."

The following is a facsimile of the signature of William, Lord Stourton, reproduced from a photograph taken from the foregoing will :—

*Stourton*

This is the first signature amongst those of the Lords Stourton which is found showing only the titular designation of the peerage without any Christian name being prefixed thereto.

From the will depends a large wax impression of an armorial seal, of which an illustration will be here found. The seal itself, which is of good design, does not appear to have been deeply cut, and consequently after this lapse of time the wax impression (and consequently the illustration thereof) are not by any means as distinct as could be wished. There are no supporters and no coronet upon the seal—but no coronet for the rank of Baron existed until such had been assigned by a warrant of Charles II. subsequent to the Restoration. The helmet upon the seal is in profile, and the seal shows in addition both crest and lambrequin. The crest, as shown in this case, should be noticed, inasmuch as it is one of the earliest representations now existing, and distinctly depicts the sinister hand of the demi-monk merely folded upon the breast. In other representations of various dates, a book, or a cross, or occasionally a church, has been placed in the hand. But the form as upon the seal, in which the hand is represented empty, is believed to be both the oldest and the most correct, and is now always adopted. Another point of variation has been in the number of the lashes attached to the scourge ; but unfortunately the impression is not now sufficiently perfect to decipher the number in this instance. The shield contains twelve quarterings in three rows of four. Of course, no tinctures are indicated upon the seal, and some of the quarterings are practically illegible, but a full description of what is believed to be a correct description is here given, as it affords the opportunity of noticing the arms and quarterings of the Lords Stourton at that date. Those parts inserted here in capital letters it is possible to decipher with certainty from the impression of the seal.

ARMS.—QUARTERLY OF TWELVE.

1. SABLE, A BEND OR, BETWEEN SIX FOUNTAINS proper. [The arms of Stourton.]
2. CHEQUY. [No such quartering is known for the Stourton family at this period ; but perhaps this is intended for the arms of Vernon, viz., "Argent, fretty sable," for the marriage of Sir William Stourton (see p. 57) with Joan or Jane (the 1688 pedigree says Margaret), daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, knight ; but she is never described as an



THE SEAL ATTACHED TO THE WILL OF WILLIAM,  
11TH LORD STOURTON—See Page 502





heiress, and the first quartering of the Stourton family is invariably quoted as Le Moigne, which follows next.]

3. Argent, TWO BARS, AND IN CHIEF THREE MULLETTS sable [The arms of Le Moigne, brought in through the marriage (see page 103) of Sir William Stourton with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Moyne, of Maddington and elsewhere. This is the usually accepted coat of this family, but it is curious to notice that the 1688 illuminated pedigree gives throughout "or, a cross engrailed sable" in place thereof.]
4. (?) BARRY. [This coat is most difficult to decipher, but it probably is "barry of six or and vert," which, described as "Le Moigne ancient," is given as the third quartering in the scheme of 304 quarterings depicted in the beautifully emblazoned pedigree (now in the possession of Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton) which was painted in the year 1879 by Thomas Close.]
5. Argent, ON A BEND sable THREE calves of the field. [The arms of Veele, brought in through the marriage\* of Sir Henry Moigne with Johanna, dau. and sole heir of Sir Peter Veele.]
6. Argent, TEN BILLETS, FOUR, THREE, TWO and ONE sable. [The arms of Belvale, brought in through the marriage\* of Sir John Moigne with Johanna, daughter (and presumably heir) of John Belvale.]
7. Quarterly or and gules, AN ESCARBUNCLE sable. [The arms of Mandeville (according to the 1879 pedigree); *vide* page 152.]
8. Gules, AN INESCUTCHEON WITHIN AN ORLE OF EIGHT MARTLETS argent. [The arms of Chidiok, brought in through the marriage (see page 228) of William, second Lord Stourton, with Margaret, elder daughter and co-heir of Sir John Chidiok.]
9. QUARTERLY PER FESSE INDENTED ermine and gules. [The arms of Fitz Warine, brought in through the marriage (*vide* 1879 emblazoned pedigree) of Sir John Chidiok with Eleanor, daughter and sole heir of Ivo de Fitz Warine.]
10. Gules, THREE covered cups argent. [The arms of Argentine brought in through the marriage (*vide* 1879 emblazoned pedigree) of Ivo de Fitz Warine with Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Argentine.]
11. Azure SIX MARTLETS or, a canton ermine. [The arms of Fitz Tek, brought in by the marriage (*vide* 1879 emblazoned pedigree) of John de Argentine with Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Guy Fitz Tek.]

\* *Vide* 1688 emblazoned pedigree.

12. . . . a BORDURE [?].

Helmet and mantling.

CREST on a wreath of the colours, A DEMI-MONK proper, habited in russet, his girdle or, and WIELDING IN HIS DEXTER HAND A SCOURGE also or, thereon five knotted lashes.

[Another crest of the Stourton family would appear to have formerly been an antelope's head (see page 174). The demi-monk is derived from the Le Moigne family.]

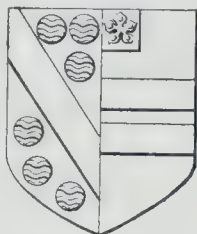
Edward, son and heir-apparent of Lord Stourton, having died in the lifetime of his father, William, only son and heir of Edward Stourton and grandson and heir of William, eleventh Lord Stourton, consequently succeeded as twelfth Lord Stourton upon the death of his grandfather, April the 25th, 1672.



The Right Honourable William, twelfth Baron, and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the Peerage of England, was the only son and heir of Edward Stourton, Esquire, by his wife Mary (Petre), eldest daughter of Robert, third Lord Petre: and was grandson and heir of William, eleventh Lord Stourton, K.B., the said Edward Stourton, who had died in his father's lifetime, having been the eldest son of the eleventh Lord Stourton by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Moore, Knight, of Odiham, Co. Hants.

William, twelfth Lord Stourton, was probably born about the years 1644 or 1645. He is said to have been forty years of age at his death in 1685, and, moreover, his father died January, 1644.

Lord Stourton married, before the year 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John



*The Arms of Stourton impaling those of Preston, namely, "argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last, a cinquefoil or."*

Preston, Knight and Baronet, of Furness, Co. Lancaster, by Jane, daughter and heir of Thomas Morgan of Heyford, Co. Northampton. Sir John Preston was Lord of the Manor of the Abbey of Furness, in the Co. Palatine of Lancaster, and of Preston Patrick and Under Levins Hall, in Westmoreland. He was created a Baronet by King Charles in 1644, and he raised at his own expense a regiment for the service of his Majesty, at the head of which he fell in 1645.

At the death of his grandfather, in 1672, when he succeeded to the Peerage, Lord Stourton, at the same time, succeeded to the following estates: The manors and lands of Stourton, Penley, and Newton, with the advowson of Stourton; lands, hereditaments and premises in Sarum, Old Sarum, Wilton, and Stoford, Co. Wilts;

the castle, manor, and lands of Stourton-Caundle, Marsh Antioch, Over Moigne, Galton, East Chelborough, Lidlinch, Ramsbury, Blackerew, Heydon Holbrook, Hyde in Wareham, Shaston, Buckhorn Weston, Fifehead Neville, Winterbourne Houghton, Sturminster Marshall, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, O'borne, Thornford, and Castletown; and to the advowsons of Over Moigne, East Chelborough, Lucomb, Winterbourne Houghton, Buckhorn Weston, and Lidlinch, Co. Dorset; and to the manors of Kingston juxta Yeovil, Little Marston, and Frome Selwood, Co. Somerset; and to the free chapel of Kingston juxta Yeovil, besides other property.

From a letter written by H. Saville from Paris on the 8th of November, 1679, to H. F. Thynne, it appears that Lord Stourton went from Paris for England on Monday then last.\* Lord Stourton was a Papist recusant, and was one of the Catholic peers excluded from the House of Lords under the Act passed in 1678, which Act remained a foul blot upon the Statute Books until the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in the reign of George IV. On the 25th of January, 1678-9, and the 15th of February, 1684-5, writs of summons were issued to "William Stourton, de Stourton chevalier," but, being a recusant, he could not sit in Parliament. He was the first of his house to be deprived of his privilege as a Peer, and his monument at Stourton records this: "*primus exclusorum suæ domus Baronum in Parliamentariis apud Magnates sessionibus et suffragiis propter non ejurare fidem avorum sanctam.*" Consequently, William, 12th Lord Stourton; Edward, 13th Lord Stourton; Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton; Charles, 15th Lord Stourton; William, 16th Lord Stourton; and Charles Philip, 17th Lord Stourton, were all prevented from taking their seats in Parliament; and it was not until May the 1st, 1829, when William, 18th Lord Stourton, took his seat, that a Lord Stourton again sat and voted in the House of Lords.

On the 26th of May, 1677, the House of Lords, on account of Lord Stourton's privilege as a Peer, issued an order to attach Edmond Reddish for having arrested Charles Barnes,† a servant of Lord Stourton; and there is a memorandum, signed by John Hellier and John Rowe, that, upon their showing to Edmond Reddish Lord Stourton's certificate for the release of Charles Barnes, his menial servant, Edmond Reddish said he valued not the House of Peers nor their protections.‡

By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Preston, Knight and Baronet, of Furness, Co. Lancaster, William, 12th Lord Stourton, had issue:

\* Historical MSS.

† Members of the Barnes family had continued in the service of the Lords Stourton from at least the time of the sixth Lord.

‡ Historical MSS.

- I. The Right Honourable Edward, 13th Lord Stourton, of whom later.
- II. Thomas Stourton, second son by birth, who died in infancy. Neither his baptism nor burial appear in the Stourton parish registers, but the entries therein of the baptism of his brothers Edward, Thomas, and Charles have all been interlined in another handwriting. It is, therefore, not an unlikely conjecture that the actual ceremonies of baptism took place elsewhere (perhaps in the private Catholic chapel at Bonham, or privately in Stourton House, though it should be borne in mind that Lord Stourton had not then succeeded to Stourton House, and may have been living elsewhere), and that the entries in the register were added at a later date when the existence of this Thomas had been forgotten. He duly appears, however, in the 1688 pedigree, and is also mentioned in the "Complete Peerage."
- III. The Right Honourable Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.
- IV. William Stourton, fourth son by birth, who died in infancy. He is not mentioned in the Stourton parish registers, doubtless owing to the reasons stated under his brother Thomas, the second son.
- V. The Honourable Charles Stourton, by birth fifth, but third surviving son. He was baptized at Stourton, November the 4th, 1669, being described in the entry under that date in the parish registers as "Charles s. of William Lord Stourton and Elizabeth." The entry in the registers is interlined in another handwriting. He married, in November, 1699, Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Frampton, Esquire, of Bitson, Co. Dorset



*The Arms of Stourton and in pretence those of Frampton, namely, "Argent, a bend gules, cotised sable."*

(who was born in 1630), by Jane his wife (who died in 1711), daughter of Sir Francis Cottington, of Fonthill, Co. Wilts. John Cottington, in his will of the 16th of October, 1724, proved the 3rd of February, 1725, mentions his



cousin, who had a daughter Mary Langdale. The arms of Frampton as above, which are, "Argent, a bend gules, cotised sable," of course, devolved as a quartering upon the descendants of Charles and Catherine Stourton, together with the other quarterings brought in through this marriage [*vide* 1879 pedigree], namely, (1) quarterly gules and ermine, in the first and fourth quarters a goat's head erased argent [being the arms of Moreton]; (2) sable, a chevron or, between three stag's heads caboshed argent [being the arms of Broughton]; (3) azure, on a fesse argent, between three roses or, as many bugle-horns stringed sable [being the arms of Cottington]. Charles Stourton had a life interest in the estate at Buckhorn Weston, &c., and also had an annuity of £20 in right of his wife, granted by her uncle, William Frampton, Esquire.\* He was in remainder to himself and his heirs male after the death of his brother Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton, without male issue (which was eventually the case), to the manor of Bonham. He was a Captain of the Guards temp. James II., and died at Liège,† on the 18th of September, 1739, and was buried there in the Church of the English Convent with his wife, who had predeceased him in 1736. By his said wife Catherine (Frampton), the Hon. Charles Stourton had issue :

1. The Right Honourable Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, of whom later.
2. William Stourton, who was born in 1703, and died in infancy.
3. The Right Honourable William, who succeeded his brother Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, as 16th Lord Stourton, and of whom later.
4. Richard Stourton, who died in infancy.
5. Thomas Stourton, who died in infancy.
6. Thomas Stourton, was buried at Stourton, 10 September, 1713. In the entry of his burial in the Stourton Parish Registers he is described as "Thomas, s. of the hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Stourton, Esq., & Catharine his wife."
7. James Stourton, who was baptized at Stourton, 24th September, 1715 (described as "James, s. of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Sturton & Catharine"), and who will be found mentioned in the will of his uncle Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton, dated 1738.
8. Mary Stourton, who was born September, 1700. She married, before 1721, Jordan Langdale, Esquire, of Cliffe, in the East

\* English Catholics, Nonjurors 1715.

† Liège, which is now included in the kingdom of Belgium, was annexed to Holland at the downfall of Napoleon. In 1795 it had been annexed by France, having formerly belonged to Austria.



JAMES STOURTON.

BROTHER OF CHARLES, 15TH, AND WILLIAM, 16TH LORDS STOURTON  
BAPTISED AT STOURTON, THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER 1715

*from a drawing by Miss Hussy of Marlbury, a daughter*





Riding of Yorkshire. Of this marriage there was issue (1) Philip Langdale, Esq., of Houghton and Cliffe, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Richard Acton, fifth Bart., but died without issue. He bequeathed his property to the son of his first cousin, namely, to the Hon. Charles Stourton, on condition that he assumed the name and arms of Langdale. Though the Lords Langdale and the Langdales of Houghton and Cliffe descended from common ancestors, the relationship was remote. The bequest of the estate of Houghton, and the assumption of the name and arms of Langdale, were due to the relationship with the Langdales of Houghton, and not to the descent from the Lords Langdale. (2) Peter Langdale, died without issue. (3) Catherine Langdale, who married William Constable, of Burton Constable, Esquire, but died without issue. Mrs. Mary Langdale will be found mentioned in the will (1738) of her uncle Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton; and she was also mentioned in the will of John Cottington. She died at York, the 21st of November, 1764. The arms of Langdale are "Sable, a chevron between three estoiles argent."

9. Katherine Stourton, who was born at Stourton, in November, 1706. She will be found mentioned in the will (1738) of her uncle Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton. She was a nun (a Chanoinesse—Edmondson) in the English Convent at Liège, where she died July the 29th, 1777. The Convent of the Holy Sepulchre was founded at Liège in 1642. The nuns were eventually driven from Liège at the time of the French Revolution. Through the hospitality of Charles Philip, 17th Lord Stourton, the community were for some time resident, at a later date, at Holme Hall in Yorkshire. The details relating to that period will be found in the life of the 17th Lord Stourton. Eventually the nuns found a permanent home at New Hall, Chelmsford, where they now remain, and the following details, which are extracted from the records of the Convent, have been supplied by the Prioress of the Convent.

"The first Stourton who entered the Convent was Miss Catherine Stourton daughter of Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Stourton of Wiltshire & Miss Catherine Framton of Dorsetshire. (The Register almost always states the county to which the parents of the nuns belong.) She took the habit May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1725, was clothed Oct<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>nd</sup> of the

same year, professed Oct<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1726 aged 20. Her religious name was S<sup>r</sup> Mary Angela. She was procuratrix from 1746 to 1751, & again from 1752 to 1757. The offices are only held for five years, but after one year the same offices may be held again. What other offices she held we have no means of ascertaining now. She died July 29<sup>th</sup> 1777.

She was the first of her family to be professed, but not the first to die, for her sister Elizabeth whose religious name was S<sup>r</sup> Mary Sales died April 7<sup>th</sup> 1741. She took the habit on Our Lady's Presentation, Nov<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1728, was clothed May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1729 & professed May 7<sup>th</sup> 1730 aged 18."

10. Jane Stourton, who was born the 7th of January, 1708, and who married Anthony Kemp, Esquire, of Slyndon, in the County of Sussex. She died in the English Convent at Liège, the 21st of December, 1769, and was there buried. She had no issue. The arms of Kemp were "Gules three garbs within a bordure engrailed or."
  11. Elizabeth Stourton, who was born in May, 1711. She was a nun (according to Edmondson, she died a Chanoinesse) in the English Convent at Liège, where she died April the 7th, 1741. The details of her brief religious life are quoted under the name of her sister Katherine. She will be found mentioned in the will (1738) of her uncle Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton.
  12. Dorothy Stourton, who died in her infancy, and was buried at Stourton, the 11th of July, 1720. In the entry of her burial in the Stourton Parish Registers she is described as "Dorothy, d. of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Stourton, Esq., & Catherine his wife."
- VI. Botolph Stourton, by birth sixth, but fourth surviving son of William, 12th Lord Stourton, who was born February the 2nd, 1672, was unmarried 1688 (see 1688 pedigree), and will be found mentioned as his "brother" in the will of Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton. He died unmarried and without issue, though when or where is unknown.
- VII. William Stourton, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, by birth seventh, but fifth surviving son, who was born February 5th, 1673. His will, which is dated the 3rd of April, 1724, was proved April 13th, 1728. He died without issue.
- VIII. John Stourton, by birth eighth, but sixth surviving son, who was born the 27th of December, 1673. He was in Holy Orders of the Catholic Church,

being professed at St. Gregory's, Douai, July 14th, 1693, and ordained Priest in 1699, became Cellarius in 1704 and was Vicar to the nuns at Cambray from 1705 to 1717. He was Prior of St. Gregory's, and was elected Prædicator Generalis. He was Prior of St. Edmund's, in Paris, in 1725. He was Cathedral Prior of Bath, 1729; Propositus of Yorkshire, 1733; Definitor of the Regimen, 1741; and First Definitor of the Regimen, 1745, in which year he became Cathedral Prior of Winchester. He is stated to have been a Prior of St. Benedict, in Flanders. He will be found mentioned as "brother" in the will of Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton, in 1738. He died, at Antwerp, on the 3rd of October, 1748, of course unmarried and without issue.

The Archives of St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, give the following interesting account concerning him: "F. John Stourton, the 8th & youngest\* son of William, the 11th† Lord Stourton of Stourton in Wiltshire was professed at St. Gregory's‡ on the 14th of July 1693 during the Priorship of F. William Hitchcock. He was ordained Priest in 1699 & became Cellarius in 1704. He passed from his Convent at the Chapter of 1705 to act as Vicar to the nuns at Cambray with whom he continued until he was elected Prior of St. Gregory's at the Chapter in 1717, & professed two choir monks during his quadriennium, & was elected a Prædicator Generalis at the end of it. At the Chapter in 1725 he was elected Prior of St. Edmund's where he professed three choir monks: was honoured with the Cathedral Priorship of Bath at the Chapter 1729. Having been employed in active life in the service of the Congregation for a number of years, he passed to the Mission in the North Province & was stationed at Whenby in Yorkshire in 1720 where he continued three years, & then passed to Gilling Castle. He was elected the Propositus of Yorkshire at the Provincial Chapter in 1733, and continued to be re-elected until he vacated the office on leaving the Province. At the General Chapter in 1741 he was elected a Definitor of the Regimen. During the following quadriennium this venerable Father feeling the weight of years & its infirmities withdrew from Gilling Castle & from the Mission & repaired to reside with the nuns at Antwerp about the year 1743. He personally attended the next General Chapter which was held at St. Gregory's in 1745 at which he was elected 1st definitor of the Regimen & received an additional proof of the esteem & regard of his brethren by exchanging

\* As will be seen, he had a younger brother Peter, who, however, did not survive his infancy.

† In reality the twelfth Lord Stourton.

‡ At Douai in France.



his Cathedral Priorship for that of Winchester. This Jubilarian was gathered to his Fathers full of years & merit on the 3rd of October 1748 while he was residing with the nuns of Antwerp."

IX. Peter Stourton, by birth the ninth son, who died in his infancy..

William, 12th Lord Stourton, and Elizabeth his wife, though the parents of nine sons, had no daughters born to them.

Lord Stourton died on August the 7th, 1685, aged forty years.\* He was buried at Stourton, but there is no entry of the ceremony in the parish registers. On the same large slab which bears the inscriptions to the memories of John, 9th Lord Stourton, Edward, 10th Lord Stourton, and William, 11th Lord Stourton, is the following inscription to himself:

"Item hic jacet sepultus dominus Gulielmus Stourton Baro' de Stourton, filius honorandi Edwardi Stourton, filii natu maximi prædicti militis balnei, primusque exclusorum suæ domus Baronum in Parliamentariis apud magnates sessionibus et suffragiis, propter non ejurare fidem avorum sanctam, qui obiit septimo die Augusti anno Jacobi Secundi Regis Angliæ primo, annoque Domini Dei 1685."

Lord Stourton died intestate, and Letters of Administration to his personal estate were granted March the 3rd, 1685-6. Lady Stourton survived her husband, dying in April, 1688,† but the place of her burial is unknown. Lord Stourton was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Edward, 13th Lord Stourton.

\* *Vide* "Complete Peerage," vol. vii., p. 256.

† *Ibid.*

The Right Honourable Edward, thirteenth Baron, and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, was the eldest son of William, twelfth Lord Stourton, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Preston, Knight and Baronet, of Furness, Co. Lancaster, and succeeded his father, August the 7th, 1685.

Edward, 13th Lord Stourton, was baptized at Stourton on June the 24th, 1665, being described in the Stourton parish registers, in the entry of his baptism, as "Edward s. of William, Lord Stourton, & Elizabeth." The entry is interlined in a different handwriting, and it is possible (refer to remarks on page 507) that the actual ceremony took place elsewhere.

As a Papist, Lord Stourton never sat in Parliament. Lord Stourton married, in Paris, Teresa, daughter of Robert (or Thomas—*vide* "Complete Peerage") Buckingham, Equerry to King James II., who had followed his Majesty into France; but of this marriage there was no issue.

He succeeded to the greatly impoverished and encumbered estates of his father. These were but little indeed in comparison with the large property which in previous generations had once formed the inheritance of the Stourton family. The attainder of Charles, 8th Lord Stourton, had been the first break in the prosperity of the Lords Stourton. The severe penalties and restrictions enforced in the sequestration of the estates of William, 11th Lord Stourton, and also of his eldest son, had told heavily upon the estates; and added to this were the results of the sequestrations of several junior members of the family who had held leases for three lives of a considerable part of the property. There was little or no alternative but to part with the estates, and Lord Stourton commenced to dispose of them soon after his succession. There could have been little inducement to retain them, for, encumbered as they were, the annual income accruing therefrom to Lord Stourton could only have been small. As a Catholic, moreover, he would, in England, have been subjected to continual annoyance and persecution, and, like so many other Catholic noblemen at that time, he seems to have followed the exiled King into France. In 1688 the hundreds of West Perrott, Williton, Freemanors, and Andersfield were sold, and this apparently was the first portion of the property to be parted with. The details of the dispersal of the greatest part of the family estates at this period form a most melancholy

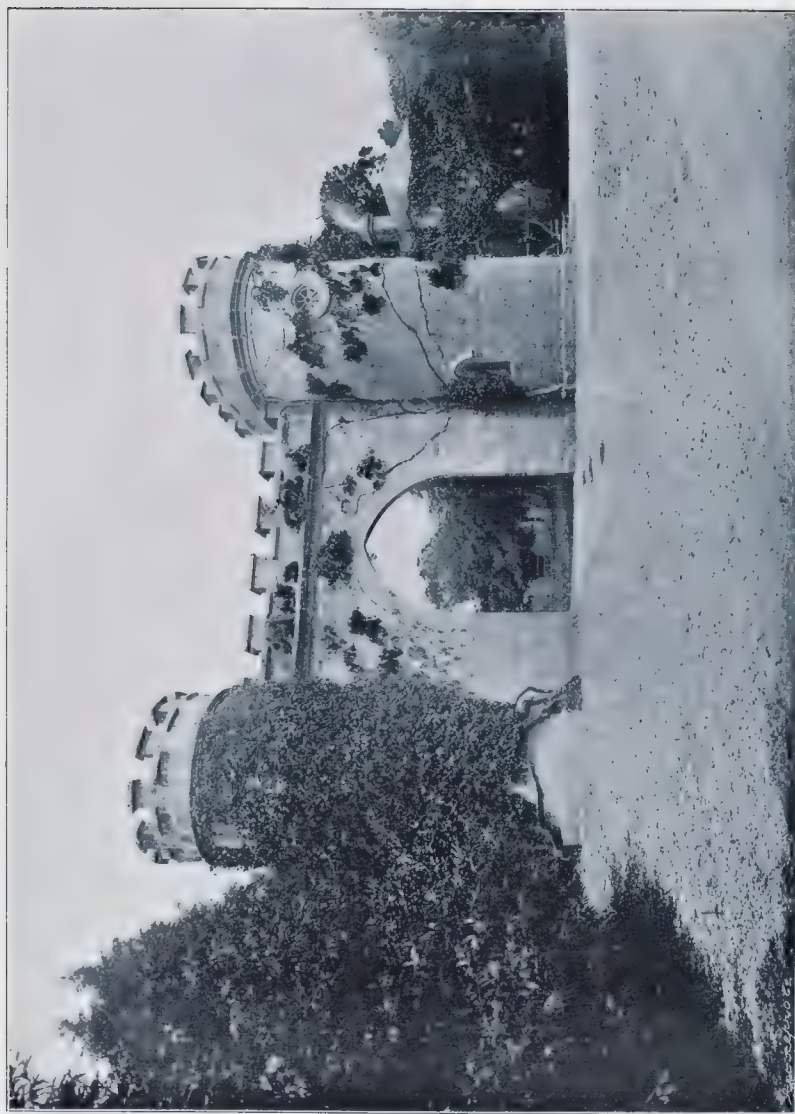
chronicle, culminating in the sale of Stourton House and the Manor, Advowson and lands of Stourton, from which the Lords Stourton derived alike their name, their arms, and the designation of their Peerage, and where they had resided, at any rate, since the time of the Conquest, if not from a period long anterior to that date. This property was disposed of nominally for the sum of £19,400.

Sir R. C. Hoare, in his "Hundred of Mere," page 46, in a footnote has :

"This Edward Lord Stourton disposed of the greater part of the manors and estates he succeeded to on the death of his father; amongst which, those of Stourton, co. Wilts, and Stourton Caundle, co. Dorset, with the advowsons, were sold, anno 1714, to Sir Thomas Meeres, Knight, as trustee for Richard Hoare, Esq., &c. &c. &c."

This is not strictly accurate. The property was mortgaged in June, 1686, for £4,000, and in the following December for a further £2,000, and in 1690 for £4,000 more. In 1695 it was still further encumbered to the extent of £3,500. This sum appears to have been reduced, but in 1703 the estates were still charged with £9,900. In 1707 Sir Thomas Meres purchased the then existing mortgage and advanced a further sum of £2,645 1s. 6d., the sum then fixed as the amount of the redemption money being £17,700. In 1707 the estates were conveyed to Sir Horatio Pettus and Robert Meres upon trust for sale. An Act of Parliament was obtained to enable the estates to be conveyed in fee simple, and on the 5th and 6th of October, 1714, the estate was finally sold to Sir Thomas Meres, the amount of the purchase money being £19,400, of which £18,624 os. 3d. was applied to the discharge of the mortgages, and £775 19s. 9d. was handed to Lord Stourton. Sir Thomas Meres then became the absolute owner of the Manors, Lands, and Advowsons of Stourton and Stourton Caundle. It does not seem, either, that he held the property as a trustee. Sir Thomas Meres died, his will being proved May the 14th, 1716. His son, Sir John Meres, succeeded, and by deeds dated February 26th, 1717, and in consideration of the payment of £14,000 for Stourton and £9,000 for Stourton Caundle, he conveyed the property to Vigerus Edwards, of the Inner Temple, London, Gentleman, and John Miller, of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery. By a deed dated the 7th of July, 1720, Messrs. Edwards and Miller released the estates to Mr. Henry Hoare, in whose family they have since remained. Preserved with the Stourton estate deeds is the "abstract of title" of Sir John Meres, evidently prepared in anticipation of his sale of the property. As it recites the dealings with the estates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth until they finally passed from the Stourton family, it will probably be of interest if inserted herein in full. It is as follows :





ANCIENT GATEWAY AT STOURTON, CO. WILTS  
*From a photograph, 1898.*



*Sir John Meres's Title to the Manors of Stourton in Wilts and of Stourton  
Caundle in Dorset\**

5th November 22 Eliz: Anno Dn 1580

By IND<sup>r</sup> inrolled in Chancery between John Ld Stourton Edw<sup>d</sup> Stourton & Charles Stourton Esqres of ye one part Wm Ld Burleigh Ld High Treasurer of England Thomas Earl of Sussex Ld Chamberlaine of Her Maties Household Wm Ld Chobham then Warden of ye 5 Ports S<sup>r</sup> Wm Cordell Knight then Master of ye Rolls & Rogers Mannors Esqr of ye other part And by a Fine levyed pursuant to ye sd Indr In cons of a Marriage then to fore had between ye sd John Ld Stourton & ye sd Ffrances his then Wife one of ye Daughters of sd Wm Ld Chobham

THE sd John Ld Stourton Edwd Stourton & Charles Stourton Did among divers other Manors settle & convey

All that ye Manor of Stourton with ye appurts with ye advowson of ye Parish Church of Stourton And all lands tents rents Revcons Services & Hereditamts thereunto belonging in ye County of Wilts

And all that ye Manor of Stourton Caundle in ye County of Dorset And all lands tents rents Revcons Services & Hereditamts thereunto belonging in ye sd County of Dorset

And as to ye Manor of Stourton &c in Wilts

To ye use of ye sd John Ld Stourton & Frances his Wife for their lives During ye Life of ye Lady Anne Stourton ye Mother of ye sd Lord

And as to ye sd Man<sup>r</sup> &c of Stourton Caundle in Dorset

To the use of ye sd John Ld Stourton During ye Life of his sd Mother and after her decease as to ye Manor & pmes last menconed

To ye use of ye sd John Ld Stourton & ffrances his Wife & ye Heirs Male of ye sd John Ld Stourton

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye heirs male of Wm then late Ld Stourton ye Grandfather

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye heirs of ye body of ye sd John Ld Stourton

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye heirs of ye body of ye sd Wm Ld Stourton

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye Right Heirs of John Ld Stourton for ever

And after ye Death of ye sd Lady Anne The sd Manor of Stourton & lands in Wilts were settled

To ye use of ye sd John Ld Stourton & ye heirs Male of his body

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye heirs Male of ye body of ye sd Ld Wm ye Grandfather

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye heirs of ye body of ye sd John Ld Stourton

\* This is a transcript of the formal copy supplied (1898) by the solicitors of Sir Henry Hoare. It has not been possible to compare it with the original document.



Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye heirs of ye body of ye sd Wm Ld Stourton

Rem<sup>r</sup> To her late Matie Queen Eliz : her Heirs & Successors

The sd John Ld Stourton died without Issue whereby ye sd Manor & p<sup>r</sup>mes in Wilts & Dorset descended

To Edward Ld Stourton ye Brother of ye sd John Ld Stourton as heir in Tail Male & Tail genall under ye Limitacons aforesd To ye heirs of ye body of ye sd Ld Wm the Grandfather

And on ye Decease of Edw<sup>d</sup> Ld Stourton ye p<sup>r</sup>mes descended to his Son & heir Wm Ld Stourton

20 Aug 16 C : 2 1664

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Tripartite Betw : Sr. Wm Stourton Knt of the Bath Ld Stourton of Stourton in Wilts Wm Stourton Esq Son & heir of Edw<sup>d</sup> Stourton Esq desed who was eldest son & heir apparent of ye sd Ld Stourton and Tho Stourton (Brother of the sd Lord Stourton) of the first Part Sr Tho Preston Baronet Jane Morgan Widow & Eliz Preston sister of the sd Sr Tho Preston and Grandchild of the sd James Morgan of the 2nd Part Sr Edw<sup>d</sup> Seymour Bar<sup>t</sup> Sr Geo Hoare Bar<sup>t</sup> William Gerard Esq & ffrancis Bagshaw Esq of the 3d Part

In cons of a marriage between the sd Wm Stourton Esq & Eliz : Preston & of £2000 paid & £3000 Secured to be paid by the sd Sr Tho Preston for the marriage Porcon of the said Eliz : And for settleing the same

The sd Lord Stourton William Stourton & Tho Stourton Cov<sup>t</sup>ed before the end of the next Michas Terme by one or more ffines to convey & assure unto the sd Sr Edw<sup>d</sup> Seymour Sr Geo How Wm Gerrard & ffrancis Bagshaw inter alia The manors capital messgs ffarmes Lands & Tents of Stourton in Wilts and the advowson of the Church of Stourton and all other their Lands in Wilts

And the castle manor capital messgs ffarmes Lands & Tents of Stourton Caundle als Caundle Haddon in Dorset And the Advowson of the Parish Church of Marsh in Dorset and all other their Lands in Dorset Which sd fine or fines or all other fines leyed within 12 months past or to be leyed were declared and agreed to be to the uses foll that is to say

As to the Castle Demesne Lands and ffarms of Stourton Caundle and the ffarme Demesne Lands of Stourton (Excepting mansion House Park of Stourton)

To the intent that the sd Wm Stourton might receive a Rent of £500 p annum during ye Joint lives of Wm Stourton Eliz : Preston & Wm. Ld Stourton And if Eliz : died leaving Wm. Stourton Esq Then Wm Stourton was to have £600 per annum during his and the said Ld Stourtons lives.

And to the Intent that Sr Tho Preston might receive yearly Rent of £200 during the Joint lives of Wm Stourton Ld Stourton & Eliz Preston And if ye sd Ld Stourton dyed leaving Wm Stourton and Eliz Preston Then Sr Tho Preston was to receive a yearly Rent of £150 during ye joint lives of Wm Stourton & Eliz Preston

And that ye sd fines of ye sd Lands charged with the said Rents were declared to be to the further Intent that ye sd Eliz Preston aft the death of her Intended Husband in case she did survive him shd out of ye same receive ye yearly Rent of £600 for her life for her Jointure in Bar of Dower

And as the sd uses shall determine and as to all the residue whereof no use was before declared To the use of the sd Wm Ld Stourton for his life Rem<sup>r</sup> to Wm Stourton Esq for his life Rem<sup>r</sup> To the use of the Trustees to secure the contingent uses But to take ye profits for ye benefit of sd Wm Stourton Esq

Rem<sup>r</sup> for the first and other son & sons of ye sd Wm Stourton Esq on ye body of ye sd Eliz : Preston & the heirs Male of ye body of such first son &c

And for want of first heirs To ye use of the sd Sr Tho Preston & James Morgan for 99 years to commence from the Death of ye sd Wm Preston\* Esq on Trust aft menconed

And aft the determinacon of that Estate To ye use of ye sd Wm Stourton Esq and the heires Male of his body by any other wife

Rem<sup>r</sup> to Wm Stourton Esq Grandson to ye sd Wm Ld Stourton & the heirs male of his body

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye sd Tho Stourton third son of ye sd Ld Stourton & the heirs male of body

Rem<sup>r</sup> To Thomas Stourton Esq hereto & the heirs male of his body

Rem<sup>r</sup> To ye sd Wm Ld Stourton his heirs

The Trusts of ye sd 99 years Terme are declared to be (in case of no issue male or such issue dye without issue before &c and there shd be issue daughters) for raising such Daughters Porcons if one daughter £5000 if 2 or more £8000 at 18 or marriage wth maintenances in the mean Time

Provided that ye Ld Stourton might appoint the mannor of Stourton Caundle except Castle & Demense of Stourton Caundle unto ye use of any wife or wives he shd happen to marry for her life for her Joynture

The like power to Wm Stourton And Powers of Leasing for lives or yeares

And a Power for Wm Stourton to make any Lease or Leases of Stourton Caundle to commence aft the death of Wm Ld Stourton and such woman as He shall marry & after ye Death of Wm Stourton or the survivor of them for 21

\* Doubtless a mistake for Wm Stourton.

years for porcons of the younger son or sons & for ye Daughter or Daughters as  
He shall Direct

This Deed is executed by the sd Ld Stourton Wm Stourton Sr Tho Preston  
James Morgan & Eliz Preston

16 Charles II

A Copy of a Fine in Dorset Wilts & Somerst Edm Seymour Geo How  
Baronet Wm Gerard ffrancis Bagshaw Esq Wm Dm Stourton Wm Stourton & Tho  
Stourton Ar Oldford of the Castle of the & of ye Fishery\* in the water of Stower &  
of advowsons aforesd

Thomas Edward† Lord Stourton was the heir mail of the sd Marriage

27 May 1687.

By Indr of Bgaine & Sale inrolled in Chansory 4 June in ye same yeare Tripar-  
tite Between ye said Edwd Lord Stourton of ye first Part ffrancis Bagshaw of ye  
second pt Robert Brent of ye 3d pt. The sd Ld Stourton in Cons of £100 Did  
bargaine and sell all land in Wilts and Dorset and the advowsons of Stourton Mask  
to Bagshaw & his heires to make him tent to a Precipe for ye suffering a recovery to  
be had agt Him by the sd Brent who was to vouch the Ld Stourton & to ye Com  
Vouchee Which Recovery was thereby declared to pass to the sd Ld Stourton &  
his heires.

Trinity 3<sup>o</sup> Jac 2

A Copy of a Common Recovery in Wilts where-in Robert Brent is Demandent  
agt ffrancis Bagshaw who vouched the sd Edward Lord Stourton who vouched the  
Comon Vouchee Of the mannors of Stourton and Penley.

10 mesgs 5 Tofts 3 Mills 3 Dovehouses 10 Gardens 250 acres of Land 50  
acres of meadow 240 acres of Pasture 100 acres of wood 500 acres of  
ffuze & Heath Comon of Pasture and omnibus & free warren in  
Stourton Penley Newton Salisbury Wilton Salisbury Stoford and  
Wylie And of the Advowson of the Church of Stourton

Trin 3<sup>o</sup> Jacobi 2.

A Copy of a Common Recovery in Dorset wherein the sd Robert Brent is  
Demand<sup>d</sup> agt the sd ffrancis Bagshaw who vouched the sd Edward Lord Stourton  
who vouched the Common Vouchee

Of the Castle of Stourton Caundle als Haddon and ye mannors of Stourton  
Caundle als Caundle Haddon other mannors 20 mesgs ten Tofts six  
Mills 6 Dovehouses 20 Gardains 400 acres of Land 150 acres of

\* This clause is queried in the copy supplied.

† Evidently an error, Thomas and Edward being different sons, of whom Edward (13th Lord Stourton) was  
the elder.



Meadow 600 acres of Pasture 100 acres of wood 50 acres of ffuze & Heath and Comon of Pasture And the ffree ffishery in the water of Stour And the Advowson of the Church of Marsh

5 June 3d Jac 2d Ao Dn 1686.

By Ind<sup>r</sup> ye sd Edwd Ld Stourton in Cons of £4000 pd by John Ld Bollasys Did Demise All ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes (int alia) To ye sd Ld Bollasyse for ye Terme of 500 Years On Condison to be void on payment of £4200

5 Dec<sup>r</sup> 3 Jac 2d 1686

By Ind<sup>r</sup> ye sd Edwd Ld Stourton in Cons of ye further Sume of £2,000 paid to him by ye sd Ld Bollasyse Released ye aforesd Proviso Redemable on paymt of £6300

6 Dec 4 Jac 2d.

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Tripartite between ye sd Edwd Ld Stourton of ye 1st pt ye sd Ld Bollasyse of ye 2d pt Thomas Earl Aylesbury & Rich: Earl of Scarborough of ye 3d pt

In Cons of £6000 to ye Ld Bollasyse

The sd Ld Bollasyse by ye direcon of ye Ld Stourton assed ye p<sup>r</sup>mes (int alia) to ye sd Earls for ye Residue of ye sd 500 years Subject to Redempcon on payment of £6300

5 June 1690.

By Ind<sup>r</sup> between ye sd Ld Stourton of ye one pt The Lady Anne Bollasyse & ye sd Earls of ye other pt

The sd Ld Stourton Released All Provisoes & Agreemts for Redempcon to ye sd Earles

And in Cons of ye further sume of £4000 to ye sd Ld Stourton paid by ye sd Lady Anne The sd Ld Stourton Did Grant & demise to Her (int al<sup>r</sup>) ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes for ye Terme of 2000 years from ye day next before ye day of ye date of this Deed Subject to a Provisoe on payment To ye sd Earls of £6300 & to ye Lady Bollasyse of £4200 The 2000 years Terme was to be void and the Earls were to assign or surrender ye 500 years Terme

18 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1691

By Articles Between ye sd Lady Anne Bollasyse Relict & one of ye Ex<sup>rs</sup> of ye sd John Ld Bollasyse of ye 1st pt John Webb of ye 2d pt & Sr John Webb Bar<sup>t</sup> ffather of ye sd John Webb of ye 3d pt

The Lady Bollasyse Covenanted that ye sd Mortgages for £6000 & £4000 shd be holden IN Trust for ye sd John Webb & Sr John Webb for securing £10000 & Int (i.e.) £2000 & Int to Sr John Webb & £8000 & Int to John Webb

The Lady Anne Bollyasyse died having first made her Will & ye sd John Webb to whom with ye Sr John Webb ye sd £10000 Did belong one of her Ex<sup>rs</sup> & John Talbot Esq<sup>r</sup> ye other of her Ex<sup>rs</sup>

23 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1695

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Sextipartite between sd Ld Stourton sd Sr John Webb & John Webb & John Talbot of ye 2d pt sd Earl of Aylesbury & Earl of Scarborough of ye 3d pt Thomas Earl of ffaulconbridge Sr John Talbot Knt & Wm Thursby Esqre surviving Exrs of ye last Will of ye late Ld Bollasyse deced of ye 4th pt Richard How Esq<sup>r</sup> afterwards Sr Rich: How of ye 5th pt & Thomas Windham Esq<sup>r</sup> of ye 6th pt

In Cons of £2000 pd by sd Sr Richard How to sd Sr John Webb by sd Ld Stourtons Direcons & by ye sd Earl of Aylesbury Earl of Scarborough & John Talbots Consent & of £8000 pd by Rich: How to sd John Webb by ye direcon of sd Ld Stourton & wth ye Consent of ye sd Earls of Aylesbury & Scarborough & Earl of ffaulconbridge Sr John Talbott & Wm Thursby & of £3,500 pd by sd Richard How to sd Ld Stourton & of 5s apiece paid to ye sd Earl of Aylesbury & Earl of Scarborough by sd Rich: How

The sd Earls of Aylesbury & Scarborough by sd Ld Stourtons Direcon & wth ye Consent of sd Earl of ffaulconbridge Sr John Talbott & Wm Thursby

Did assigne unto ye sd Sr Richard How (inter alia)

The sd p<sup>r</sup>mes for ye Residue of ye sd 500<sup>d</sup> years

And ye sd Sr John Webb & John Talbott for ye Cons aforesd & of 5s pd by said Thomas Windham

Did by ye direcon of sd Rich: How & by ye Consent of ye sd Ld Stourton & Sr John Webb assigne ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes unto ye sd Tho: Windham for the Rem<sup>r</sup> of sd 2000 years

And ye sd Ld Stourton for ye Cons aforesd Did confirm to sd Sr Rich: How & Thomas Windham respectively & to their respective Ex<sup>rs</sup>

All ye sd Premes thereby assed for ye Residue of ye sd 500 years & 2000 years And did Release ye aforesd Provisoos & agreements for Redempcon Subject nevertheless to Redempcon on paym<sup>t</sup> to ye sd Richard How of £14600

6 March 1700

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Quadripartite Between ye sd Ld Stourton of ye 1st pt sd Sr Richard How of ye 2nd pt ye sd Thomas Windham of ye 3d pt & Henry ffrederick Thynne Esqr for whom ye sd Sr Richard How & Tho: Windham were Trustees of ye 4th pt

Reciting ye sd sumes of £2000 £8000 & £3500 paid by How as is menconed in ye last Ind<sup>r</sup> were ye proper monys of sd Henry ffrederick Thynne & that there became afterwards due to ye sd Thynne for ye Principal money & Int £17438 and that £3438 had been pd to ye sd Henry ffrederick Thynne And that there remained due to him £14000

The sd Ld Stourton for securing sd £14000 & Int

Did Confirm unto ye sd Rich: How & Tho: Windham respectively int alia

All ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes for ye Residue of ye sd 500 years & 2000 years Term

Subject to Redempcon on payment to ye sd Henry ffrederick Thynne by ye sd Ld Stourton of £14840

10 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1703

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Sextipartite Between sd Edw<sup>d</sup> Ld Stourton of ye 1th pt sd Sr Richard How of ye 2d pt sd Thomas Windham of ye 3d pt sd Henry ffrederick Thynne of ye 4th pt Sr Edwd Seymour Bar<sup>t</sup> Comptroler of her Maties Household of ye 5th pt & Francis Gwynne Esqr of ye 6th pt

Reciting that ye sd £14840 was not paid according to ye Proviso Contained in ye Ind<sup>r</sup> of ye 6th March 1700 and that ye Estate of sd Sr Rich: How & Tho: Windham in ye p<sup>r</sup>mes was become absolute In trust for ye sd ffrederick Thynne and that there was then due to ye sd Henry ffrederick Thynne on his Securities £9900

In cons of £9900 pd by ye sd Sr Edwd Seymour to ye sd Henry Frederick Thynne by sd Ld Stourtons direcon in full for Principal & Int And of £100 to ye sd Ld Stourton pd by sd Sr Edwd Seymour & of 5s to sd Sr Rich: How making together £10000 The sd Sr Rich: How by ye direcon of sd Henry Frederick Thynne & Ld Stourton

Did assigne &c unto ye sd Sr Edwd Seymour

All ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes in Wilts & Dorset part of ye Lands wch were Comprized in ye former Mortgages for ye Residue of ye sd 500 years Terme

And ye sd Tho: Windham for ye Cons aforesd & in Cons of 5s by ye Direcon of sd Henry Frederick Thynne & Ld Stourton

Did assigne &c ye p<sup>r</sup>mes to ye sd Francis Gwynne for ye Residue of ye sd 2000 years Terme In Trust for ye sd Sr Edwd Seymour

And ye sd Ld Stourton Did Confirm ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes to ye sd Sr Edwd



Seymour & Francis Gwynne Respectively for ye Residue of ye sd Terme of 500 years and 2000 years And Did Release unto them ye aforesaid Provisoos for Redempcon Subject nevertheless to a new Proviso for Redempcon on paymt to Sr Edward Seymour of £11800

8th Oct: 1706

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Tripartite Between sd Ld Stourton of ye 1<sup>t</sup> pt Samuel Rich Esqr of ye 2<sup>d</sup> pt & Richard King Gent of ye 3<sup>d</sup> pt

Reciting that sd Ld Stourton & Sam<sup>l</sup> Rich became joyntly bound on ye 6th of April then last by Bond then dated (for ye sd Ld Stourtons proper debt) to sd Rich: King in £1500 for paymt of £750 on ye 6th of October then Instant with Int

And Reciting that ye sd Ld Stourton by Ind<sup>r</sup> of Lease dat ye 7th of October then Instant Did demise to sd Samuel Rich

All that Copyhold messe & lands cum plin\* parcell of sd Manor of Stourton Caundle in sd County of Dorset called Hanns als Hanns Living als Hanns Tent And all those 3 late copyhold closes cont 12 acres Parcell of sd Man<sup>r</sup> then late in ye possion of Walter Tite and all that Dwelling House & outhouses &c reaching from sd House to Catherine Wheel lane Cont 18 acres then late in ye possion of Catherine Roper Widow being a moiety of a Tent ye other moiety whereof then late was in ye possion of Richard Bridlecombe And all that Copyhold messe & Lands thereto belonging Cont 102 acres then in ye Possion of Joan Lambert Widow

To Hold sd Premes before Recited to be in ye possion of sd Joan Lambert unto sd Samuel Rich after ye determinacon of ye sevall Estates of sd Joan Lambert & John Haskett Jun<sup>r</sup> therein during ye Terme of 80 years if either of them the said Samuel Rich or Richard King shd so long live

And to Hold all other ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes cum plin unto ye sd Sam<sup>l</sup> Rich from ye day before ye date of sd recited Ind<sup>r</sup> for ye Terme of 99 years if sd Sam<sup>l</sup> Rich Richard King & Thomas Hussey any or either of them shd so long live under ye Yearly Rents & payable at ye times in sd Ind<sup>r</sup> menconed

And Reciting that besides sd Principal sume of £750 there was due to sd Richard King £23 10s for Int making together £773 : 10s

For ye Cons of £26 : 10s making ye sd sume of £773 : 10s £800 pd to Ld Stourton and for other Cons therein menconed sd Ld Stourton Did Demise &c unto sd Richard King

\* In the copy supplied by Sir Henry Hoare's solicitors this term is queried upon each occasion that it occurs.

All that then late Copyhold messe cum plin parcell of sd Man<sup>r</sup> called Stourtons Tent als Castle farm then in ye possion of John Whittle as undertent of sd Ld Stourton And also All that messe cum plin in sd County of Wilts parcell of sd Man<sup>r</sup> called Colecat als Colecat farm now in ye possion of John Witchell as undertent of sd Ld Stourton together wth all Houses Outhouses &c

To Hold sd p<sup>r</sup>mes unto sd Richard King from ye day next before ye date thereof for ye Terme of 99 years If sd Richard King Samu<sup>ll</sup> Rich & Mary Daughter of Thomas Vine of Catstock in sd County of Dorset Husbandman any or either of them shall so long live

Under ye sevall Rents & Reservacons therein menconed

And for ye Cons aforemenconed & in Cons of 5s paid by sd Richard King to sd Sam<sup>ll</sup> Rich sd Sam<sup>ll</sup> Rich at Ld Stourtons Request Did Grant &c unto sd Richard King

All sd p<sup>r</sup>mes in sd Recited Ind<sup>r</sup> demised unto sd Sam<sup>ll</sup> Rich wth their appurts Unto sd Rich: King from thenceforth for ye respective Termes of 80 and 99 years for which sd p<sup>r</sup>mes are before recited to be demised unto sd Samu<sup>ll</sup> Rich

And sd Ld Stourton for ye Cons aforesd Did Ratifye & Confirm unto sd Richard King sd p<sup>r</sup>mes for sd respective Terms of 80 years & 99 years aforesd

Subject to Redempcon on paymt to King of £800 & Int

24 June 1707

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Quinquupartite Between Ld Stourton of ye 1<sup>t</sup> pt sd Sr Edwd Seymour of ye 2<sup>d</sup> pt Francis Gwynne of ye 3<sup>d</sup> pt Sr Tho: Meres of ye 4<sup>th</sup> pt Sr Gilbert Dolbin & Whitechcott of ye 5<sup>th</sup> pt

In Cons of £12345. 18. 6. to Sr Edwd Seymour pd Sr Tho: Meres at ye Request of Ld Stourton in full of Principal & Int & of £2645. 1. 6. to Ld Stourton pd by Sr Tho: Meres & for securing ye sd sevall sumes making together £15000 wth Int at 6 p Cent

Sir Edwd Seymour by Direcon of Ld Stourton Did assigne to Meres ye sd Premes for ye Rem<sup>r</sup> of ye sd 500 years

And in Cons of 5s to Gwynne pd by Dolben & Whitechott Gwyne Did at the request of Ld Stourton assigne by ye direcon of Meres & in Trust for him To Dolbin & Whitechcott sd Premes for ye Rem<sup>r</sup> of ye sd Terme of 2000 years The sd Ld Stourton Did Release & Confirm ye p<sup>r</sup>mes to Meres & his Trustees respectively for ye Rem<sup>r</sup> of ye sd sevall Termes

Subject to Redempcon on paymt of £17700 as therein is menconed

27 28 Oct: 1709

By Indrs of Lease Quadripartite and the Release Quinquartite Between the sd Edwd Lord Stourton of the first part Sr Horatio Pettus Baronet & Robert Meres Esq of the second pt Sr Tho: Meres Knt 3d pt and Sr John Meres Knt Son & heir apparent of ye sd Sr Tho Meres of ye 4th pt

Reciting the assignments to ye sd Sr Tho Meres & his Trustees of ye sd 500 yeares & 2000 yeares Termes dated the 24 June 1707 And also the Conveyance to Pettus & Meres of the inheritance on trust as aforesaid dated 25 & 26 July 1707

It is witnessed that for Barring all Intail & Remainder and to the Intent to corroborate the said effects & Terms for 500 yeares & 1000 yeares (by mistake instead of 2000 yeares) afsd to Sr Tho Meres his Trustees as afore recited And for further assuring the sd Sr H Pettus & Meres on the Trusts aforesd & of 5s to ye sd Ld Stourton Pettus & Meres pd by Sir John Meres They ye sd Pettus & R Meres and Ld Stourton Did Grant Release & Confirm unto ye sd Sr John Meres his heirs and assigns

All the ppy in Wilts & Somerset for ye suffering ye Common Recovery of the then mischas Terme The uses whereof and of all former Recovery are thereby declared to be ye use of the sd Sr Tho Meres Sr Gilbert Dolben & Geo Whitchcott respectively their Ex adms & assigns for ye several Terms of 500 yeares & 2000 yeares Subject to such Redempcon as the same were then lyable unto

And after the expiracon or other determinacon thereof & subject thereto To ye use of ye sd Pettus & Meres and their heires Upon the Trusts in the sd Indre of ye 26 July 1707

This Deed is executed by all parties

An Exemplificacon of a Recovery in Wilts wherein Joseph Sherwood is Demandant Sr John Meres is Tenant and Edwd Ld Stourton Vouchee who vouches the Comon Vouchee

Of the Castle of Stourton and the Mannor of Stourton and ye Park of Stourton 50 messes 620 acres of Land 350 acres of Meadow 550 acres of Pasture 100 acres of wood 400 acres of ffuze & Heath 100 acres of More Comon of Pasture ffree warren & affair in Stourton And ye advowson of the Church of Stourton

30 October 1708

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Between sd Ld Stourton of ye one part & ye sd Sr Thomas Meres of ye other part It was agreed that £900 then due for ye sd £15000 shd become Principal & carry Int & that ye Mortgaged Premes shd stand charged therewith



10 December 1709

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Between sd Ld Stourton of ye one part and Thomas Stone farmer of ye other pt

The sd Ld Stourton for Cons of ye Rents & Cov<sup>ts</sup> therein menconed Did Lease unto sd Thomas Stone

All that messe or Tent in Stourton Caundle in sd County of Dorset then in ye tenure of John Whittle wth ye appurts

To Hold ye same from Lady day then next ensuing for 12 years

Under ye yearly Rent of £100 Payable half yearly

10 December 1709

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Between sd Ld Stourton of ye one pt & William King of Stourton in ye sd County of Wilts Farmer of ye other pt

The Ld Stourton for Cons of ye Rents & Covts therein menconed Did lease unto sd Wm King

The Dairy House & divers Lands part of ye Demens of ye said Ld Stourton in Stourton aforesd vizt in Wilts

To Hold ye same from Lady day then next ensuing for 12 years

Under ye yearly Rent of £365 payable half yearly

And King agrees to collect & pay ye Quit Rents & to do certain other services

12 Anne

By Act of Parliament Reciting the sd Settlemt of ye 22d year of Queen Elizabeth of ye Manor & Lands in Wilts & that ye Rem<sup>r</sup> thereof was vested in ye Crown

And Reciting ye descent of ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes to ye present Edwd Ld Stourton as aforesd

And Reciting that He had some time then since Mortgaged ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes in Wilts & Dorset to Sr Thomas Meres for £15300 & had since contracted with him to sell him ye same for £19400 in wch sd £15300 & an Arrear of Int were included

And Reciting that sd Sr Tho : Meres brought his Bill in Court to compell paymt of his Mortgage mony or foreclose And that sd present Ld Stourton brought a Cross Bill to oblige sd Sr Thomas to go on wth his Purchase and that ye Court Decreed sd Sr Thomas a Purchaser if sd Ld Stourton could make an Absolute & indefeazible Estate in Fee Simple of ye p<sup>r</sup>mes wch he could not do without An Act of Parliament for vesting ye sd Rem<sup>r</sup> in ffee in ye Crown in some psons to make it Capable of being Barred

It was enacted that ye Rem<sup>r</sup> in Fee Simple of sd p<sup>r</sup>mes cum plin shd be divested out of ye Crown & be vested in Sr Jeffery Palmer of Carleton in ye County of Northampton Bart & Thomas Modlycot of ye City of Westm<sup>r</sup> Esqr To ye Intent that ye same might be barred by a Comon Recovery

25 26 June 1707

By Ind<sup>rs</sup> of Lease and Release ye Release being Tripartite & made Between sd Ld Stourton of ye 1<sup>t</sup> pt The sd Sr Thomas Meres of ye 2<sup>d</sup> pt and Sr Horatio Pettus Bart & Robt Meres of ye 3<sup>d</sup> pt

All ye sd P<sup>r</sup>mes were granted unto & to ye use of ye sd Pettus & Robert Meres & their Heirs On Trust to Sell ye same & out of ye moneys in ye 1<sup>t</sup> place to pay ye mony Due to Sr John Meres in Discharge of his sd Mortgages & Securities And to pay ye Residue to ye sd Ld Stourton

17 18 June 1713

By Ind<sup>rs</sup> of Lease & Release ye Release being Quinquartite & made Between sd Ld Stourton of ye 1<sup>t</sup> pt Sr Horatio Pettus Bart & Robt Meres Esqr of ye 2<sup>nd</sup> pt sd Sr Thomas Meres of ye 3<sup>d</sup> pt Joseph Sherwood Gent of ye 4<sup>th</sup> pt & Wm Evelyn Gent of ye 5<sup>th</sup> pt

Reciting ye Ind<sup>r</sup> Quinquartite of ye 24<sup>th</sup> June 1707 vizt The sd Assignmt from Sr Edwd Seymour to Sr Thomas Meres & his Trustees

And Reciting that ye Freehold & Revcon of sd p<sup>r</sup>mes was vested in sd Sr Horatio Pettus & Robt Meres

And Reciting there had been some Treaty or Proposals made for sd Sr Thomas's becoming a Purchaser And that by a Decree in Chancery made ye 18<sup>th</sup> of June in ye 10<sup>th</sup> year of Queen Anne in certain causes wherein ye sd Sr Thomas Meres and others were Plts & ye said Ld Stourton Rich Horatio Pettus & Robert Meres & Peter Battiscombe were Defts and in a Cross Cause wherein ye sd Ld Stourton & Rich were Plts & Sr Thomas Meres & Sr John Meres Knights were Defts It was decreed that if ye sd Ld Stourton could make an Indefeazible Estate of Inheritance in Fee simple then Sr Thomas Meres shd proceed in his Purchase

And Reciting ye sd Act of Parliamente

It is Witnessed That for ye Docking and Barring All estates Tail Revcons & Rem<sup>ts</sup> of & in ye Premes and to ye Intent to Confirm ye sd Termes of 500 years & 2000 years aforesd to Sr Thomas Meres & his Trustees

as aforesd and for confirming ye premes & ye Revcons & Inheritance thereof To Pettus & Robt Meres on ye Trusts thereafter menconed & of 5s apiece to sd Ld Stourton Pettus & Robt Meres pd by Joseph Sherwood The sd Ld Stourton & by his Direcccon sd Horatio Pettus & Robt Meres Did grant Release & Convey ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes

To & To ye use of ye sd Joseph Sherwood his Heirs & assigns To ye Intent that He might be a good Tent of ye ffreehold of ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes untill a good Recovery shd be had against him for ye same by sd Wm Evelyn Demandant wherein sd Joseph Sherwood shd vouch to warranty sd Ld Stourton who shd vouch ever ye Comon Vouchee so that a perfect Comon Recovry might be had thereof And it was thereby declared that ye sd Comon Recovery shd be to ye use of ye sd Sr Thomas Meres Sr Gilbert Dolbyn & Geo: Whitchcote respectively for ye sd 500 years & 2000 years & for corroborating thereof And aft ye expiracon or other Determinacon of ye sd Termes To ye use of ye sd Pettus & Robert Meres & their heirs. In trust to convey ye same as ye sd Court of Chancery shd direct in ye sd Causes

12<sup>o</sup> Anne Termino sce Trinitat

An exemplificacon of a Comon Recovery of sd Premes in Wilts suffered psuant To ye said Ind<sup>r</sup> of ye 18th June 1713 by such names descriptons & number of acres as are menconed in the Recovery of Mich<sup>as</sup> 9<sup>o</sup> of the Queen

8th July 1714

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Quadrupartite between sd Ld Stourton of ye 1<sup>t</sup> pt Peter Battiscombe Esqr Ex<sup>r</sup> of ye sd Rich: King deced & Sam<sup>l</sup> Rich of ye 2<sup>d</sup> pt sd Sr Tho: Meres of ye 3<sup>d</sup> pt & Wm Hodgson Gent & John Reeve Gent of ye 4<sup>th</sup> pt

Reciting the Ind<sup>r</sup> of ye 8th October 1706 vizt Mortgage to Richard King and that ye sd Richard King abt 7 years &  $\frac{1}{2}$  then past (ye 800<sup>l</sup> menconed in ye sd Ind<sup>r</sup> of ye 8th of October 1706 & all Int thereon due being unpaid) Departed this Life having 1<sup>st</sup> made his Will & ye sd Peter Battiscombe Ex<sup>r</sup> who thereby became intituled to ye p<sup>r</sup>mes menconed to be demised in ye sd Ind<sup>r</sup> of ye 8th of October for the Residue of ye Terme of 99 years Determinable as therein is menconed and also subject to ye Proviso for Redempcon as therein is menconed

And Reciting that ye sd Sr Tho: Meres had advanced sevall sums of mony on mortgages to him made by sd Ld Stourton of sd p<sup>r</sup>mes and on ye 8th July



1709 Did Contract wth sd Ld Stourton for ye Purchase of sd p'mes so mortgaged to him and that sevall suites in Chancery being comenced & prosecuted between sd Sr Thomas Meres & others & ye sd Ld Stourton & others as aforesaid

And Reciting that upon hearing sd causes originally ye 18th June 1711 & on ye further hearing sd Causes 21 July 1713 for ye further direcon of ye Court on ye matters reserved The Contract between sd Sr Tho: Meres & sd Ld Stourton was established and decreed to be pformed And an acco<sup>t</sup> was directed to be taken by Mr Medlycott one of ye Ma<sup>ss</sup> of sd Court int al touching sd £800 & Int and sd Sr Tho: Meres was ordered to pay what sd Ma<sup>e</sup> shd certifye due on Acco<sup>t</sup> of sd £800 & Int before his Purchase out of ye Purchase mony and out of his own Estate all Int due for sd £800 since ye sd Purchase

And Reciting that sd Ma<sup>e</sup> had by his Rep<sup>t</sup> dated 1st July then last Certifyed that there would be due on acco<sup>t</sup> of sd £800 & Int at 6 p cent to ye date thereof £905. 1s. & appointed sd Sr Thomas to bring ye same before him on ye sd 8th of July in order to divide ye same between ye sd Peter Battiscombe & Sam<sup>l</sup> Rich according to their respective Rights wch sd Report stood absolutely confirmed

And Reciting that psuant to sd Report sd Sr Tho: Meres paid unto sd Ma<sup>e</sup> said £905. 1s.

In Cons of sd £905. 1s. pd sd Peter Battiscombe by sd Wm Hodgson & John Reeve The sd Peter Battiscombe by ye direcon of sd Ld Stourton & Samuell Rich Did assigne &c unto sd Wm Hodgson & John Reeve

All sd p'mes menconed in sd Ind<sup>r</sup> of ye 8th October for ye Residue of ye sd Terme of 97 years

In Trust for ye sd Sr Tho: Meres his Heirs & Ass To ye Intent ye same might be kept on foot & waiting on ye Inheritance of ye sd p'mes gted or intended to be gted unto sd Sr Tho: Meres his Heirs and ass

5 6 October 1714

By Ind<sup>rs</sup> of Lease & Release Between sd Ld Stourton of ye 1st pt sd Sr Horatio Pettus & sd Robt Meres of ye 2d pt & sd Sr Thomas Meres of ye 3d pt

Reciting That Sr Thomas ye 24 June 1707 had lent at Int at 6 p cent pann to sd Ld Stourton £15000 Principal mony on ye Residue then to come of ye said sevall Termes of 500 years & 2000 years wch terms were assed to Sr Thomas Meres or to Sr Gilbert Dolbin & Geo: Whitchotte In Trust for Sr Tho: Meres And afterwards sd Sr Tho: Meres Did lend to Ld Stourton ye further sume of £900

And Reciting the Ind<sup>r</sup> of Lease & Release Tripartite dated ye 25 & 26 June 1707 whereby all ye sd Man<sup>rs</sup> & p<sup>r</sup>mes were gted by Ld Stourton unto & to ye use of ye sd Pettus & Robt Meres & ye heirs On Trust to make Sale thereof for ye purposes aforementioned

And Reciting Sr Thomas did on ye 8th July 1709 Contract wth ye sd Stourton for Purchase of ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes & all ye Estates & Int of ye sd Ld Stourton in Wilts & Dorset for £15400

And Reciting sevall suites in Chancery aforementioned And that upon ye hearing thereof on ye 18th June 1711 The Contract between ye sd Thomas Meres & ye sd Ld Stourton was established & agreed to be pformed If ye sd Ld Stourton could make an Absolute & Indefeazible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple of sd p<sup>r</sup>mes And it was referred to Mr Medlycott to see whether he could make such Estate as aforesaid

And Reciting ye Ma<sup>e</sup> by his Rep<sup>r</sup> 13th May 1712 Did Certify that as to ye sd Man<sup>r</sup> & p<sup>r</sup>mes of Stourton in Wilts he found that ye Rem<sup>r</sup> in fee Expectant on Certain Estates Tail menconed to be in sd Ld Stourton was in ye Crown wherefore He conceived Ld Stourton could not make such Indefeazible Estate

And Reciting that upon hearing sd Causes on ye spial matter of sd Report of ye 17th of Octob 1712 ye sd Court in regard ye sd purchase had so far proceeded gave sd Ld Stourton time to ye end of ye next Session of Parliam<sup>t</sup> to make sd Sr Tho: Meres a good Title And that then each side shd be at Liberty to get sd Causes set down to be heard on sd Rep<sup>r</sup>

And Reciting that at ye Session of Parliament next afforsd 17th of October sd Ld Stourton obtained such Act of Parliament as aforesd

And Reciting ye Ind<sup>rs</sup> of Lease & Release dated 17th & 18th June 1713 and the Recovrys suffered in psuance thereof whereby ye Rem<sup>r</sup> in fee by ye sd Act of Parliament vested in Sr Jeffery Palmer & Tho: Modlycott was barred & the Premes were settled on ye sd Pettus & Robt Meres On Trust to convey ye same as ye sd Court of Chancery shd direct in ye sd Causes

And Reciting sd Causes came again to be heard 20 July 1713 touching ye mres reserved on sd former hearing And ye Court declared that (ye aforesd objeccon to ye Title being ans<sup>d</sup>ed by ye Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup>) sd purchase ought to be perfected and directed sd Sr Horatio Pettus & Robt Meres to convey ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes to sd Sr Thomas Meres his heirs or ass or as He or they shd appoint And that ye sd Ma<sup>e</sup> shd take an acco<sup>t</sup> of sd mortgages & Purchase mony and touching a Prior Mortgage made by sd Ld Stourton to one Rich: King by Ind<sup>r</sup> Tripartite dat 8th Octob 1706 for 99 years determinable on ye Death of certain psons therein named And that ye Principal mony due to sd Sr Tho:

Meres on his sd Mortgages & Int for ye same to ye 8th of July 1709 being ye day sd Sr Tho : Meres contracted for sd purchase And also ye Principal mony & Int due on sd Rich : Kings said Mortgage to that time And all monys had by sd Ld Stourton of sd Sr Thomas Meres after sd Purchased And all monys paid for ye sd Ld Stourton by sd Sr Tho : Meres & sd Sr Tho : costs in sd Causes after ye hearing & costs at Law before ye hearing were to be deducted out of sd Purchase mony And ye rest of ye purchase mony was to be pd to Ld Stourton wth Int.

And Reciting that ye sd Ma<sup>e</sup> by his Rep<sup>t</sup> dated 15th June 1714 certify that of ye sd £19400 purchase mony £18624 & 3d Int for what remained of sd Purchase mony at ye time of sd Purchase had been pd by sd Sr Tho : Meres to or for sd Ld Stourton or by Costs as aforesd taxed sd Sr Thomas & other things directed to be discounted as aforesd And that there was & would be due to sd Ld Stourton on 26th of July then next on acco<sup>t</sup> of sd Purchase mony & Int from ye time said Purchase was made ye sume of £775 : 19 : 9. And sd Ma<sup>e</sup> appointed ye same £775 : 19 : 9. to be pd sd Ld Stourton on ye 26th day of July then last Which Report stands confirmed on ye mocon of ye sd Ld Stourton himself

And Reciting ye sd sevall Termes afsed as aforesd To or In Trust for sd Sr Tho : Meres were assed to Thomas Martin Goldsmith & Sr Jeffery Palmer Bart Trustees to attend ye Inheritance of sd p<sup>r</sup>mes therein menconed to be conveyed to ye use of sd Sr Tho : Meres his heirs & ass

The sd Ld Stourton for ye Cons of £18624 : 0 : 3. Part of sd £19400 Purchase mony so by ye sd Rep<sup>t</sup> of ye 15th June last certified to be paid as aforesd and on cons of £775 : 19 : 9. Residue of ye sd Purchase mony Certified to be due to ye sd Ld Stourton paid to him by ye sd Sr Tho : Meres & of 5s apiece to Pettus & Robert Meres paid by Sr Tho : Meres and in psuance of ye sd Order dat 20 July 1713 and by his Direcon & in psuance of ye same Order sd Horatio Pettus & Robert Meres Did grant Release & Convey unto sd Sr Tho : Meres his Heirs & Ass

All that ye Castle Man<sup>r</sup> or reputed Man<sup>r</sup> & Capital mess of Stourton in ye County of Wilts wth ye & every of ye Rights Members & appurts And also all messes Farms Lands Tents & Hereditam<sup>ts</sup> to ye same Castle Man<sup>r</sup> or reputed Man<sup>r</sup> of Stourton belonging in ye Counties of Wilts & Somerset or either of them

And all that Water Mill in Stourton aforesd wth ye lands Ponds Pools & appurts to ye same belonging And all that farm in ye Parish



of Stourton aforesd then late in possion of John Mitchell his undertents or ass commonly called or known by ye name of Colecatt als Colecatt ffarm And all ye Lands to ye same belonging and ye Royalty Liberty or Right of Fishing in ye River Stour And ye Advowson to ye Parish Church of Stourton aforesd And also All other ye messes &c of sd Ld Stourton Sr Horatio Pettus & Robert Meres in ye Parish of Stourton aforesd And also all that ye Castle Man<sup>r</sup> of Stourton Candle als Caundle Haddon in ye County of Dorset wth all Rights to ye same belonging And also all messes &c of ye sd Ld Stourton Sr Horatio Pettus & Robert Meres in ye Parishes &c of Stourton Caundle als Caundle Haddon and ye advowson of ye Parish Church of Marsh and all other ye lands & Hereditam<sup>ts</sup> in Stourton Caundle als Caundle Haddon & Marsh or either of them And also all and singular other ye Estates & Int of him ye sd Edward Ld Stourton in ye sd Counties of Wilts & Dorset or either of them

And also all and singular Houses Edifices &c

And ye Revcon & Revcons Rem<sup>r</sup> & Rem<sup>rs</sup> &c

And all ye Estate Right &c

And all Deeds &c & true Copies &c

To Hold ye sd p<sup>ms</sup> unto sd Sr Tho : Meres his Heirs & ass To ye only use of ye sd Sr Tho : Meres his Heirs & ass for ever

Out of ye Cov<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> Incumbrances are Excepted ye sd sevall Terms for years assed to or In Trust for Sr Tho : Meres & since assed or intended to be assed to him & his Trustees In Trust for him his Heirs & ass To attend ye Inheritance

And except ye sd mortgage to King for 99 years determinable as aforesd Wch Terme is also assed to Wm Hodgson & John Reeve In Trust for Sr Tho : Meres & his Heirs By Ind<sup>r</sup> Quadrapartite dat 8th July 1714 To attend ye Inheritance as to ye Particulars whereof ye same was so made as aforesd

And except a High or Chief Rent of 7s & 1d issuing out of sd Man<sup>r</sup> of Stourton

And except such Estates by Copy of Court Rolls & Leases for years determinable on Lives as are menconed in ye Surveyors Schedule thereto annexed Whose Rents from Lady Day 1709 were agreed to be paid and continue to be paid to ye sd Sr Tho : Meres & his Heirs

6th Octob 1714

By Ind<sup>r</sup> Tripartite Between ye sd Edwd Ld Stourton of ye 1st pt ye sd Pettus & Robt Meres of ye 2nd pt & Sr Tho: Meres of ye 3d pt

In part of Performance of ye Cov<sup>t</sup> for further assurance menconed & Contained in ye last menconed Ind<sup>r</sup> of Release and on cons of £19400 pd to or for ye sd Sr Tho: Meres as in ye sd Release is menconed Wch was pd for ye absolute Purchase of ye p<sup>r</sup>mes And on cons of 5s apiece to sd Pettus & Robt Meres & other good Causes

The sd Ld Stourton & by his direcon ye sd Pettus & Robt Meres Did grant Bgain & Sell unto ye sd Sir Tho: Meres his Heirs & ass ye sd p<sup>r</sup>mes. To ye use of him his Heirs and ass

Acknowledged 7th Oct 1714 & inrolled in Chancery 7th Oct 1714

Sir Thomas Meres' Will has no date but was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 14 May Anno Dm 1716 by Sr John Meres his Son & Heir and is said to have been made 25 yeares before his Death However none of the Lands of his aforesaid Purchase are menconed or taken notice of therein but the sd Lands Descended to Sr John Meres as his then Eldest son & Heir at Law Thomas his Eldest Brother died in the life Time of Sr Thomas as in the sd Will is menconed

Now witnesses to this Will

I approved of this title

(Signed) Ri: Webb

Feb: 19th 1717

In the deeds previously referred to (see page 514) dated February the 26th, 1717, by which Sir John Meres conveyed the estates to Vigerus Edwards and John Meller the parcels conveyed are detailed at greater length as follows :

All that the Castle Manor or reputed Manor and capital messuage of Stourton in the County of Wilts with their and every of their rights members and appurtenances And also all and singular the messuages cottages farms lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever to the said Castle Manor or reputed Manor of Stourton belonging or in anywise appertaining in the Counties of Wilts and Somerset or in either of them And also All that Water Mill in Stourton aforesaid with the lands ponds pools and appurtenances to the same belonging And also all that Farm in the Parish of Stourton aforesaid now or late in the possession of John Mitchell his undertenants or assigns commonly called or known by the name of Colecatt Farm And all lands to the same belonging And the Royalty liberty or right of fishing of and in the River

Stour with all privileges and appurtenances thereto whatsoever And also the Advowson or right of patronage or presentation to the Parish Church of Stourton aforesaid And also all other the messuages cottages farms lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever of him the said S<sup>r</sup> John Meres situate lying and being in the Parish Town Village field precinct or Hamlet of Stourton aforesaid And all and singular other the estates and interests of him the said S<sup>r</sup> John Meres in the said Counties of Wilts and Somerset or in either of them Which the said S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Meres deceased Father of the said S<sup>r</sup> John Meres heretofore purchased of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Stourton And all and singular houses edifices buildings dovehouses barns stables gardens orchards yards backsides closes lands meadows pastures feedings commons waste folds courses trees woods underwoods hedges ditches furzes heaths moors marshes ways passages waters watercourses mills springs fishings piscaries rents reservations services fees fines heriots reliefs deodands Courts leet Courts Baron views of frankpledge perquisites and profits of courts and all that to Courts leet Courts baron and views of frankpledge do belong or appertain amerciements waifs estrays goods and chattels of felons and fugitives and of outlaws and put in exigent parks warrens fairs and all other rights royalties privileges liberties franchises profits commodities advantages emoluments hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Castle Manor Advowson messuages cottages farms water mill lands tenements hereditaments and premises and to every or any of them held or in anywise appertaining or with them or any or either of them demised let used occupied or enjoyed or accepted reputed or taken as part parcel or member thereof or of any part or parcel thereof And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders yearly and other rents issues and profits reserved due or payable in or upon all and every or any demise lease or grant of the said Manor Royalties Fair fisheries Advowson messuages cottages farms mill lands tenements and premises and every or any part thereof And also all the estate and estates right title interest use trust benefit of trust possession property claim and demand whatsoever whether at Law or in Equity of him the said S<sup>r</sup> John Meres of in and to the same premises and every part and parcel thereof And also all Deeds evidences writings surveys Court Rolls and Court Books whatsoever touching or concerning the said Castle Manor Lordship royalties and premises only or any part or parcel thereof

All that the Castle and Manor of Stourton Caudle alias Caundle Haddon in the County of Dorset with all and singular the rights members and appurtenances to the same belonging And also all and singular the messuages cottages farms



lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever of him the said Sir John Meres situate lying and being in the Parish of Stourton Caudle alias Caundle Haddon aforesaid And also the Advowson Right of patronage and presentation to the Parish Church of Marsh in the said County of Dorset And also all other the lands tenements and hereditaments of him the said Sir John Meres situate lying and being within the Parishes Towns villages fields Precincts or Hamlets of Stourton Caudle alias Caundle Haddon and Marsh aforesaid or either of them And also all and singular other the estate and estates and interests of him the said Sir John Meres in the said County of Dorset Which the said Sir Thomas Meres deceased Father of the said Sir John Meres heretofore purchased of The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edward Lord Stourton Saving and except out of these Presents the next Presentation only of and to the said Parish Church of Marsh aforesaid heretofore given or granted by the said Sir Thomas Meres to Osmund Hill of Mere in the County of Wilts Gentleman And all and singular houses outhouses edifices buildings dovehouses barns stables gardens orchards yards backsides closes lands meadows pastures feedings commons waste fould courses trees woods underwoods hedges ditchès furzes heaths moors marshes ways passages waters watercourses mills springs fishings piscaries rents reservations services fees fines heriots reliefs deodands Courts leet Courts Baron and views of frankpledge perquisites and profits of Courts and all that to Courts Leet Courts Baron and views of frankpledge do belong or appertain amerciements waifs estrays goods and chattels of felons and fugitives and of outlaws and put in exigent and all other rights royalties privileges liberties franchises profits commodities advantages emoluments hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Castle Manor Advowson messuages cottages farms lands tenements hereditaments and premises and to every or any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining or with them or any or either of them demised let used occupied or enjoyed or accepted reputed or taken as part parcel or member thereof or of any part or parcel thereof And the reversion and reversion's remainder and remainders yearly and other rents services issues and profits reserved out or payable in or upon all and every or any demise lease or grant of the said Manor Royalties fisheries advowson messuages farms mills lands tenements and premises and every or any part thereof And also all the estate and estates right title interest use trust benefit of trust possession property claim and demand whatsoever whether in Law or Equity of him the said Sir John Meres of in and to the same premises and every part and parcel thereof And all Deeds evidences and writings Surveys Court Rolls and Court Books whatsoever touching or concerning the said Castle Manor Lordship Royalties and premises only or any part or parcel thereof

Almost immediately after Stourton House passed into the possession of the Hoare family it was entirely pulled down. The exact date has not been ascertained but it was during or about the year 1720.

William Wake, then Dean of Exeter, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, purchased in 1703 the Manors and Advowsons of Over Moigne and Galton, Dorset. Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Anne (ancestor of the later Dukes of Somerset), purchased in the same year the Manors of Little Marston and Frome Selwood. Henry Devenish, Esq., purchased the Manor and Advowson of Buckhorn Weston in 1704. George Turner, Esq., purchased, the same year, the Manor of Upper Penley, which included the Mansion-house of Penley and a large farm in Westbury, Wilts. Messrs. William Dawe and Nicholas Hardy purchased in 1701 the Manor of East Chelborough, with certain lands in Lucomb; and in 1711 Samuel Rich, of Woodbride, Co. Somerset, purchased the Advowson and right of presentation to the Rectory of Lucomb, Dorset, to which the Stourton family had presented since the year 1452. Sir John Morton, Baronet, of Milborne St. Andrew, who died in 1698 (without male issue, when his baronetcy became extinct), purchased in 1697 the moiety of the Manor of Winterbourne Houghton, Co. Dorset, which was anciently the inheritance of the Chidiok family, and which had been equally divided between the Arundell and Stourton families. The hundreds of West Perrott, Williton, Freemanors, and Andersfield were purchased in 1688 by Mr. Gore, steward to Lord Stourton. The other premises which were small holdings, mostly in Dorsetshire, but some in Wiltshire, were chiefly leaseholds holden of the Bishop of Sarum and others at small rentals, as was the Manor of Lidlinch, held of the Bishop of Sarum, together with some minor lands in Shaftesbury. The premises in Sturminster Marshall, of which the Trenchard family were Lords, were but small holdings, and the entire manorial title is extant. Some of these premises had merged in the freehold by surrender, or the tenure thereof had expired by effluxion of time. Some were sold to numerous small purchasers.

In fact, to all intents and purposes, the whole of the landed property of the Stourton family was sold.

The following facsimile of the signature of Lord Stourton possesses a melancholy interest, inasmuch as it is reproduced from a photograph taken (by the courtesy of



Sir Henry Hoare, Bart.) from one of the deeds conveying the Stourton property away from the Stourton family.

Lord Stourton died in Paris, intestate and without issue, in October, 1720. The exact date of his death is unknown, as are also the place of his burial, the date of the death of his wife, and the place of her burial. Probably at the time of the death of Edward, 13th Lord Stourton, the Stourton family had reached the greatest depth of their misfortunes, which surely had been many in number. Lord Stourton having no children the succession devolved upon his next surviving brother and heir, Thomas Stourton, thereafter 14th Lord Stourton.



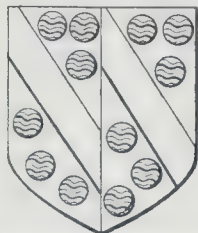
The Right Honourable Thomas Stourton, fourteenth Baron, and Lord Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, was by birth the third, but was the second surviving, son of William, twelfth Lord Stourton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Preston, Knight and Baronet, of Furness, Co. Lancaster, and succeeded his elder brother in October, 1720.

Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton, was baptized at Stourton June the 14th, 1667, being described in the entry of his baptism in the Stourton parish registers as "Thomas s. of William, Lord Stourton, & Elizabeth." The entry is made in the margin of the registers, in a different handwriting, and it is possible (refer to remarks on page 507) that the actual ceremony took place elsewhere.

As a Papist, Lord Stourton never sat in Parliament.

He settled the Manor of Bonham, Co. Somerset, in default of his own male issue (which was eventually the case), upon his brother Charles and his heirs male. The Manor of Bonham had been previously leased from the Bonham family by the 7th and 8th Lords Stourton. Thomas, Lord Stourton purchased the remainder of an old lease, and obtained a new lease from the Lord of the Manor. He eventually purchased the fee simple.

Lord Stourton married his cousin Elizabeth, second daughter of John Stourton, of Over Moigne, Dorset, Esquire, by his wife, a daughter of John (or James) Bennet,



*The Arms of Stourton impaling the Arms of Stourton.*

of Abingdon, Co. Berks. This John Stourton (see page 320) was the second son of Henry Stourton, of Over Moigne, Co. Dorset (see page 319), by his wife Frances, daughter of John Best. The said Henry Stourton was the younger son of Philip

Stourton, of Over Moigne (see page 315), who was the younger son of Arthur Stourton, Master of the King's Jewels (see page 314); and Arthur Stourton was the third son of William, 7th Lord Stourton. Of this marriage there was no issue.

Lord Stourton died at Bonham, March the 24th, 1743-4, aged 76, and was buried at Stourton, April 1, 1744, being described in the entry of his burial in the Stourton parish registers as "The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Thomas, Lord Stourton."

Lord Stourton had made his will April the 19th, 1738, and it was proved May the 2nd, 1744. The original is still preserved at Somerset House (P. C. C., Anstis, 131), and is as follows:

"I Thomas Lord Stourton, Baron of Stourton do hereby revoke and make void all and every Will and Wills Testament and Testaments by me at any time heretofore made and do declare this to be my only last Will and Testament which followeth that is to say First I Will that my debts and funerall expences be paid and Satisfied Also I give and bequeath to my two Brothers Botolph and John Stourton the Sum of Ten pounds apeice of lawfull British money payable at the end of Twelve months next after my decease Also I Give to my Neice Langdale the Sum of Twenty Pounds of like money payable at the time aforesaid Also I Give to my Nephew James Stourton the sum of Ten Pounds And to my Neices Katherine and Elizabeth Stourton the Sum of Five pounds apeice of Like money payable as aforesaid Also I Give and bequeath to John Nelson whom I put out Apprentice to Mr. Villeneuf in London the sum of Fifty Pounds of like money to be paid him at the end of Twelve months next after my decease as aforesaid Also I Give devise and bequeath to my Wife the Lady Stourton one clear Annuity or yearly Sum of Twenty Pounds to be paid to her without any deductions whatsoever during the Term of her natural life by two equall half yearly Payments the First of the said Payments to begin and be made at the end of Six Calendar months next after my decease And I make the said Annuity or yearly Sum chargeable on and payable out of all my Personal Estate and for the better security of the Payment thereof to her during her life-time as aforesaid I will and direct that my Executor hereinafter named (who is to pay the same) do within Six Callendar Months next after my decease give unto my said Wife good and Sufficient Security to her Satisfaction for the true and due payment thereof in manner as aforesaid And I Also Will and Devise that if my said Executor shall refuse or Neglect to give her such sufficient security Then I give and bequeath to my said Wife the Sum of Four hundred Pounds payable to her at the end of Six Callender months next after my decease And I further give and devise to my said Wife all the ready money And all the Goods & Effects within Door and without which I shall

have at or in my Dwellinghouse at Bonham at the time of my decease Lastly I give devise and bequeath all the Rest residue and Remainder of my moneys Goods Chattels and Effects And all other my personall Estate whatsoever and wheresoever to my Nephew William Stourton whom I make nominate and Appoint Sole and only Executor of this my said last Will & Testament In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the Nineteenth day of Aprill in the year of our Lord 1738.

(Signed) STOURTON.

Signed Sealed Published and declared by the said Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of Joseph Turner ; Jo. Hughes.

This Will was Proved at London the Second day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and forty four before the Worshipfull William Strahan doctor of Laws and Surrogate of the Right Worshipfull John Bettesworth also doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted by the oath of William Stourton Esquire the Nephew of the Deceased and Sole Executor named in the said Will To whom Administration was granted of all and Singular the Goods Chattles and Credits of the said deceased being first Sworn duly to Administer the Same."

The following is a facsimile of Lord Stourton's signature, reproduced from a photograph taken from the foregoing will :



The seal is small, probably the impression of a signet-ring, and merely shows a shield of the unquartered arms of Stourton surmounted by a coronet.

Lady Stourton survived her husband until 1749. She was buried at Stourton June the 14th, 1749, being described in the parish registers as "The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Elizabeth, Lady Stourton."

Lord Stourton was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Stourton (see page 508), eldest son and heir of the Honourable Charles Stourton (fifth, but third surviving, son of William, 12th Lord Stourton, and next surviving brother of Edward, 13th, and Thomas, 14th Lords Stourton), by his wife Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Frampton, Esquire.



The Right Honourable Charles, fifteenth Baron, and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., in the Peerage of England, was the eldest son and heir of the Honourable Charles Stourton, Captain of the Guard, temp. James II. (by birth the fifth, but the third surviving son of William, 12th Lord Stourton), by his wife, Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Frampton, Esquire, of Moreton, Co. Dorset, and was the nephew and heir of Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton.

Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, was born March the 2nd, 1701-2, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, March the 24th, 1743-4. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, November the 8th, 1725. As a Papist he never sat in Parliament.

Lord Stourton married, April the 2nd, 1733, the Right Honourable Catherine, Dowager Lady Petre (widow of the Rt. Hon. Robert (Petre), 7th Lord Petre of Writtle, Co. Essex), who was the daughter of Bartholomew Walmesley, of Dunkenhalth, Co. Lancaster, Esquire, by Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Smith. Lady



*The Arms of Stourton, and in pretence those of Walmesley, namely, "gules, on a chief ermine, two hurts."*

Stourton was the sister and heir of Francis Walmesley, also of Dunkenhalth, aforesaid, who died in 1711, unmarried, at the age of 15, when she (who was born the 4th of January, 1697) succeeded to the real and personal estate as sole heir.

A Lease and Release was enrolled in Chancery of 30 and 31 March, 1733, the Release being between Catherine, Dowager Lady Petre, then widow of Robert, 7th Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, Co. Essex, and daughter, and eventually heir, of Bartholomew Walmesley, of Dunkenhalth, Co. Lancaster, Esquire, of the first part; Charles Stourton (afterwards Lord Stourton), of the second part; Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, only surviving son of Lord

Thomas Howard, of Worksop, Notts, deceased, and eldest surviving grandson and heir male of the body of Henry, then late Duke of Norfolk, deceased, one of the sons of Henry, then late Earl of Arundel, also deceased; Sir Francis Andrews, of Norton, Co. Norfolk, Baronet, and Henry Hoare, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Co. Middlesex, Esquire, with another trustee therein named of the third part; all by the names, titles, and descriptions therein specifically mentioned. Thereby All the Real Estate of Catherine, Dowager Lady Petre [including her estates in East and West Cheam and Ewell, Co. Surrey, and Whittlesea, Isle of Ely, Co. Cambridge, which were afterwards subject to her Indenture of 29th August, 1749, and Articles of the same date, made in contemplation of the then intended and afterwards solemnized marriage of William Stourton (afterwards Lord Stourton, brother and heir presumptive of the said Charles, Lord Stourton) with Winifred Howard, daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham, Co. Norfolk, Esquire, and his only daughter by Winifred, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Co. Oxford, Esquire], in contemplation of the then intended and afterwards solemnized (2nd of April, 1733) marriage of Catherine, Dowager Lady Petre, with Charles (afterwards 15th Lord Stourton), and for other the considerations therein mentioned, was settled, in the parties of the third part, as trustees, to and for the separate use and benefit of Catherine, Dowager Lady Petre, subject to a power to her, notwithstanding her coverture to make void, alter, or change, by deed or will, all or any of the uses, trusts, estates, &c., thereby limited, or expressed as thereby limited, &c. These trusts were partly revoked under her deed dated the 29th of August, 1749, by the creation of a term of 1,000 years, as expressed in the said deed, and in other muniments of title which will be found under the life of William, 16th Lord Stourton.\*

By Articles of Agreement of the 17th of April, 1762, between Catherine, then Dowager Lady Stourton, the grandmother and guardian of Robert Edward, then Lord Petre, at that time aged 20 years and upwards, and the said Robert Edward, Lord Petre, of the first part; Henrietta Howard, widow of Philip Howard, late of Buckenham, Co. Norfolk, Esquire, late brother of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, mother and testamentary guardian of Ann Howard, spinster, her daughter, then an infant, aged 19 years and upwards, and the said Ann Howard of the second part; Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, uncle of Ann Howard, of the third part; Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, George Henry, Earl of Lichfield, Hugh, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Co. Devon, and Thomas Howard, Esquire,

\* Recited in the Indenture of 29th August, 1749, which was produced in evidence at the hearing of Lord Stourton's Petition in the Mowbray and Segrave Peerage Claims.

nephew of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and brother of Ann Howard, of the fourth part; and also William, Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., George Howard, of Bookham, Surrey, Esquire, Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot, George Fieschi Heneage, of Hainton, Lincoln, Esquire, Thomas Bramston, of Skreens, Essex, Esquire, and Philip Langdale, of South Cliffe, York, Esquire; after reciting that a marriage was then intended shortly to be solemnized by and between Robert Edward, Lord Petre, and Ann Howard, with the consent of Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, and Henrietta Howard, widows, as their guardians respectively; Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, in consideration of her natural love and affection for her grandson, Robert Edward, Lord Petre, and to facilitate the conclusion and solemnization of his said marriage, covenanted and agreed in her own person, on behalf of Robert Edward, Lord Petre, to resettle and assure, as therein expressed, the family estates in Essex and Devon, save only the then existing yearly rent-charge then payable to Catherine, Lady Dowager Stourton, for her life for her jointure. William, Lord Stourton, was one of the Trustees to whom the estates were settled to the use of for a term of 400 years then created. The deed recites certain indented articles of agreement of the 5th of November, 1739, made before the marriage of Philip Howard, of Buckenham, Norfolk, Esquire, with Henrietta Proli, widow and relict of Peter Proli, of Antwerp, Esquire, and one of the daughters of Edward Blount, of Blagdon, Devon, Esquire. These Marriage Articles of 17th April, 1762, however, chiefly concerned the Petre family.\* Robert Edward, Lord Petre, in a codicil (dated the 2nd of November, 1799) to his will dated the 21st of July, 1795, and proved, with other codicils, at London, the 14th of July, 1801, exercised the power of appointment reserved to him under the will of Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, and devised all the estates actually situated in Lancashire, which had passed under the will of Lady Stourton.†

There are various portraits of Lady Stourton in existence. The one which is here reproduced is from a painting in the possession of Lord Gerard, at Garswood, Lancashire. There are two other portraits exactly the same, one being now in the possession of Lord Petre, at Thorndon Hall, Essex, and the other in the possession of the Marquise de Lys (*née* Gerard), who is residing at Malvern Wells. Which of the three is the original and which are copies is not known. There is still another painting of this Lady Stourton at Dunkenhagh, Lancashire, the property of Mr. Henry Petre, and this is the portrait which called forth the remark of Whittaker,

\* This deed is set out in the Minutes of Evidence in Lord Stourton's Claim to the Mowbray and Segrave Peerages.

† This Codicil, together with the Will and other Codicils, are all set out in the above Minutes of Evidence.









*Portrait of a woman*





to the effect that she appears to have had small pretensions to beauty, but was a very beneficent and amiable woman.

Three farms in Furness and Winswick, in the County of Lancaster, were vested in the same Lady Stourton in 1711, the year in which her brother died. These had been given for the foundation of a novitiate for the English Province in the District of Furness, of the College of St. Aloysius, for the Society of Jesus.\* Father Gilbert Talbot,† "alias Grey," was for some time chaplain to Lady Stourton, at Dunkenhalgh, near Preston, having previously been chaplain to Lord Petre, her first husband, at Ingatestone Hall. He lived for many years at Dunkenhalgh, in the Lancashire Hills, as Lady Stourton's chaplain, always amongst the poor, living with the Steward and enjoying the confidence of Lady Stourton. He was Rector of the College of St. Aloysius from 1734 to 1738. It is stated in a letter written from Stonyhurst, on the 4th of June, 1820, by Father Charles Plowden, that he had often heard that Father Talbot's advice prevented Lady Stourton from yielding to the importunities of her second husband, Lord Stourton, who pressed Lady Stourton to settle the Dunkenhalgh property, which she had inherited from her father, on the Stourton family, rather than on her own grandson, Lord Petre.‡ But this amounts to no more than mere gossip of a "hearsay" character, and is in no way corroborated or substantiated from any other quarter. It seems very unlikely to be correct, for Lord Stourton had no children, and his brother and successor was more or less provided for by his marriage with Miss Winifred Howard. Certain is it that none of the Walmesley property (with the exception of the life-interest referred to in Lady Stourton's will) was settled upon or inherited by any member of the Stourton family, and but little credence need be given to this uncorroborated tale to the prejudice of Lord Stourton. The Stourton family do not appear to have permanently benefited by this marriage with one of the wealthiest heiresses of her day.

It may be of interest to here recapitulate the arms and quarterings to which the Lords Stourton had already become entitled, before their alliance with the House of Howard brought in the numerous and illustrious quarterings which were then added to the Stourton achievement. Up to the present time (1898) no attempt has been made to formally prove or place upon record at the College of Arms the whole of the quarterings which have been inherited by the Stourton family. But a very elaborate illuminated pedigree was drawn up in the year 1879 by Thomas Close. This is prefaced by a shield of 304 quarterings, and though this does not comprise the whole of those which it seems likely could be established, there does not appear to be

\* Records of that Society.

† He succeeded as 13th Earl of Shrewsbury on the 1st of February, 1718, but never assumed the title.

‡ Chancellor's "Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex" (1890, mentions Lord Petre, Catherine Walmesley, and Charles, Lord Stourton, but nothing more than is herein incorporated.

any reason to doubt the accuracy of those which are there given. Of these 304 those which had accrued up to this point in the family history were as follows :

ARMS :

Quarterly 1. Sable, a bend or, between six fountains proper (Stourton).

2. Argent, two bars, and in chief three mullets sable (Le Moigne, see pages 103 and 503).

3. Barry of six or and vert (Le Moigne, ancient, see page 503).

4. Argent, on a bend sable, three calves of the field (Veele, see page 503).

5. Argent, ten billets, four, three, two, and one sable (Belvale, see page 503).

6. Quarterly or and gules, an escarbuncle sable (Mandeville, see pages 152 and 503).

7. Gules, an inescutcheon within an orle of eight martlets argent (Chidiok, see pages 228 and 503).

8. Gules, three lions passant in pale argent, debriused by a bend azure (Fitz Payne, brought in by the marriage—see page 43—of Sir John Chidiok, Knight, with Isabella, daughter and sole heir of Robert, second Baron Fitz Payne).

9. Quarterly per pale indented or and gules, in the first and fourth quarters a cross lozengy of the second (Lincoln, brought in by the marriage of Robert Fitz Payne with Margaret, sister and co-heir of Alured de Lincoln, Lord of Winterbourne Longton, Co. Dorset, vide 1879 pedigree).

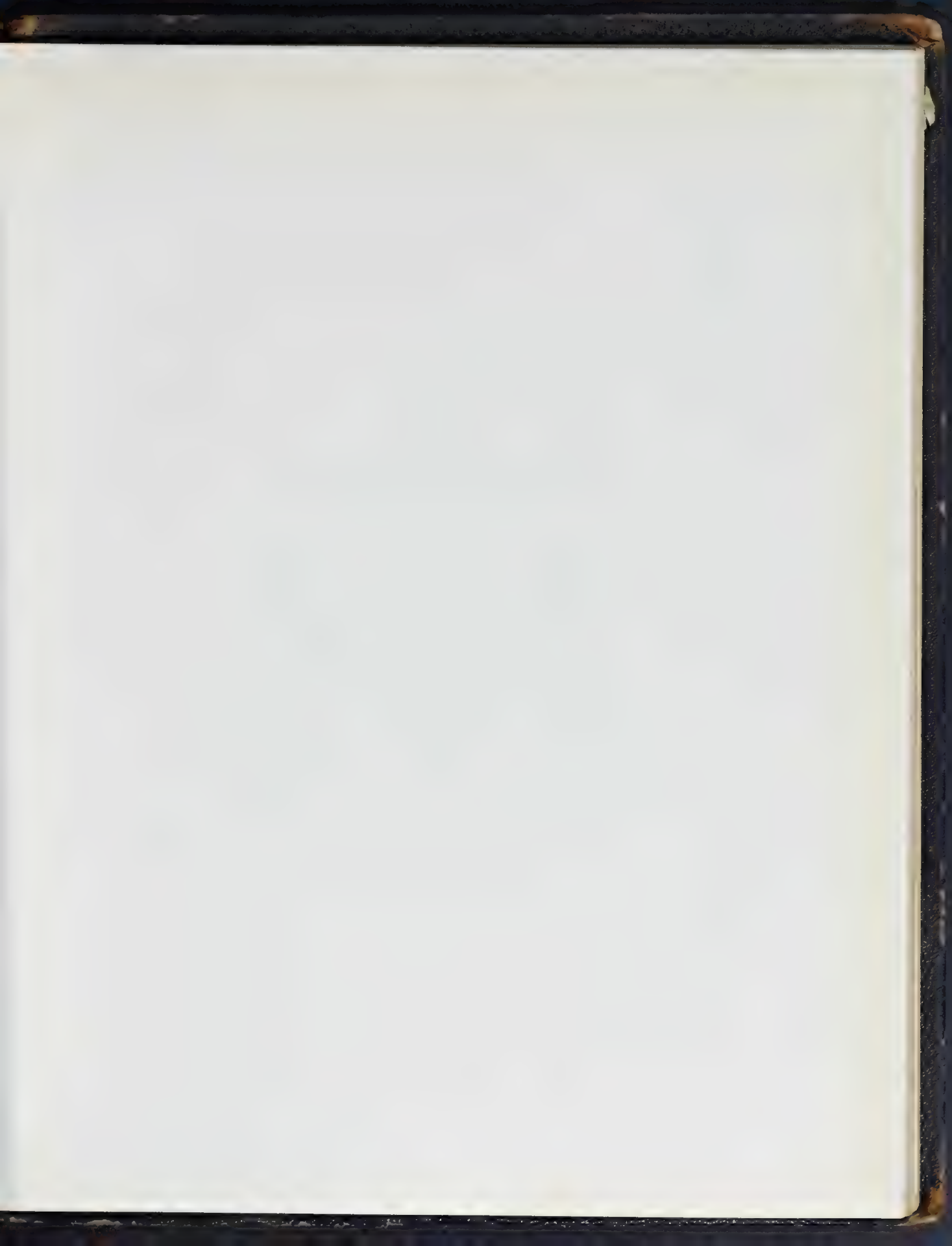
10. Chequy or and azure, on a bend gules, three lions passant or (Clifford, brought in through the marriage [vide "Complete Peerage"] of Robert, first Lord Fitz Payne, with Isabel, daughter and finally sole heir of Sir John Clifford, of Frampton, Co. Gloucester) see page 43.

11. Argent, a bend sable, a label gules (St. Loe, brought in by the marriage—vide page 44—of Sir John Chidiok with Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir John St. Loe).

12. Azure, a cross flory or (Pavely, brought in by the marriage of Sir John St. Loe with Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John Pavely, vide page 44).

13. Quarterly per fesse indented ermine and gules (Fitz Warine, vide pages 44 and 503).







THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE LORDS STOURTON.  
Including the Principal Quarterings inherited prior to the Alliance with Howard.

- [1. Stourton, 2. Moigne, 3. Veele, 4. Belvale, 5. Mandevile, 6. Chidiock, 7. Fitzpayne,  
8. St. Loe, 9. Fitz Warine, 10. Argentine, 11. FitzTek, 12. Frampton.

14. Or, a human leg couped at the thigh azure (Haddon, brought in by the marriage—see page 52—of Sir William FitzWarine, K.G., Knight Banneret, Lord FitzWarine, with Amicia, daughter and heir of Sir Henry de Haddon, of Caundle Haddon, Co. Dorset).
15. Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée or (Forneaux, brought in by Haddon, vide 1879 pedigree).
16. Gules, three covered cups argent (Argentine, vide pages 52 and 503).
17. Azure, six martlets or, a canton ermine (Fitz Tek, vide page 503).
18. Argent, crusilly fitchée and three fleurs-de-lis sable (Bereford, brought in by the marriage of Sir John Argentine, with Agnes, daughter of Sir William Bereford, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and sister and co-heir (vide 1879 pedigree—but also see *Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. I., page 624)—of Sir Edmund Bereford of Langley Manor).
19. Argent, three roses gules, a bordure engrailed sable (D'Arcie).
20. Argent, three roses gules (D'Arcie, ancient).
21. Gules, an orle within eight crosses crosslet in orle or (Bertram of Mitford).
22. Argent, a bend gules, cottised sable (Frampton, see pages 507 and 508).
23. Quarterly gules and ermine, in the first and fourth quarters a goat's head erased argent (Moreton, vide page 508).
24. Sable, a chevron or, between three stag's head's caboshed argent (Broughton, vide page 508).
25. Azure, on a fesse argent, between three roses or, as many bugle-horns stringed sable (Cottington, vide page 508).

CREST on a wreath of the colours, a demi-monk proper, habited in russet, his girdle or, and wielding in his dexter hand a scourge also or, thereon five knotted lashes.

SUPPORTERS on either side, a sea-dog sable, finned and scaled or.

MOTTO : "Loyal je serai durant ma vie."

BADGE : A sledge.

The accompanying illustration is of the arms and the principal quarterings inherited by Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, and his brother William, 16th Lord Stourton. The former bore the arms of Walmesley in pretence, and the latter



impaled those of Howard, in right of their respective wives. The original crest of the Lords Stourton was an antelope's head erased (vide pages 174 and 504). The original supporters of the Lords Stourton were "two antelopes azure," as may be seen upon the tomb of Edward, 6th Lord Stourton, at Stourton. The Stourton arms as formerly set up in the Manor House of Lyte's Cary, were also supported by two antelopes azure. When, or why, or by whom the sea-dogs were assumed in their place is unknown, but they are recorded in the College of Arms, and date from at least as far back as the time of the Restoration. An ancient motto of the Stourton family would seem to have been "Espoir en Dieu," this being the motto which is stated to have been carved below the arms in Little Langford Church. Unfortunately it is now illegible.

The Baptismal Registers of the old Catholic Mission, at Cheam, Surrey, commence on the 8th of May, 1757, and the first entry is that of William, son of John and Susan Smith, the god-parents being "Gulielmus, Baro' de Stourton, et Catherina, dña de Stourton, vidua Caroli, Baronis de Stourton."\* Lord Stourton died without issue, at his wife's seat at Cheam, Surrey, on the 11th of March, 1753, aged 51, and was buried in the chancel (which Lady Stourton had rebuilt in 1750) of the Church at Cheam, as appears from a marble tablet bearing the following inscription to his memory: "In a Vault opposite to this Monument lies interred the body of the Right Honourable Charles, Lord Stourton, Baron of Stourton. He died the 11th of March, 1753, in the 51st year of his age. Requiescat in pace. Amen."

Lord Stourton died intestate, and administration of his personal estate was granted the 21st of May, 1753.

Lady Stourton survived her second husband for very nearly thirty-two years, dying at the age of 88, on January the 31st, 1785. She was buried with her first husband, Lord Petre, at Ingatestone, Co. Essex.† Her will, which is dated August the 25th, 1783, was proved February the 7th, 1785, and is now preserved at Somerset House.‡ It is as follows:

"In the Name of God Amen. I Catharine Lady Dowager Stourton (the widow and Relict of Charles late Lord Stourton my second husband deceased) having one Grandson and three Grandaughters who are Children of my Son Robert James late Lord Petre deceased make this my last Will and Testament as follows (to wit) Whereas I am minded to make some Disposition of both my real and Personal

\* Old English Catholic Missions.—Liber ab Hæresi Conversorum.

† The Petre vault is in Ingatestone Parish Church, and although search has been made, no tablet or brasses relating to Lady Stourton are to be found. This vault has not been opened for several years, and during the life of the late Lord Petre the idea of opening it was abandoned, as it would have been attended with some little risk.

‡ P. C. C., 98 Ducarel.







estate respectively as herein after mentioned. Now therefore first I hereby charge my Selbye Estate cum membris with such Sum and Sums of Money and Interest as upon and before the Marriage of my late Husbands Brother William Stourton now Lord Stourton I have by Deed made payable from my Estates in the Isle of Ely and part of my Surrey Estate. To the End those Estates may be wholly indemnified against the same And also I charge all and every my several Estates in Yorkshire Lancashire the Isle of Ely Surrey and Sussex with such annuities yearly or other Sum or Sums of Money as I shall at any time or times in Writing under my hand with or without Witnesses Give or direct to be paid out of the same Estate or any of them respectively And as for my said Estate in the Isle of Ely and all my Surrey and Sussex Estates discharged of the Incumbrances brought thereupon or upon some part thereof by the said Deed made upon or before the Marriage of the said William now Lord Stourton I direct the same Estates to be settled To my said Grandson for his life without Impeachment of Waste and with trustees for preserving Contingent Remainders And from and after his decease To his first and other Sons successively according to Seniority of age in Tail male And for default of such Issue To my Eldest Grandaughter for her life without Impeachment of Waste and with a Power if she shall marry and her Husband shall her survive for her either before or after her Marriage by Deed or Will (which notwithstanding her Coverture shall be good and effectual) to give the same to him for his life without Impeachment of Waste and with trustees for preserving Contingent Remainders And from and after her Decease (subject to such Estate, if any, therein as she shall in pursuance of her said Power Give to her Husband) To her first and other Son and Sons successively according to Seniority of age in Tail Male and for default of such Issue To my Second Grandaughter with like Power and her Issue Male in like manner as to my said Eldest Grandaughter and her Issue Male and so on To my third Grandaughter and her Issue Male and for default of such Issue to my own right Heirs And as for my Lancashire and Craven Estates whereof part is Leasehold but much the greatest part Freehold I direct such part of the same as is Freehold to be settled To my said Grandson for his life without Impeachment of Waste and with trustees for preserving Contingent Remainders as aforesaid And from and after his decease To such one or more of his Younger Sons in tail Male as he shall by Deed or Will appoint And in default of such Appointment to such of his Sons as at his decease shall be his second Son in tail Male Remainder To such of his Sons as at his decease shall be his third Son in tail Male And so on To all his other Younger Sons successively according to Seniority of age in tail Male Remainder to such of his Sons as at his decease shall be his Eldest or only son in tail Male Remainder To my said Eldest Grandaughter for her life without Impeachment of Waste with Trustees to preserve

as aforesaid and with such Power of Giving her Husband an Estate in the Premises for his life in such manner as I have herein before directed that she shall be empowered to do of and in my said Estates in the Isle of Ely and Surrey Remainder To such one of her Sons or more of them in Tail Male as she whether single or married and notwithstanding her Coverture shall by Deed or Will appoint. And in Default of such Appointment To such of her Sons as at her decease shall be her second Son in Tail Male Remainder to such of her Sons as at her decease shall be her third Son in Tail Male and so on in like manner To all her other younger Sons successively according Seniority of Age in Tail Male Remainder to such of her Sons as at her decease shall be her Eldest or only son in Tail Male and for Default of such Issue To my said second Granddaughter with such Power as aforesaid and her Issue Male in like sort as to my said Eldest Granddaughter and her Issue Male and so on To my said third Granddaughter and her Issue Male and for Default of such Issue To my Cousin Thomas Walmesley (the son of my Cousin Thomas Walmesley of Showley in the said County of Lancaster Esquire) for his natural life without Impeachment of Waste and with trustees to preserve Contingent Remainders And from and after his decease To his first and other Son and Sons successively according to seniority of age in Tail Male. And for Default of such Issue To his Brother Joseph Walmesley for his natural life without Impeachment of Waste and with trustees to preserve Contingent Remainders And from and after his decease To his first and other Son and Sons successively according to seniority of age in Tail Male And for Default of such Issue to my own right heirs And I direct my Leasehold Estates in Lancashire and Craven aforesaid to be settled so near as may be to the manner I have herein before directed my Freehold Estate there to be settled. And as for and concerning my said Selbye Estate cum membris Charged and Chargeable as aforesaid I direct the same to be settled together with other my Yorkshire Estates not in Craven aforesaid (whereof part is also Leasehold) in such and the like manner as is herein before directed of and concerning my said Lancashire and Craven Estates (Except as to such Limitations as are herein before directed to be made of those Estates in Remainder to my said two Cousins Thomas Walmesley the Son and Joseph Walmesley and their Male Issue as aforesaid. Provided always and my Will is That in the Settlements hereinbefore directed to be made there shall be contained a Power for every of the several Persons thereby to be made Tenants for life and whether they be or be not Femmes Covert and notwithstanding their Coverture being intitled or intitling their Husbands to the present Possession of the Premises or any part thereof to Lease at the Antient Rent such of the Premises as have been accustomed to be so leased and at Rack Rent the Rest of the Premises But so as no such Lease at the antient Rent shall be for any longer continuance than three lives in

being at once and so as no such Lease at Rack Rent be for any longer term than twenty one years absolute from the making thereof and so as the Lessees therein to be named do execute Counterparts of the same respectively. And as for and concerning the whole of my Personal Estate not directed to be settled or disposed of as aforesaid I hereby give and bequeath the same unto the said William now Lord Stourton Subject nevertheless to my Debts (Except such of the same respectively as are or shall be directed or provided to be paid out of any of my real Estates) and also subject to such Gifts and Legacies as I shall by any Writing under my hand whether Witnessed or not Witnessed direct or appoint. And Lastly I desire that no more than twenty pounds shall be expended in my Funeral and I nominate and appoint the said William now Lord Stourton to be Executor of this my Will and hereby revoking all former and other Will and Wills by me at any time or times heretofore made I declare this to be my last Will and Testament contained in three Sheets of Paper to each of which I have subscribed my name and to the last affixed my Seal the twenty fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty three

(Signed) C. Stourton.

Signed sealed published and declared by the above named Catherine Lady Dowager Stourton the Testatrix as and for her last Will and Testament in the Presence of us who have subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto in the Presence of her and of each other the Words (in the County of Lancaster) in the twelfth line from the top of the second Sheet being first interlined. (Signed) Jn<sup>o</sup> Maire, (signed) William Hodgson, (signed) Tho<sup>s</sup> Kiernan

After my Death I give and bequeath to M<sup>r</sup> William Short one hundred Guineas. Item to my Servant Margaret Matthews two hundred pounds. Item to my Servant Danice Peard eighty pounds. Item to Betty Brown fifty pounds Item to Betty Plumb forty pound Item to Richard Bumba and his wife thirty pound apiece and to Edward Tree thirty pound a year during his life. March y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1767

(Signed) C. Stourton.

This is to testify that I settle upon my two Niece Landales Fifty pound a year a piece during their lives to be paid from the day of their Brothers Death Yearly half Yearly or Quarterly as they choose and I Charge my Selby Estate with the same. March y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1764. (signed) C. Stourton. I have signed a Bond dated June the 16<sup>th</sup> 1764 for their better security but choose to have them charged as above on my Selby Estate. M<sup>d</sup> have paid one half year all to the 21<sup>st</sup> of N<sup>o</sup> 1765 and now paid to the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1767 now p<sup>d</sup> to November 21<sup>st</sup> 1773



This is a Codicil to my last Will and Testament being desirous to extend the Power of Appointment given by my said Will to Lord Petre my Grandson I direct all my Freehold Estates in Yorkshire Lancashire and Craven and all my Leasehold Estates there (as far as may be) to be settled after his decease on such one or more of his younger Sons or on such one or more of his Grandsons or both on such of his younger sons and such of his Grandsons and for such Estates and upon such Conditions as my Grandson shall by Deed or Will appoint with such Remainders over in default of such appointment as in my said Will are mentioned And I also direct that by such Settlement the sum of ten thousand pounds be made payable out of my said Freehold and Leasehold Estates in Yorkshire Lancashire and Craven to such of the younger Children of my late Grandaughter Catherine Heneage as shall be living at my decease And I also direct that by Such Settlement the Sum of twenty thousand pounds be made payable out of my said Freehold and Leasehold Estates in Yorkshire Lancashire and Craven and be applied in Exoneration and satisfaction of the Sum of twenty thousand pounds charged on my said Grandsons Estate by his Marriage Settlement for the benefit of his Daughters and Younger Sons and all my Estate and Effects not disposed of by my said Will or by this Codicil I give and devise according to their nature and quality to Lord Petre his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns to and for his and their own proper use and benefit, And I appoint my said Grandson\* to be my sole Executor and in all other respects except as above I confirm my said last Will and Testament. Witness my hand and Seal this the tenth day of May in the Year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

(Signed) C. Stourton.

Signed Sealed Published by me Catherine Lady Stourton as and for a Codicil to her last Will and Testament in the presence of us who at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our Names as Witnesses thereto.

(Signed) Tho<sup>s</sup> Kiernan (signed) Law : Kiernan (signed) Jn<sup>o</sup> Colerick.

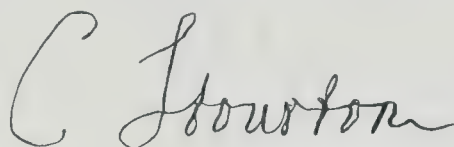
Item I give to my Great Grandaughter Gifard five hundred Pounds now married to M<sup>r</sup> Thorckmorton C. Stourton.

This Will was proved at London with four Codicils the seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five before the Worshipful Andrew Coltee Ducarel Doctor of Laws Surrogate of the Right Worshipful Peter Calvert also Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted by the oathe of the Right Honourable

\* William, Lord Stourton, who was originally appointed executor, had predeceased Catherine (Walmesley), Lady Stourton.

Robert Edward Lord Petre the Grandson of the deceased and sole Executor named in the said third Codicil to whom Administration was granted of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased having been first sworn duly to administer."

The following facsimile of the signature of Lady Stourton, which is reproduced from a photograph taken from the foregoing will, is the first signature which it has been possible to obtain of any of the wives of the Lords Stourton.

A facsimile of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature appears to read 'C Stourton'. The 'C' is large and loops around the first part of the name. The 'Stourton' is written in a fluid, cursive hand.

Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, having had no issue, was succeeded by his next surviving brother, William, 16th Lord Stourton.

The Right Honourable William, sixteenth Baron, and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts, in the Peerage of England, was by birth the third, but was the second surviving, son of the Honourable Charles Stourton (by birth fifth, but third surviving, son of the Right Honourable William, 12th Lord Stourton) by his wife Catherine, eldest daughter of Richard Frampton, Esquire, of Bitson, Co. Dorset, and was the next surviving brother and heir of the Right Honourable Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, whom he succeeded March the 11th, 1753.

William, Lord Stourton, was born in August, 1704, and was admitted to Gray's Inn the 28th of July, 1741.

Lord Stourton married, the 11th of October, 1749, Winifred, the eldest child and the elder of the two surviving daughters of Philip Howard, Esquire, of



*The Arms of Stourton, impaling those of Howard, namely, gules, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée argent, and, as an honourable augmentation to commemorate the victory of Flodden Field, on the bend an inescutcheon or charged with a demi-lion rampant pierced through the mouth by an arrow, and within the Royal tressure of Scotland gules.*

Buckenham, Co. Norfolk. The aforesaid Philip Howard was the fifth son of Lord Thomas Howard, of Worksop, Co. Nottingham [younger son of the Most Noble Henry, 6th Duke of Norfolk, by his wife, the Lady Anne Somerset, eldest daughter of the Most Honourable Edward (Somerset), Marquess of Worcester] by his wife, Mary Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Savile, Baronet, of Copley, Co. York, and brother of the Most Noble Thomas, 8th Duke of Norfolk, and the Most Noble Edward, 9th Duke of Norfolk. Philip Howard, who was born January the 24th, 1688 (and died January the 23rd, 1749-50), married firstly, January the 7th, 1723-4, Winifreda, eldest daughter of Thomas Stonor, Esquire, of Stonor and Watlington, Co. Oxon, by whom he had issue :



- I. Thomas Howard, Esquire, born February the 4th, 1727-28, and died *s.p.* January the 9th, 1763. II. Winifred, born August the 31st, 1726 [wife of Lord Stourton, as stated above], and died July the 15th, 1753. Winifreda Howard (*née* Stonor) died the 3rd of February, 1730-31, and Philip Howard married secondly, November the 8th, 1739, Henrietta, daughter and co-heir of Henry Blount, Esquire, of Blaydon, Co. Devon,\* and widow of Peter Proli, of Antwerp, by whom he had issue, III. Edward Howard, Esquire, born January the 22nd, 1743-44, and died *s.p.* February the 7th, 1767. IV. Anne [wife of Robert Edward, Lord Petre].

Winifred, Lady Stourton, is invariably described as co-heir (with her half-sister, Lady Petre), of her father, Philip Howard. As an actual matter of fact, she never was, inasmuch as both her brother and step-brother survived her. But by the death *s.p.* of her brother Thomas in 1763, and her half-brother Edward in 1767, she *in her issue* became co-heir (with her half-sister Anne, Lady Petre) of her father, Philip Howard, and by the deaths of her uncles Thomas, 8th Duke of Norfolk, Henry Howard, Esquire, Edward, 9th Duke of Norfolk, and Richard Howard, Esquire, all *s.p.*, she, *in her issue*, became, on the 20th of September, 1777, co-heir (with her sister Anne, Lady Petre) of Lord Thomas Howard, and consequently (Henry, 7th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., having died without issue) of Henry, 6th Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshall, Earl of Norwich, Earl of Arundel, &c. Her son, Charles Philip, afterwards 17th Lord Stourton, therefore eventually became, through his mother, heir-of-line, and senior co-heir general of the ancient Houses of Howard, Mowbray, Segrave, and Talbot, and as a consequence inherited an entire moiety of the Baronies (by Writ) of Mowbray, Segrave, Furnivall, Strange de Blackmere, and Talbot, together with other co-heirships, which will be more fully dealt with hereafter when tracing the devolution of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave. Henry, 6th Duke of Norfolk, was lineally descended from Sir Robert Howard, Knight, Earl-Marshall, by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, son and heir of John, Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John, Lord Segrave, by Margaret Plantagenet, Countess and Duchess of Norfolk, his wife, the sole issue of Thomas Plantagenet de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl-Marshall of England, son of King Edward I. The whole of the quarterings of the Howard family were, of course, inherited by the Hon. Charles Philip Stourton, in 1767, on the death of his uncle, Edward Howard, Esquire, and they have since formed a prominent part of the Stourton achievement.

William, Lord Stourton, before he inherited the Peerage, was of Cheam, in Surrey, and he is called "Cousin William Stourton of Cheam," Co. Surrey, in the will

\* Pedigrees registered amongst the Peers' pedigrees.

of Mary Giffard, widow of Thomas Giffard, of Long Birch, Co. Stafford, which was dated the 18th of December, 1749, and was proved 13 March, 1753.\* His name appears at Cheam in the baptismal register of the old Catholic Mission, after the death of Charles, 15th Lord Stourton, as "Gulielmus, Baro' de Stourton," on the 18th of May, 1757, together with that of his sister-in-law, Catherine, widow of Charles, 15th Lord Stourton.† He is described as of Witham Place, Essex, in the marriage register of his son and heir, the Honourable Charles Philip Stourton, afterwards 17th Lord Stourton, at Holme Hall Chapel, on the 12th of July, 1775.

By an indenture dated the 29th of August, 1749, enrolled in the Court of Exchequer the 3rd of November following, made between Catherine, Lady Stourton, wife of Charles, Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., of the first part; William Stourton, then of Gray's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, brother and heir-presumptive of the said Charles, Lord Stourton, of the second part; Hugh, Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, in the County of Devon, and Lawrence Monck, of the City of Lincoln, Esquire, of the third part; and Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, Sir Francis Andrews, of Norton, in the County of Norfolk, Baronet, and Henry Hoare, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire (being the survivors of the trustees named in the thereafter recited Indenture of Release of the 31st of March, 1733, and before set out) of the fourth part; it was witnessed that in consideration of the natural love and affection which Catherine, Lady Stourton, had for Charles, Lord Stourton her husband, and out of the regard and esteem she had for his family, and for the preferring and advancement of his brother, William Stourton, and in order to enable him to marry with Winifred Howard, spinster, niece of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Philip Howard, his brother, by Winifred, his first wife deceased, she, Catherine Lady Stourton, in pursuance of the powers vested in her under the release of the 31st of March, 1733, absolutely revoked and made void all uses, trusts, &c., in the said release limited and expressed concerning her estates in East and West Cheam, and Ewell, in the County of Surrey, and in Whittlesea, within the Isle of Ely, in the County of Cambridge, and she expressly by the present deed limited the premises to her said trustees for 1,000 years without impeachment of waste, and then to follow the uses and trusts contained in the release of the 31st of March, 1733; and it was by the present deed expressly declared and agreed that the said term of 1,000 years, the trustees of which were Hugh, Lord Clifford, and Lawrence Monck, was created upon trust for Charles, Lord Stourton, and Catherine, Lady Stourton, and the survivor of them, immediately on whose decease, if the then intended marriage between William Stourton and Winifred Howard

\* This testatrix had administration of the personal estate of her mother, the Honourable Dorothy Thimeby, of St. Andrews, Holborn, widow, granted to her the 25th of February, 1721.

† See also text and note relating to same, under the 15th Lord Stourton.













should take effect (which it did), then to be held upon the trusts mentioned and contained in the following Articles of the 29th August, 1749.\*

By Articles of Agreement of 29th August, 1749, entered into and previous to and in consideration of the marriage of William Stourton, then of Grays Inn, Middlesex, Esquire, brother and heir-presumptive of Charles, then Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., with Winifred Howard, daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham, Norfolk, Esquire, by Winifred, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Oxford, Esquire, they being of the first and second parts respectively, whereby William Stourton, afterwards Lord Stourton, covenanted with Hugh, Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, Co. Devon, and Lawrence Monck, of the City of Lincoln, Esquire, who were parties of the third part, that all sums of £1,000 at any time received after the solemnization of the said marriage, by gift, donation, or succession either from his brother, Charles, Lord Stourton, or from Mary Gifford, then of Long Birch, Co. Stafford, widow, which might vest in William, Lord Stourton, to his own proper use and benefit, should be brought into a common fund against the sum specified to be raised from the estates so set aside as aforesaid by Catherine, Lady Stourton, under the trust of 1,000 years, and treated as part of the money to be so raised, if received by William, Lord Stourton, before he had raised the full amount under the term, with power to the trustees to invest the sums so received from Catherine, Lady Stourton, Charles, Lord Stourton, and Mary Gifford, upon trust for William, Lord Stourton, for life, without impeachment of waste, with a limitation to the trustees and their heirs during his life for preserving contingent remainders, and from the decease of William, Lord Stourton, then in trust for the first and other son and sons of the then intended marriage successively according to seniority of age, and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully issuing, and in default, which event did not happen, then (so far as the said moneys raised under the said term) subject to the appointment by deed or will of Catherine, Lady Stourton, whether married or sole, and notwithstanding coverture, as therein specifically expressed, with remainder in default of such appointment to revert to the said Catherine, Lady Stourton, her heirs and assigns for ever, as far as the moneys raised under the said term of 1,000 years were concerned.

By Articles of Agreement made the 10th of October, 1749, between William Stourton, afterwards Lord Stourton, Baron of Stourton, Co. Wilts., of the first part; Philip Howard, of Buckenham, Norfolk, Esquire, and his daughter Winifred Howard, afterwards Lady Stourton, of the second part; and Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, Co. Oxford, Esquire, and Philip Southcote, of Wooburn Farm, Co. Surrey, Esquire, of the third part; the principal sums of money mentioned in the

\* This Indenture was produced in evidence before the House of Lords, on the hearing of Lord Stourton's Petition in the Mowbray and Segrave Peerage Claims, being executed "C. Stourton," and witnessed by Samuel Ellis and Thomas Little.

schedule thereto were, in consideration of the said marriage, agreed to be settled and disposed of by a deed of settlement thereby agreed to be afterwards made in the same manner as in these articles of agreement were expressed, which should contain a general power to William, Lord Stourton, of revocation and new limitations, with the consent of Philip Howard, and his daughter, Winifred Howard, and the other persons therein mentioned, and it was specifically provided that William, Lord Stourton, should have power of appointment by deed, with the consent of the other parties to these articles, or the survivors or survivor of them, &c., to revoke or make void all or any of the trusts, &c., therein contained, and to make any new trusts, &c., as herein specifically provided for.

By Deed Poll, under the hand and seal of Catherine, Lady Stourton, then widow of Charles, Lord Stourton, of the 20th of June, 1759, endorsed on the said Articles of Agreement of the 29th of August, 1749, after reciting that the principal sum to be raised under her estate for the benefit of William, Lord Stourton, under the term of 1,000 years, might have been reduced by the value of some real estate which had accrued to William, Lord Stourton, by the death of his brother Charles, Lord Stourton, though not by his gift or donation, but by virtue of some family settlement, yet, notwithstanding that a doubt might be made whether such real estate might not, by virtue of the word "succession," be considered in part satisfaction of the principal sum to be raised under the term, and it not being the intention of Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, that the sum in her provision should be subject to reduction on the succession of William, Lord Stourton, to the Stourton family estates, she was therefore minded and desirous to take away all such doubt, therefore she, by the present deed, appointed under the power reserved to her for that purpose, that the real estate to be purchased with the said sum under the term, should descend after the deaths of William, Lord Stourton, and his son, Charles Philip Stourton, and in failure of the latter's issue male of his body, to the first and other son and sons of the body of William, Lord Stourton, by any after taken wife or wives lawfully begotten, &c., and for default of such issue to James Stourton, Esquire, brother of William, Lord Stourton, in tail male, with an ultimate remainder to Catherine, Lady Stourton, in fee simple.

By Deed Poll of the 2nd of March, 1764, enrolled in the Court of Exchequer on the 24th of May following (endorsed on the foregoing indenture) under the hand and seal of the therein named William Stourton, but then Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., whereby (after reciting that soon after the making and executing of the within written indenture, by the within named Catherine, Lady Stourton, then Lady Dowager Stourton, the marriage therein mentioned to be intended between William, Lord Stourton, and Winifred Howard, took effect and was solemnized) William, Lord Stourton, acknowledged the trusts of the indenture of the 29th of August,

1749, so far as he was concerned, had been duly performed, and in consideration thereof he (Lord Stourton) executed the present Deed Poll, at the desire and for the satisfaction of Catherine, then Dowager Lady Stourton, and he thereby acquitted, released and for ever discharged Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, her heirs, &c., Lord Stourton covenanting to apply the amount which Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, had charged her estates with for his benefit, to such purposes as were intended, and Lord Stourton further covenanting, at all times to save, keep harmless, and to indemnify Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, against the said amount and every part thereof as in the said Deed Poll was expressly declared.\*

By Indentures of Lease and Release of 15th and 16th of September, 1767, enrolled in the Common Pleas, the release made between Edward, Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, and Norwich, only surviving son of Lord Thomas Howard, of Worksop, Co. Notts, deceased, and grandson and heir male of the body of Henry, then late Duke of Norfolk, deceased, one of the sons of Henry, then late Earl of Arundel, also deceased, of the first part; William, Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., and Charles Philip Stourton, his only son and heir apparent, by Winifred, Lady Stourton, his then late wife, deceased, which said Charles Philip Stourton was then an infant under the age of twenty-one years, of the second part; Richard, Earl of Scarborough, and William, Earl of Strafford, of the third part; and Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Co. Wilts., Esquire, and Philip Langdale, of Houghton, Co. York, Esquire, of the fourth part; Edward, Duke of Norfolk, in consideration of the great affection, regard, and esteem which he had towards William, Lord Stourton, and in regard of the alliance which existed between his Grace and William, Lord Stourton, by means of the latter's intermarriage with Winifred, Lady Stourton, his late wife, who before her marriage was known by the name of Winifred Howard, the only daughter of Philip Howard, Esquire, deceased, by his first wife, Winifred Stonor, daughter of Thomas Stonor, then late of Stonor, Co. Oxford, Esquire, deceased; and in consideration of the love and affection which Edward, Duke of Norfolk, had for Charles Philip Stourton, his great nephew, as for his Grace's kinsman, Charles Howard the younger, then of Greystock, and Charles Howard the elder, then late of Greystock, and Henry Howard, of Sheffield; granted and conveyed unto the said parties of the third part all those messuages, tenements, farms, granges, lands, and hereditaments among others therein mentioned and described, in the respective occupations of Mr. Edmonson, Thomas Simpson, Matthew Norton, Edward Ellerker, William Burrow, Joshua Holl, Jane Briggs, Mary Dodgson, James Mallorie, John Simpson, William Clarkson, Thomas Hargrave, and John Reynor, at the respective rentals therein expressed, all which premises, with the

\* This deed was produced in evidence in the Mowbray and Segrave Peerage Claim. Executed "Stourton," and witnessed by John Maize and Richard Ellah.



appurtenances, were situated within the towns, townships, precincts, and enclosures of Skircote, Eland, Greetland, Rothwell Hay Park, Rothwell Hay, Roundhay Park, Roundhay, and of Barwick, in Elmet, Co. York, to hold to the use of the Earls of Scarborough and Strafford, and their heirs, to the use of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and his assigns for life, without impeachment of waste, with such powers and privileges as therein were mentioned; with remainder to the said trustees during his Grace's life to preserve contingent remainders; with remainder to the first and every other son of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, begotten successively in tail male, with remainder to the parties of the fourth part, their executors, &c., for a term of 500 years from the decease of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, without impeachment of waste upon the trusts thereafter declared concerning the said term; with remainder to William, Lord Stourton, and his assigns, during his life, without impeachment of waste; with remainder to the Earls of Scarborough and Strafford, and their heirs, during the same life upon trust to preserve contingent remainders; with remainder to Charles Philip Stourton, and his assigns, during his life, without impeachment of waste; with remainder to the Earls of Scarborough and Strafford, during the same life, to preserve contingent remainders; with remainder to the first and every other son of the body of Charles Philip Stourton, begotten successively in tail male; with divers remainders over.\*

There was an Indenture of the 19th of January, 1778, made between William, Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Co. Wilts., of the first part; Charles Philip Stourton, his only son and heir-apparent, of the second part; Robert Edward, Lord Petre, and Ann, Lady Petre, of the third part; Henrietta Howard, widow of Philip Howard, deceased, of the fourth part; Henry Hoare and Philip Langdale, Esquires, of the fifth part; and Henry, Earl of Fauconberg, of the sixth part. This, after reciting the Lease and Release of the 15th and 16th of September, 1767; the death of Edward Howard, late of St. James's, Westminster, Co. Middlesex, Esquire, on the 7th of February, 1767, intestate and unmarried, to whose goods and chattels letters of administration were granted on the 23rd of March, 1767, to Ann, Lady Petre, wife of Robert Edward, Lord Petre, as his natural and lawful sister, his mother, Henrietta Howard, widow, having first renounced the same; and that Edward, Duke of Norfolk, died the 20th of September, 1767, without any issue of his body; stated that a certain sum of money had been raised and paid to William, Lord Stourton, Charles Philip Stourton, and others therein named; and that the Earl of Fauconberg had agreed to advance a certain sum of money to Robert Edward, Lord Petre, and Ann, Lady Petre, his wife, at the special request of William, Lord Stourton, Charles

\* This estate eventually vested in the Stourton family, and there is a MS. note of the purchaser's solicitors in the copy of Edmondson's Pedigrees, at the British Museum, regarding the sale of a considerable portion of it, some part of which, including the Mansion of Roundhay is now a public park, belonging to the corporation of Leeds.

Philip Stourton, and others therein named ; whereby in consideration thereof and for some other nominal considerations the parties respectively of the first five parts bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, ratifying and confirming all the before mentioned premises in Roundhay, with the appurtenances, unto Henry, Earl of Fauconberg, his executors, &c., from the day prior to the date of this deed, for the residue and remainder of the term of 500 years, created by the foregoing lease and release of the 15th and 16th of September, 1767, with the usual mortgage covenants by the Mortgagors, and with power of redemption.\*

The property known as "The Rothwell Haigh Estate" reverted to the Stourton family in the year 1794, under the deeds dated 15th and 16th of Sept., 1767. This deed of gift, made in 1767, does not give any quantities, only stating the names of the Townships in which the different lands were situated. But in the Settlement of 1800, made on the marriage of the Hon. William Joseph Stourton† with Miss Catherine Weld, the lands, &c., in the parish of Rothwell are stated to contain 1,704 a. 0 r. 9 p., let at yearly rents amounting to £5,299 15s. 2d., and the land, &c., in the parish of Barwick in Elmet, to contain 1,422 a. 2 r. 26 p., let at yearly rents amounting to £1,153, the woodlands in which were valued at £40 a year. Prior to the Settlement of 1800, viz., in 1799, a farm called Woodsend, in the parish of Rothwell, had been sold to Thomas Fenton. It contained about 70 acres. It seems from these quantities that the estates comprised in the Deed of Gift contained about 3,196 acres. The township of Roundhay is in the parish of Barwick in Elmet. In a deed dated 1815 it is stated that the manor and estate at Roundhay had been sold to Thomas Nicholson and Samuel Elam.

The following extracts from "The History of Rothwell" (by John Batty, 1877) give some particulars relating to this property, and may perhaps more fitly be here inserted, though the Lord Stourton therein referred to was William Joseph, 18th Lord Stourton.

"From the conformation of the ground, it is to be seen that many old shafts have been sunk in this neighbourhood.

"During the time these pits were working Rothwell Haigh Coal was offered for sale on a lease by Lord Stourton. Mr. Fenton felt the importance of securing it ; moreover, he knew that another party was also in the market. Mr. Fenton immediately took one of his best horses and rode in the direction of London, with

\* This deed was produced in evidence in the Mowbray and Segrave Peerage Claim ; it was executed by all the Mortgagors, and witnessed by Thomas Kiernan ; John Hutton, Gray's Inn ; Fras. Hutton ; Ben Parnell ; John Johnston ; James Grey ; Jos. Rushbrook ; James Mathen. The Receipt for the Mortgage money was endorsed and signed by Lord and Lady Petre, to whom the money was paid.

† Afterwards 18th Lord Stourton.

very short stoppages on the way ; his animal, however, failed when only a few miles from the city ; he was obliged to leave it and engage another. He was just in time to conclude the bargain, as his competitor, who had had the start of him, was arriving, thus Mr. Fenton was rewarded for his promptitude.

"On the authority of Mr. William Hargreaves, who, along with J. B. Charlesworth, Esq., examined the old books, the *first* pit sunk at Rothwell Haigh was in 1760"

"Mr. Thomas Fenton then lived at Rothwell Haigh, in the large house named Haigh House, now occupied conjointly by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Atkinson. It used to be called the Manor House, Red Hall, Low House, Fenton House. Though belonging to Lord Stourton, Mr. Fenton greatly enlarged it.

"In 1820 the lease of the coal belonging to Lord Stourton had lapsed. Mr. Fenton and his steward, Mr. Twaites, were careless in renewing it, believing that no one was able or would be willing to pay the valuation likely to be demanded, so extensive were the works. Seeing the wealth accumulated by the Fentons, Lord Stourton asked a larger price. This was objected to. In the meantime, Messrs. Joseph and John Charlesworth, a rising firm, having already become owners of pits at Wrenthorpe, and were working the Haigh Moor seam, came forward, and, backed by Wakefield gentlemen, paid the valuation, and agreed to the terms of the new lease. This was on the 8th of January, 1820."

William, 16th Lord Stourton, received a grant on the 27th of October, 1768, from Father Ricci, General of the Society of Jesus, of a share in all the Masses and other good works of the Fathers of the Society throughout the world, on account of the great goodness he had shown to the Society. The original grant on vellum is in existence, and, as an example of illumination, is of some beauty. It is decorated with six portraits of the Holy Fathers: S. Ignatius de Loy, Soc IESU Fund; S. Franciscus de Borgia; S. Aloysius Gonzaga; S. Franc. Xau Indiar, Apost.; S. Io. Fran Regis . . . M.M.; S. Stanislaus Kostka.

The document is sealed with the seal of the Society, which shows a cross and the letters I. H. S. within the inscription (in capital letters).

#### SOCIETATIS \* IESU † PRÆPOSITI \* GENERALIS.

The grant is signed "Laurentius Ricci" and "Gabriel Comolli Sec<sup>ius</sup> Soc<sup>tis</sup> Iesu." It is in a remarkably good state of preservation, and the gold and black letters in which it is illuminated are very vivid. The grant runs as follows :



LAURENTIUS RICCI  
PRÆPOSITUS GENERALIS SOCIETATIS IESU  
NOBILISSIMO ET ILLUSTRISSIMO DOMINO  
D'NO GULIELMO BARONI STOURTON DE STOURTON  
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ PARI &c.  
Salutem in Domino Sempiternam.



SANTA EST Illm<sup>æ</sup> Dom<sup>nis</sup> V<sup>æ</sup> Virtus, ac Pietas, & in Societatem nostram beneuolentia, & nota merita requirunt, ut quicquid à nobis mutui obsequij in Domino referri possit, id iure debitum esse existimemus. Quamobrem cum nostrum hunc in Illmām Dom<sup>m</sup> V<sup>am</sup> animum nullis alijs rebus, quam spiritualibus obsequijs declarare ualeamus, pro ea auctoritate, quam nobis Dominus licet indignis in hac nostra Societate concessit Illmām Dom<sup>m</sup> V<sup>am</sup> omnium, & singulorum Sacrificiorum, Orationum, Ieiuniorum, & reliquorum deniquè bonorum, operum, ac piarum tum animæ tum Corporis exercitationum, quæ per Dei gratiam in uniuerſa hac minima Societate fiunt participem facimus eorumque plenam communicationem ex toto cordis affectu in Christo Iesu impertimur. In nomine PATRIS & FILII, & SPIRITUS SANCTI insuper DEUM, & PATREM D.N. IESU CHRISTI obsecramus, ut concessionem hanc de Cœlo ratam, & firmam misericorditer habeat, ac de inexhausto eiusdem Filij sui meritorum thesauro nostram ipse inopiam supplens Illmām Dom<sup>m</sup> V<sup>am</sup> omni gratiâ & benedictione in hac uita cumulet, ac deinde æternæ gloria coronâ remunerare dignetur Datum Romæ die 27 Octobris MDCCLXVIII.

(Signed) Laurentius Ricci. Gabriel Comolli Sec<sup>ius</sup> Soc<sup>tis</sup> Iesu.\*

The signature of Lord Stourton, as here given, is reproduced from a photograph taken from the original marriage settlement, dated 1775, entered into prior to the marriage of his only son and heir, Charles Philip Stourton, afterwards 17th Lord Stourton, with the Hon. Mary Langdale.

*Stourton*  
*Ca*

Winifred Lady Stourton died at Bristol, on the 15th July, and was buried at Stourton, Wilts., 19th July, 1753,† where an inscription on a flat stone on the floor of the church records :

"Here lyes Winifred Lady Stourton, wife of William Lord Stourton, niece of Edward Duke of Norfolk, daughter of the Honourable Philip Howard, of Buckenham

\* Now preserved at Allerton Park.

† The *Gentleman's Magazine* gives the place of death as at Bath, and the date as the 28th of July, 1753.

in the County of Norfolk, by Winifred his wife, daughter of Thomas Stonor of Stonor, in the County of Oxford, Esq. ; obiit 15 Julii Anno D'ni 1753, ætatis 26."

She is described in the parish register as "The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lady Winifred late w. of Lord William Stourton." She was the last member of the Stourton family to be buried at Stourton, and the record of her burial is the last occasion on which the name of Stourton appears in the parish registers of Stourton.

William, 16th Lord Stourton, had, by his wife Winifred, daughter of Philip Howard, Esquire, of Buckenham, the following issue :

- I. The Right Honourable Charles Philip, 17th Lord Stourton, of whom hereafter.
- II. The Honourable Catherine Agatha Stourton, who was born August the 16th, 1750. She was a novice in the English convent at Liège, where she died the 2nd of September, 1768. Administration to her personalty was granted January the 10th, 1778.\*
- III. The Honourable Charlotte Mary Stourton, who was born September the 16th, 1751. She was a nun at the English convent at Liège, where she died the 2nd of November, 1775.† Administration to her personalty was granted the 10th of January, 1778.

The following details, which have been extracted from the records of the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre (refer to page 509), at a later date removed to England, and now existing at New Hall, Chelmsford, afford some additional particulars of the two sisters :

"The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Misses Catherine & Charlotte Stourton were the only daughters of William Lord Stourton 'the Saint'‡ and Miss Winifred Howard of Norfolk. The former became S<sup>r</sup>. Mary Agatha. She died while yet a novice Sept<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1768. The two sisters received the habit together June 14<sup>th</sup> 1767, were clothed Nov<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>, 1767, & S<sup>r</sup>. Mary Anne was professed Nov<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> 1768 aged 17. She died Nov<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1775."

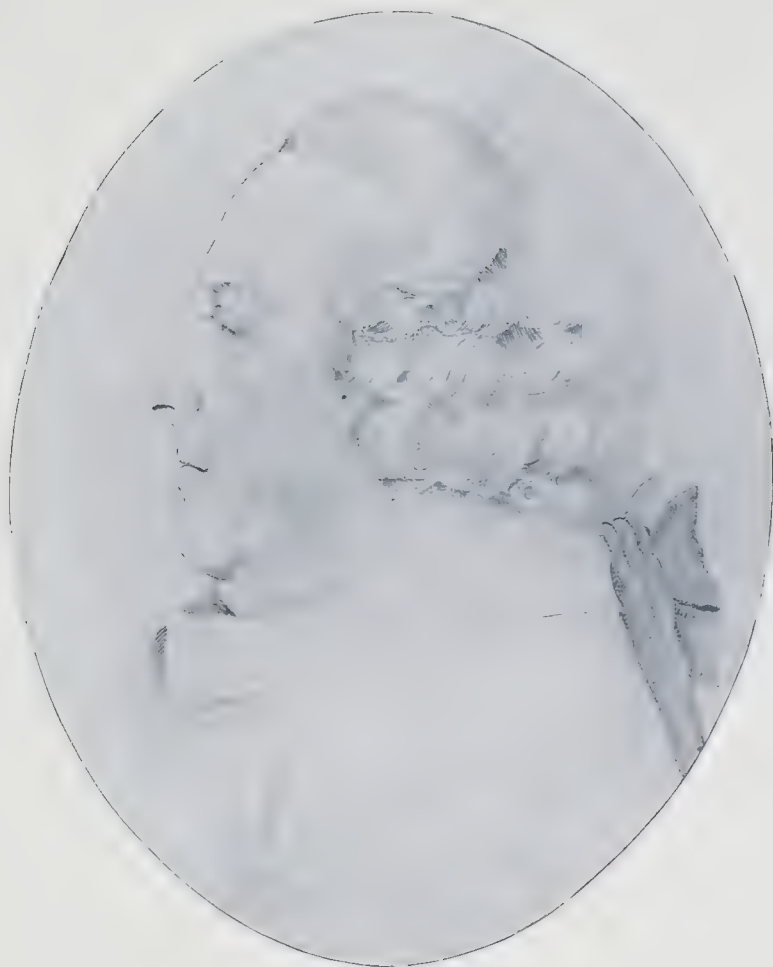
The Prioress of the convent, in forwarding the above information, writes :

"Another thing I forgot is that when these young ladies were clothed they wore silk dresses of a costly silk which was only made at Lyons by special order. They were afterwards made into vestments, chasuble, dalmatics, cope & Benediction scarf, &c., &c., so that they must have had long trains. These vestments were in constant use till about 20 years ago. They were not pretty to our notions, but gorgeous in

\* P. C. C.

† From the Holme Hall Chapel Registers, as printed in the "Old English Catholic Missions." The date is given otherwise as the 15th of June, 1775. But were there two daughters of this name? In some pedigrees she is stated to have died an infant, July the 15th, 1754?

‡ So called by many of his relations on account of his exemplary piety.



WILLIAM, 16TH 'LORD' STOURTON.

BORN 1704. DIED 1781

*From a Drawing by John Hay of Marlborough, at Stourton.*





the extreme—a large many-coloured flower pattern mixed with gold thread on a white ground, and Lord Stourton gave his daughters away as stated before, and communicated between them in a crimson velvet suit.”

Soon after Lord Stourton's succession to the peerage, he appears to have made overtures to purchase the Ladyholt estate. The original of the following letter is now preserved in the British Museum.\*

“S<sup>r</sup>

It is so generally reported that you are inclin'd to part with Ladyholt, that I hope You will excuse this liberty I now take to let You know, that if the report is true, I shoud be very glad to be the Purchaser on any reasonable terms.

As I cant but conclude You wood chuse to have the estate continue in the Possession of a Cath:, for the sake of the Poor who depend on You; the same motive, as well as others, determin me to aim at fixing where a Cath: family has been before settled. I shall take it as a favour to be informed if there is any prospect of my treating with you farther on this subject. I beg my Respects to M<sup>rs</sup>. Caryll & am S<sup>r</sup>

Your Most Obedient

Twickenham.

Humble Servant,

Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> 1754.

(Signed) Stourton.”

Nothing, however, seems to have come of this.

A small volume, entitled “A Hundred Years Ago; or, a Narrative of Events leading to the Marriage and Conversion to the Catholic Faith of Mr. and Mrs. Marlow Sidney, of Cowper Hall, Northumberland,” &c.,† by their grand-daughter, contains several interesting references to a “Lord Stourton.” These must relate to William, 16th Lord Stourton, as the events narrated in the book occurred within a few months of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney, which took place in 1771. Their conversion appears to have been due to the introduction of a Mr. Barnes, a Catholic priest, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney by a Professor of the University of Cambridge. The first reference to Lord Stourton occurs at page 27, when the Professor, speaking of “Mr. Barnes,” said:

“Mr. Barnes is so agreeable and clever, quite a man of society, and evidently accustomed to the best. Besides, I am by no means sure that he is a Popish Priest, though I conclude he is a Papist, as he has been much abroad, and is now with Lord Stourton, a Popish nobleman, on a visit to a friend of his and mine also, residing in this neighbourhood.”

\* Add. MS. 28,231, fol. 275.

† Published 1877 by R. Washbourne, 18 Paternoster Row.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney appear to have differed concerning an invitation of the former to "Mr. Barnes."

"Don't be uneasy about it, my dear," replied her husband; "you know we shall be soon returning home, and shall probably never see this gentleman again after to-morrow."

"I hope not," rejoined Polly; "but I have heard Lord Stourton has a place near Witham, though I never knew he was a Papist, as he does not live there."

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney were at that time troubled with spiritual doubts, which the former had laid before his Protestant advisers. It was not unnatural he should also ask for the opinions of "Mr. Barnes," who, however, only replied:

"I regret much, Mr. Sidney, that I cannot give you the explanation you desire; but in fact I am under a promise to my patron, Lord Stourton, to enter on no controversial matter with anyone while I reside with him, though I had nearly broken my pledge a few minutes ago through an observation about the Bible made by Mrs. Sidney. The position of a Catholic nobleman is one demanding great caution, as you must be aware, with the existing penal code in full force and sometimes even acted upon, though of late we are somewhat more free from anxiety on that score. But," continued he, "there is nothing to prevent my lending you a book, if you will allow me to do so, which will fully explain all you desire to know, perhaps in a better way than any words of mine could do. Shall I bring it to you, Mr. Sidney?"

"I should feel much obliged," was the ready reply. . . .

". . . I will either send it by safe hands or bring it myself," said Mr. Barnes. "Do not be in a hurry to return it, I beg. I shall be leaving this place in a day or two with his lordship; but if the book be left at Lord Stourton's house in London, the address of which I will give you, I shall be sure to receive it wherever I may be."

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney shortly afterwards proceeded to London, and the former called at Lord Stourton's house to inquire there for Mr. Barnes and to return the books; and Mrs. Sidney, in relating the circumstance, thus refers to her husband's visit to Lord Stourton:

"As soon as Marlow had handed me out of the coach, he told me that he had called upon Lord Stourton, and, on sending up his name, was instantly admitted. His lordship had heard about us from Mr. Barnes, who had left England for a time, after accompanying him to London, but he hoped to see him back after a few months'



absence. He was most kind and courteous, and, after my husband had explained his errand, seemed quite surprised at the promptitude with which Mr. Sidney had submitted all former prejudices to the light of Faith as soon as conviction came to his mind.

“‘He could not,’ he said, ‘but admire how a young man, circumstanced as he was, as a Cambridge student of such high standing, should, after casting away all temporal obstacles, at once desire to enter the fold of Christ through new and strange paths to him.’

“His lordship then begged his acceptance of some good Catholic books, informing him where he could procure others. Finally, he gave him the address of a priest, the Rev. Mr. Horne, which proved to be the same as that given by Madame Amand. There were very few priests in London then, and those not stationary, but frequently changing their residence, excepting those attached to the Embassies.

“‘I hope, Mr. Sidney,’ said Lord Stourton, ‘that your temporal interests, as a young married man, will not materially suffer from the step you are taking.’

“‘I am master of my own small patrimony,’ replied my husband; ‘but I may perhaps lose my uncle’s estate in Northumberland eventually, should he hear of my becoming what he would call a d——d Papist.’

“‘As he resides so far off, let us hope he may not hear of it,’ said his lordship; ‘you are not obliged to make it known to him.’

“This old uncle kept us later in perpetual fear and anxiety,” added Mrs. Sidney.

“‘In the retired way in which we are obliged to comply with our religious duties,’ proceeded Lord Stourton, ‘few people will trouble themselves about you, if you are commonly prudent. But I think I can tell you a piece of news that will gratify you, if you propose remaining at Witham. You perhaps know that I have a small property in that neighbourhood, which is now untenanted, and I think of removing thither with my family. In fact, I cannot afford to live in London. Fines and penalties have impoverished us since the change of religion in this country, like most of our fellow Catholics, and the difficulty of providing for the junior members entails sacrifices which our Protestant countrymen in my position are not called upon to make. Indeed, I often wonder how it is that we have even as much as we have left. But we must economise now, and since my father’s death I have been endeavouring to put matters straight. When we go to Witham Place,’ pursued his lordship, ‘which I hope will be in a month or two hence, I shall try to secure an English chaplain, if possible, which will benefit not only ourselves, but any Catholics who may chance to live near us. I am remaining in town partly for that purpose, awaiting the arrival of our good Bishop, Dr. Challoner. He is our Vicar Apostolic, and I am sure you will be gratified at becoming acquainted with so holy and excellent a man.’

“‘I shall indeed, my lord,’ replied Marlow; ‘how and when can I have that honour?’

"I will give you a letter for him, and will send it to you as soon as I hear of his arrival, as he is expected daily."

"My husband then took his leave, much gratified by his visit.

"We felt, of course," proceeded Mrs. Sidney, "most thankful for what Marlow had heard from Lord Stourton, that is of his intention to reside at Witham Place. The Stourton family have long since parted with that property, having also greatly increased their wealth by inheritance and alliance"

The conclusion of the matter is told as follows :

"We were received into the Church, and read our abjuration in a room where he\* lived—chapel there was none. He spoke also to us about Dr. Challoner, and told us many things about the difficulties Catholics labour under, which we had previously very little knowledge of. Lord Stourton called on us—Lady Stourton being absent on a visit in the country with her own family. We were soon after presented to Bishop Challoner by Mr. Horne. He received us with kind encouraging words, and a day was appointed for us to complete all our Catholic duties."

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney then returned to Witham House, where Mr. Sidney's mother was then residing, and Mrs. Sidney speaks thus of Lord and Lady Stourton :

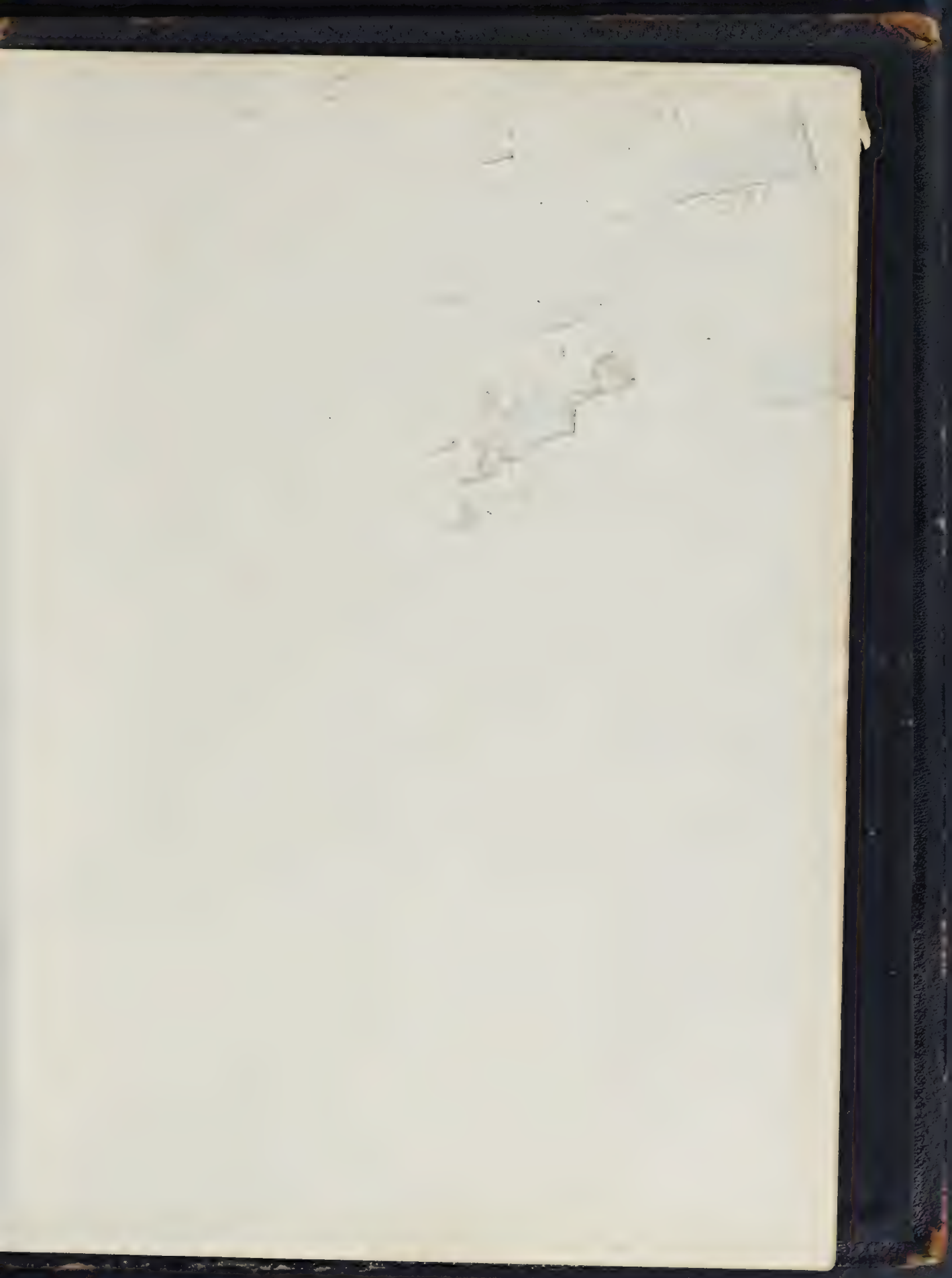
"We soon had the benefit of Lord and Lady Stourton's residence in our neighbourhood, and I ever found the latter a most kind friend and neighbour. Mr. Barnes returned to them later, as Chaplain, to my great joy, and we met frequently at their house the best Catholic society."

The unfortunate fact, however, remains that Winifred, "Lady Stourton," had died in 1753, so that, unless the references to "Lady Stourton" are wholly inaccurate, they must of necessity refer to Catherine "Dowager" Lady Stourton.

The house, "Witham Place," in which Lord Stourton lived is now pulled down, but the garden, with fruit-trees and a long avenue, is still there, and also a fine old wall running along the road with a handsome brick coping.

William, 16th Lord Stourton, died at his seat at Witham Place, Essex, on the 3rd of October, 1781, aged 77 years, and was buried in the Witham Parish Churchyard on the 9th of October, as appears by the registers. He died intestate, and administration to his effects was granted October the 13th, 1781. He was succeeded by his only son, the Honourable Charles Philip Stourton, thereafter 17th Lord Stourton.

\* Rev. Mr. Horne.





as  
usba

do

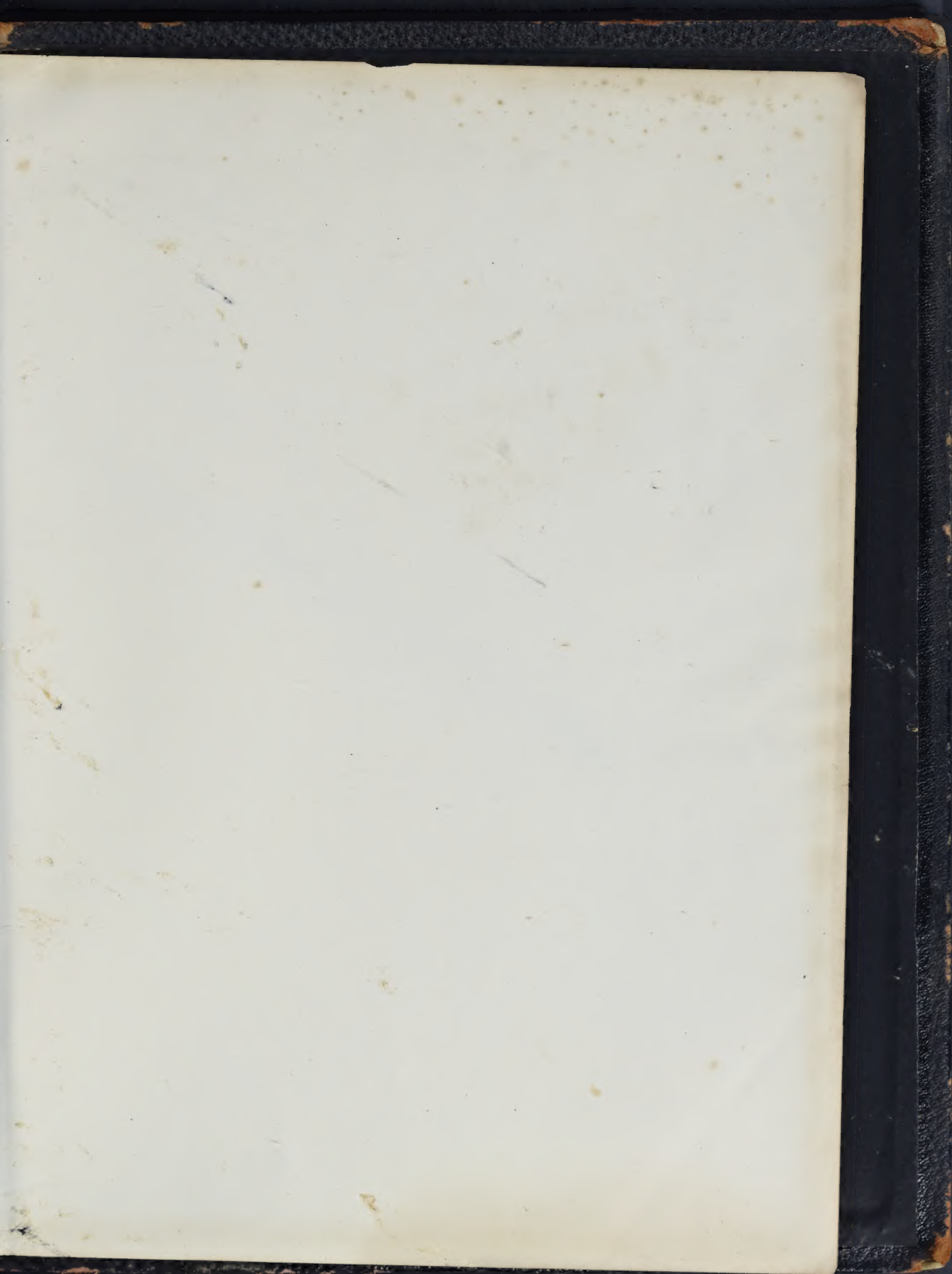
Stourton

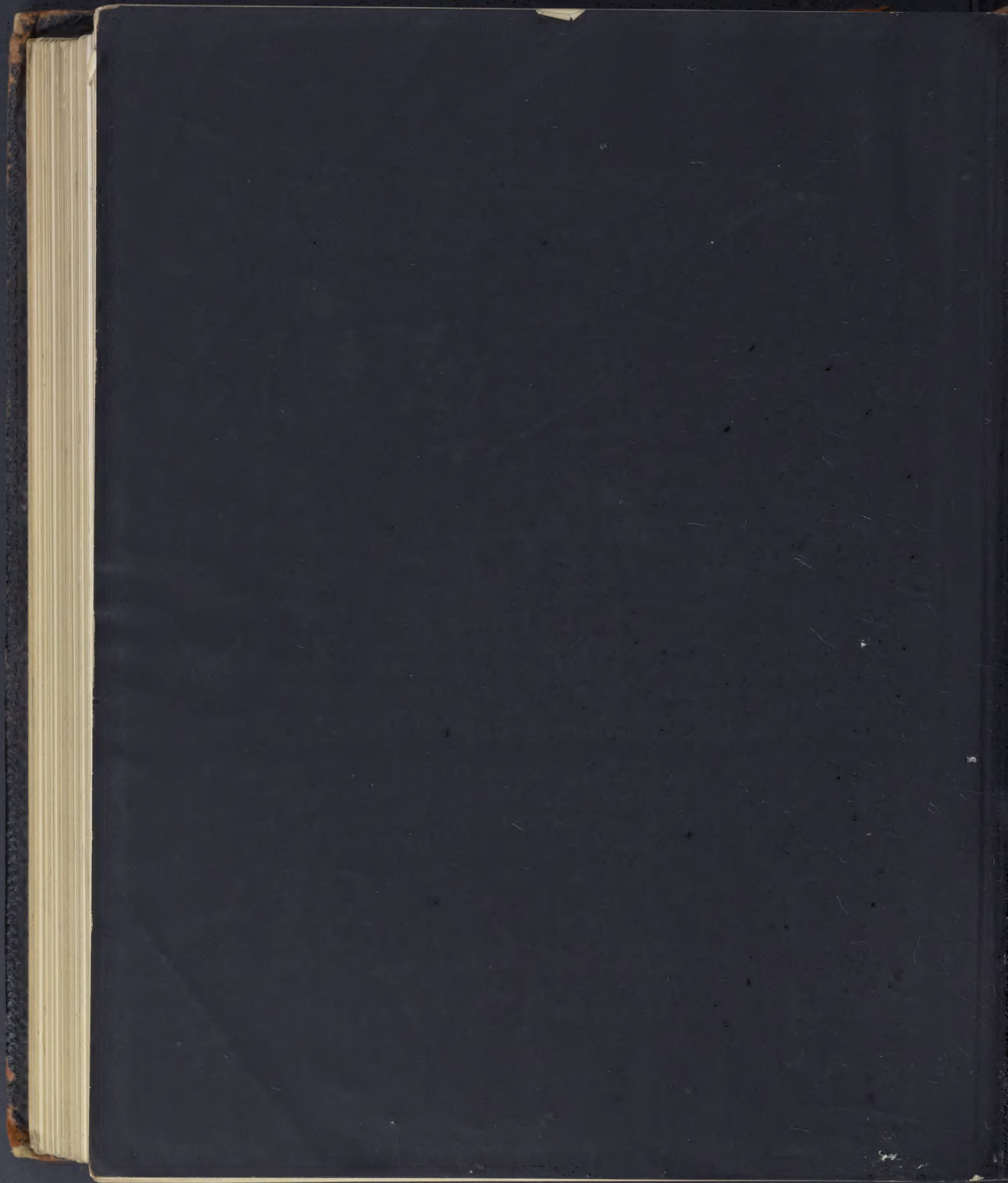
er weas. 5v

on of the

in

din









GETTY CENTER LIBRARY



3 3125 00782 6791



